

JAMIESON'S SCOTTISH DICTIONARY.

AN
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

ILLUSTRATING
THE WORDS IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS, BY EXAMPLES FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN WRITERS;
SHEWING THEIR AFFINITY TO THOSE OF OTHER LANGUAGES, AND ESPECIALLY THE NORTHERN;
EXPLAINING MANY TERMS, WHICH, THOUGH NOW OBSOLETE IN ENGLAND, WERE FORMERLY
COMMON TO BOTH COUNTRIES; AND ELUCIDATING NATIONAL RITES, CUSTOMS, AND
INSTITUTIONS, IN THEIR ANALOGY TO THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS:

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A DISSERTATION ON THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

BY
JOHN JAMIESON, D.D.,
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, AND OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.



A NEW EDITION,
CAREFULLY REVISED AND COLLATED, WITH THE ENTIRE SUPPLEMENT INCORPORATED,

BY
JOHN LONGMUIR, A.M., LL.D., AND DAVID DONALDSON, F.E.I.S.

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VOLUME I.
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PAISLEY: ALEXANDER GARDNER.

M.DCCC.LXXIX.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

For convenient reference, and in order otherwise to increase the usefulness of this work, many important improvements have been introduced in the form of the book. It will be found, for example, that all the quotations, corrections, and additions of the SUPPLEMENT, have been incorporated in the body of the work; and that the arrangement of words, which was in some instances faulty, has been made more consistent; that many corrections have been made throughout; and that not a few additional forms and meanings of words have been given. But, in almost every case, except where the alteration is merely verbal, the new matter has been enclosed within brackets, to distinguish it from the work of Dr. JAMIESON.

No pains have been spared to make this edition of the SCOTTISH DICTIONARY as correct and complete as possible; but, even with the utmost care and attention, in a work of such magnitude and diversity, mistakes and omissions are unavoidable. In order to remedy these defects, the volumes will come under the eye of ripe and able scholars in all parts of the world, and lists of *corrigenda* and *addenda* will be collected as the work proceeds, which, when properly sifted and arranged, will form an interesting and valuable addition to the great work by Dr. JAMIESON.

To secure a result so important, every one who takes an interest in our Scottish literature, and in the success of the present undertaking, is respectfully invited to assist; for, only by combination of effort, can completeness be obtained. The Publisher will reckon himself peculiarly indebted to any readers who will take the trouble of pointing out errors of importance, or of transmitting to him such words as have been omitted, with the proper explanations.

This edition contains Dr. JAMIESON's original Prefaces, his Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language, a List of the Books referred to, or quoted by the Author throughout his DICTIONARY and SUPPLEMENT, and the List of Original Subscribers.

When nearly half of the first volume had passed through the press, Dr. Longmuir was compelled, by the state of his health, to withdraw in some measure from the supervision of the work. The Publisher was fortunate in securing the services of D. Donaldson, Esq., F.E.I.S., Editor of "The Troy Book" in the Early English Text Society's Series, whose extensive knowledge of Scottish literature, and experience as a student of Philology, specially qualify him for the work.

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AN
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

ILLUSTRATING
THE WORDS IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS,
BY EXAMPLES FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN WRITERS;
*SHEWING THEIR AFFINITY TO THOSE OF OTHER LANGUAGES, AND ESPECIALLY
THE NORTHERN;*

EXPLAINING MANY TERMS, WHICH, THOUGH NOW OBSOLETE IN ENGLAND, WERE
FORMERLY COMMON TO BOTH COUNTRIES;

AND ELUCIDATING
NATIONAL RITES, CUSTOMS, AND INSTITUTIONS,
IN THEIR ANALOGY TO THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS:

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A DISSERTATION ON THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

By JOHN JAMIESON, D.D.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, AND OF THE SOCIETY OF THE
ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

—o:~o:—
IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

—Quae vos a stirpe parentum
Prima tulit tellus—
—Antiquam exquirite matrem.—VIRG.

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1808.

BOT QUHAT DANGERE IS OCHT TO COMPILE, ALLACE !—
SUM BENE SA FRAWART IN MALICE AND WANGRACE,
QUHAT IS WELE SAYD THAY LOIF NOT WORTH AN ACE,
BOT CASTIS THAME EUIR TO SPY OUT FALT AND CRUKE,
AL THAT THAY FYND IN HIDDILLIS, HIRNE, OR NUKE,
THAY BLAW OUT, SAYAND IN EUERY MANNIS FACE,
LO HERE HE FAILYEIS, LO HERE HE LEIS, LUKE.

GAWINE DOUGLAS, BISHOP OF DUNKELD.

[Dedication of the Original Edition.]

TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES,

PRINCE AND STEWARD OF SCOTLAND,

DUKE OF ROTHSAÏ, EARL OF CARRICK, BARON OF RENFREW,

THIS WORK,

INTENDED TO PRESERVE AND ILLUSTRATE

THE LANGUAGE AND EARLY LITERATURE

OF A BRAVE PEOPLE,

WHOSE PATRIOTIC AND SUCCESSFUL EXERTIONS,

IN DEFENCE OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE,

WERE,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF AUTHENTIC HISTORY,

INVARIABLY CONNECTED

WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF THE HEREDITARY CROWN

OF HIS ROYAL ANCESTORS ;

IS BY PERMISSION

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

TO
THE KING.

SIRE,

In the work which I have the honour of presenting to YOUR MAJESTY, I have exerted myself to the utmost to explain, elucidate, and trace to its sources, that ancient and energetic language which was spoken by YOUR MAJESTY'S Illustrious Ancestors for so many ages, and in which not only the Deeds of their Councils, but the Acts of the Parliaments they held, were recorded, and still exist as the standing law of no inconsiderable portion of the British Empire.

To whom could I with such propriety dedicate the continuation of my Philological labours, as to that Distinguished Personage who, many years ago, so condescendingly accepted of the first-fruits; especially when He has been pleased, in the most gracious manner, not only to express His approbation of these, but to grant me permission to bring my later increase to the steps of his Throne?

Although this condescension had not laid me under the strongest ties,—or were it possible that I could be so far lost to a sense of gratitude as to forget YOUR MAJESTY'S singular goodness on another occasion,—Your Royal Grace and Munificence, in devising, instituting, and endowing a Society for the Encouragement of Literature, of which Society I have unexpectedly received the honour of being elected an Associate, would naturally suggest that I could not with equal propriety look to any other, for a favourable acceptance of the fruits of my labour for so many years, as to Him to whom the British Empire looks up, not only as its Gracious Sovereign, but as the Munificent Patron of its Literature.

That the Supreme Ruler of the Universe may in His mercy long spare YOUR MAJESTY for a blessing to this extensive Empire, is,

May it please YOUR MAJESTY,

The ardent desire of

YOUR MAJESTY'S most faithful Subject,

And devoted Servant,

JOHN JAMIESON.

P R E F A C E

[*To the Original Work.*]

SOME affect to despise all etymological researches, because of their uncertainty. But many other branches of science are equally liable to this objection. Was it a clear proof of the wisdom conferred on our common parent, that he gave names to all the inferior creatures, according to their peculiar natures? And may we not discern a considerable vestige of his primeval state, in the propriety of many of the names imposed on things, even in modern languages? An inquiry into the reasons of these is not, therefore, a matter of mere unprofitable curiosity. It is no contemptible mean of investigating the operations of our intellectual powers.

The structure of language is, indeed, one important branch of that philosophy which so nearly interests man,—the philosophy of his own mind;—a branch which, although less attended to than many others, and often more obscured than elucidated by system, extends its influence through all nations; is, practically at least, as well known to the peasant as to the prince, to the savage as to the man of letters; in the most lively manner, in many instances, delineates the objects with which we are conversant, exhibiting to others a faithful copy of the impressions which these make on our own minds; forcibly illustrates, as far as the oblique signification of words are concerned, the singular associations of our ideas; appears, by its striking analogies, as a grand link among the various individuals of the same species, how remote soever from each other as to situation; frequently affords a proof of the near affinity of particular nations; and, by the general diffusion of certain primitive terms, or by certain rules of formation universally adopted, assigns a common origin to mankind, although scattered “on the face of the whole earth.”

Since the union of the kingdoms, how beneficial soever this event has been in other respects, the language of Scotland has been subjected to peculiar disadvantages. No longer written in public deeds, or spoken in those assemblies which fix the standard of national taste, its influence has gradually declined, notwithstanding the occasional efforts of the Muse to rescue it from total oblivion.

This decline may be traced still further back. The union of the crowns, although an event highly honourable to Scotland, soon had an unfavourable influence on the ancient language of the country. She still indeed retained her national independence, but the removal of the court seems to have been viewed as an argument for closer approximation in language to those who lived within its verge. From this time forward, as living authors in general avoided the peculiarities of their native tongue, topographers seem to have reckoned it necessary to alter the diction even of the venerable dead. In thus accommodating our ancient national works to the growing servility of their times, they have in many instances totally lost the sense of the original writers.

In this manner, even the classical writings of our ancestors have been gradually neglected. The alterations occasionally made by editors, although sufficient to disfigure them, were not carried so far as to keep pace with the ideal refinement of their contemporaries.

It is surprising that no one has ever attempted to rescue the language of the country from oblivion by compiling a Dictionary of it. Had this been done a century ago, it would most probably have been the means of preserving many of our literary productions, which it is to be feared are now lost, as well as the meaning of many terms now left to conjecture.—Till of late, even those who pretended to write Glossaries to the Scottish books which they published, generally explained the terms which almost every reader understood, and quite overlooked those that were more ancient and obscure. The Glossary to Douglas's Virgil formed the only exception to this observation.

Within these few years, a taste for Scottish literature has revived both in Scotland and England. Hence the want of an Etymological Dictionary has been felt more than ever; and it may well be supposed, that all who possess a genuine taste for the literary productions of their country, must feel disposed to encourage a work which is necessary, not merely for illustrating their beauties, but in many instances even for rendering them intelligible. The use of such a work is not confined to our edited books, but may, in a great measure, prove a key to our ancient MSS. It must facilitate the progress of those, whose studies or employments lay them under the necessity of investigating the records of antiquity, and who, especially in their earlier years, are apt to be disgusted at their professions, from the frequent occurrence of terms at the meaning of which they can only guess.

It is undeniable, indeed, that from the strange neglect of our vernacular language, the signification of some of our law terms is already lost; and that the meaning of others, on the interpretation of which not only private property, but public justice depends, is so doubtful, as to leave room for almost endless litigation.

Even these invaluable remains of antiquity, which record the valiant deeds of our ancestors, delineate their manners, or exhibit their zeal for religion, excite little interest in our time, because they are in a great measure unintelligible.

Those who possess old libraries, that have been handed down, perhaps through

many generations, must be convinced of the necessity of a work of this kind; because the books which were perfectly familiar to their fathers, and which communicated instruction to their minds, or kindled up the flame of patriotism in their breasts, are now nearly as completely locked up to them, as if they were written in a foreign tongue.

Such a work is necessary for preserving, from being totally lost, many ancient and emphatic terms, which now occur only in the conversation of the sage of the hamlet, or are occasionally mentioned by him as those which he has heard his fathers use. It may also serve to mark the difference between words which may be called classical, and others merely colloquial; and between both of these, as far as they are proper, and such as belong to a still lower class, being mere corruptions, cant terms, or puerilities.

Many ancient customs, otherwise unknown or involved in obscurity, come also to be explained or illustrated, from the use of those words which necessarily refer to them. The importance of any thing pertaining to the manners of a nation, as constituting one of the principal branches of its history, needs not to be mentioned; and, as the knowledge of ancient manners removes the obscurity of language, by a reciprocal operation, ancient language often affords the best elucidation of manners.

Such a Dictionary, if properly conducted, should not only throw light on the ancient customs of Scotland, but point out their analogy to those of other Northern nations. So striking indeed is the coincidence of manners, even in a variety of more minute instances, between our ancestors and the inhabitants of Scandinavia, as marked by the great similarity or absolute sameness of terms, that it must necessarily suggest to every impartial inquirer, that the connexion between them has been much closer than is generally supposed.

Language, it is universally admitted, forms one of the best criterions of the origin of a nation; especially where there is a deficiency of historical evidence. Our country must ever regret the want, or the destruction, of written records. But an accurate and comparative examination of our vernacular language may, undoubtedly, in part repair the loss; as well as throw considerable light on the faint traces which history affords, with respect to the origin of those, who for many centuries have been distinguished from the Celtic race, as speaking the Scottish language.

I do not hesitate to call that the Scottish *Language*, which has generally been considered in no other light than as merely on a level with the different provincial dialects of the English. Without entering at present into the origin of the former, I am bold to affirm, that it has as just a claim to the designation of a peculiar language as most of the other languages of Europe. From the view here given of it to the public, in the form of an ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, it will appear that it is not more nearly allied to the English, than the Belgic is to the German, the Danish to the Swedish, or the Portuguese to the Spanish. Call it a

dialect, if you will : a dialect of the Anglo-Saxon it cannot be ; for, from the Dissertation prefixed to the Dictionary, it must appear to the unprejudiced reader, that there is no good reason for supposing that it was ever imported from the southern part of our island.

How far the work proposed possesses the requisites mentioned above, the public must judge. I shall only say, that I have still kept these things in view, as necessary recommendations of a work of this kind. Particularly, as far as my opportunities led me, I have paid attention to the more ancient terms used in our laws ; without unnecessarily encumbering the work with many words of Latin origin, as to the meaning and derivation of which there can be no difficulty.

Many of our nation, not only in the higher, but even in the middle ranks of life, now affect to despise all the terms or phrases peculiar to their country, as gross vulgarisms. This childish fastidiousness is unknown not only to intelligent foreigners, but to the learned in South Britain. Well assured that the peasantry are the living depositaries of the ancient language of every country, they regard their phraseology nearly in the same light in which they would view that of a foreign people.

A learned and elegant writer of our own country seems to regret that the language of Scotland has been so much neglected. "If the two nations," he says, "had continued distinct, each might have retained idioms and forms of speech peculiar to itself ; and these, rendered fashionable by the example of a court, and supported by the authority of writers of reputation, might have been considered in the same light with the varieties occasioned by the different dialects in the Greek tongue ; might have been considered as beauties ; and, in many cases, might have been used promiscuously by the authors of both nations. But, by the accession, the English naturally became the sole judges and lawgivers in language, and rejected, as solecisms, every form of speech to which their ear was not accustomed." Robertson's Hist. of Scotland, B. viii. ad fin.

Our best writers have felt the disagreeable consequences of the national servility. No man, educated in Scotland, can entirely divest himself of its peculiar idioms. Even the learned writer quoted above, Hume, and many others, who have justly acquired celebrity in other respects, have not escaped censure, because they have been *found guilty* of using national *barbarisms*.

In consequence of the late publication of a variety of curious works of Scottish antiquity, and of some modern works of genius in this language, the English literati are now convinced, that a more extensive acquaintance with it is necessary for understanding many terms in their own ancient writings, which have formerly been common to both countries, but have become obsolete in South Britain.

Even before the revival of a taste for Scottish antiquities, the great Lexicographer of England, although not partial to our country, expressed his wish for the preservation of its language. Boswell gives the following account of what Dr. Johnson said to him on this subject. "October 19, (1769)——he advised me to complete

a dictionary of words peculiar to Scotland, of which I shewed him a specimen. 'Sir, (said he,) Ray has made a collection of north-country words. By collecting those of your country, you will do a useful thing towards the history of the language.'" Life of Dr. Johnson, ii. 86—87. Lond. edit., 1804.

It must be evident to every person of ordinary reflection, that a native of any country, or one at least who has long resided in it, can alone be qualified to compose a Dictionary of its language. There is a copiousness in the Scottish, of which the native of another kingdom can scarcely form an idea. Although I have spent my time in this quarter of the island, and devoted no inconsiderable attention to this subject, I find it necessary to acknowledge, that I have met with a variety of words and phrases, which, although in common use, I find it extremely difficult to explain.

On every word, or particular sense of a word, I endeavour to give the oldest printed or MS. authorities. I have had the best opportunities of doing so, not only from the kindness of my literary friends, but from the access I have had, in consequence of the liberality of the Faculty of Advocates, to their valuable Library, which contains a variety of Scottish books and MSS. not to be found elsewhere. I am not so fastidious, however, as to reject every word that cannot be supported by written authority. In this case, many of our most ancient and expressive terms would be for ever buried. Having resided for many years in the county of Angus, where the Old Scottish is spoken with as great purity as any where in North Britain, I collected a vast number of words unknown in the Southern and Western dialects of Scotland. Many of these I found to be classical terms in the languages of Iceland, Sweden, and Denmark. I have also endeavoured, as far as I could, to collect the terms belonging to the different provinces of Scotland. It could not be expected that literary men would use such diligence, in preparing the way for a Scottish Dictionary, as was used with a view to the publication of the *Vocabulario della Crusca*; when books were composed, containing such words as had formerly occurred only in conversation, for the express purpose of supplying the compilers of that celebrated work with written authorities. I have therefore been obliged to give these words, as I found them, on the authority of the nation at large, or of particular provinces. This, I humbly apprehend, is fully as good authority as that of a variety of later writers, whose works have scarcely had any other claim to the attention of their countrymen, than as they tended to preserve the vernacular tongue. If the first compilers of Dictionaries had rejected all the terms which they did not find written, many that now pass for classical would never have appeared in print to this day.

This work is not professedly a Dictionary of old English words. But such as occur in Scottish works, or seem to have been common to both nations, are explained, as well as those that are peculiar to the North; while their sense is illustrated by references to the most ancient English writers, or to Vocabularies of Provincial terms. Notwithstanding the length of time that I have been habitu-

ated to researches of this kind, I do not, by reason of my local situation, think myself qualified to give a complete Dictionary of all the old words used by English writers, or of those that belong to different Provinces of England. I have endeavoured to compress the work as much as I could, without injuring it; yet, from the great variety of terms, either peculiar to the Scottish, or common to it with the English, had I pretended to give a complete view of all the ancient and provincial words of both languages, it must have far exceeded any reasonable bounds. The words explained, where it could be done with any degree of certainty, are exhibited in their relation to those which are allied to them, whether in the ancient or in the modern dialects of the Gothic, in the Latin, or in the languages derived from it. The correspondence of others with similar words occurring in the Welsh, Armorican, Gaelic, or Irish, is also pointed out. I have occasionally, although sparingly, made etymological references to the Greek, and even to some of the oriental languages.

I have been engaged in this work, often as a relaxation from professional labours, or studies of greater importance, for nearly twenty years. During this period, it has almost imperceptibly swelled far beyond any idea I had originally formed with respect to its size.

When I first engaged in this investigation, it was not with the remotest idea of publication. Even after proposals had been made to me on this head, I designed to keep the work on a small scale, and had therefore, in my notes in general, merely mentioned the name of the author who uses any word in a particular sense, without referring to the place. It was afterwards suggested, that the work would be less useful, if it did not contain authorities for the different significations; and less acceptable to the public, as they would have no criterion for judging whether the sense of the writers referred to had been rightly understood or not. Fully convinced of the justness of this remark, I subjected myself to the drudgery of going over the same ground a second, and in various instances, a third time. After all my labour, I have not been able to recover some passages to which I had formerly referred; and have, therefore, been obliged merely to mention the name of the writer.

I have often quoted books, which neither have acquired nor have any claim to celebrity; and given extracts, which in themselves scarcely merit quotation. But, from the plan adopted, I was under the necessity of doing so, or of leaving many words without any authority whatsoever.

I may have frequently erred with respect to provincial terms,—in giving those as such which are perhaps pretty generally used, or in assigning to one county or district what more properly belongs to another. The following rule has been generally observed:—The county or district is referred to in which, according to personal knowledge, or the best of my information, any term is used; while, in many instances, the reference is not meant to be understood exclusively.

There is reason to fear that I may also have often erred even as to the sense.

This can hardly occasion surprise, when it is stated, that words to which I was a stranger have been often explained to me in a variety of ways, and some of these directly opposed to each other; and that many which are commonly used are interpreted very differently, according to the peculiar ideas which are attached to them from the humour or fancy of individuals, and in consequence of that indefinite character which marks terms only or principally oral.

I present this work, therefore, to the public, fully convinced that it has many of the imperfections, which must necessarily attend a first attempt of this kind. At the same time, I flatter myself that these will be viewed with a candid eye; and am assured that I shall meet with the greatest share of indulgence from those, who, from literary habits of a similar description, have learned the difficulty and labour inseparable from such multifarious investigation, in which the mind derives neither support nor animation from unity, but every distinct word appears as a new subject.

In case another edition of this work should ever be called for, I will reckon myself peculiarly indebted to any of my readers, who will take the trouble of pointing out any material errors into which I have fallen, or of transmitting to me such ancient national terms as may have been omitted, with the proper explanations.

To all who have encouraged this work, some of them indeed in the most liberal manner, I owe a tribute of gratitude. My friends, who, in the progress of it, have favoured me with their advice, or assisted me by their communications, will be pleased to accept of my sincere acknowledgments. Some of the latter stand so high in the lists of literary fame, that their names, if mentioned, would do honour to the work. But, lest I should subject myself to the charge of ostentation, or seem to seek a veil for covering my own defects, or wound the delicacy of any to whom I have thus been indebted, I shall rest in this general testimony of my sense of obligation.

[*Edinburgh*, 1808.]

PREFACE TO THE SUPPLEMENT.

SEVENTEEN years have elapsed since the publication of the ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY of the SCOTTISH LANGUAGE. That nothing might be withheld from the public, that could tend to render the work more complete, I then subjoined, as *Additions*, all the information which I had received before it was finished. Subsequently, with the same view, words which had been overlooked, or were formerly

unknown to me, with further illustrations or additional significations of those already printed, were from time to time incorporated with the original work, that an enlarged edition might be in readiness, if it should be called for.

Such, however, has been the excitement of national interest in regard to our ancient language, that, from the mass of information kindly communicated to me, it appeared that the DICTIONARY, if reprinted with all this new matter, would appear as almost entirely a different work; and thus render the first edition, although it had risen to double its price, of comparatively little value to the possessors.

Many of my friends, I know, blame me, on different grounds, for having deviated from my original plan. It would indeed have saved a great deal of labour,—of labour of the most unpleasant kind, which can only be compared with that of taking down every stone of an edifice, when it has been well nigh finished, and of then replacing them all in a different form. But the original work having been of such extent and unavoidable expense, that I could not have hazarded the publication of it without being previously assured of the sale of as many copies as would indemnify me; as I had been most kindly encouraged, not only by personal friends, but by the liberality of the public, even when, from a very singular literary opposition, I had nearly renounced all hopes of success; it appeared to me that I was under a tie of honour to those to whom I felt so much indebted, to furnish them with all my additional information. Without making and printing two works totally distinct from each other, this could have been done in no way but according to the plan which has been adopted. To prevent the necessity of consulting three alphabets, all that was formerly given under the title of “*Additions and Corrections*,” has been embodied in the volumes now published. From the dispersion of the work in various countries, and the contingencies connected with this circumstance, it was judged most expedient that the Edition of the SUPPLEMENT should be fully a fourth smaller than that of the original work.

When terms were entered into for the publication of this work, it was calculated that it would not exceed the size of *one* of the preceding volumes. Had it been foreseen that it would extend to two, it most probably would have seemed preferable to have incorporated the whole into one work.

These volumes owe no inconsiderable part of their value to the rich and ample stores which have been opened, since the publication of the preceding ones, in consequence of the munificent plan adopted by His Majesty’s Government, for the publication of all the Public Records of Scotland; the greatest part of which had not previously seen the light, and were in a great measure unknown. For a copy of these, as the volumes have been successively printed under the eye of one con-

fessedly so well qualified for the task, Thomas Thomson, Esq., Advocate, Deputy-Register, I am bound to acknowledge my obligation to the liberality of the Honourable Commissioners, to whom the charge of this great national work was entrusted.

As the revival of a taste for the ancient language of our country has, since the appearance of the former volumes of this work, been remarkably displayed in many works of imagination, some of them of the highest character in this line of writing, I have availed myself of the vast variety of national or provincial words abounding in them, with which I was formerly unacquainted, and of many additional senses or illustrations of the words contained in the DICTIONARY.

Perhaps I may be permitted to say, without the charge of undue self-commendation, that in consequence of a more accurate examination of etymons formerly given, and of the consultation of many works which I had not then seen, I have been enabled to correct various errors into which I had fallen, and to set some things in a clearer point of view. Conscious I am that, without a blind attachment to any system as to the origin of our language, I have endeavoured to trace every word to what appeared its most probable source.

The south and west of Scotland have contributed largely to this work ; especially the districts of Roxburgh, Ettrick Forest, and Clydesdale. The generality of the local terms supplied from the former, are obviously of Scandinavian origin ; which may easily be accounted for by the vicinity of the Danish kingdom of Northumbria. A considerable number of those, peculiar to the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, manifest their affinity to the Welsh ; as these counties lay within the boundaries, or on the border, of the ancient kingdom of Strathclyde. The words belonging to Ayrshire and Galloway generally exhibit relation to the Irish, or what in Scotland is called the Gaelic.

I have, to the utmost of my power, availed myself of the antiquarian lore of one who has justly acquired an unrivalled degree of literary celebrity. I need scarcely mention the name of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet. I owe much to the works acknowledged by him, and to others, which the general voice of the public ascribes to him, as the only living person who is deemed capable of writing them. On every application, however much occupied by his own literary engagements, he has manifested the greatest promptitude in forwarding mine.

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of mentioning the deep interest that has still been taken in my investigations, by one who, although he has filled the highest offices under his Sovereign, has retained all his original amenity of manners and native benevolence ; and who, amidst the irksome labours of diplomacy, has sought

relaxation in philological research. To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Liston, G.C.B., while I must ever feel the warmest gratitude for the most unequivocal proofs of personal friendship, I am also bound to acknowledge my obligations for many terms, and additional senses and illustrations, contained in this work.

To the unwearied attention of my very learned friend, Thomas Thomson, Esq., I have been indebted for many uncommon words and curious extracts, which would not otherwise have met the eye of the public.

To Major-General Hutton, the son of the celebrated mathematician, who has smoothed the asperities of a military life by his attachment to literature, the public is indebted for the great variety of antiquated words from the Registers of the city of Aberdeen. During the labour of several years spent in investigating these ancient records, with a view to a very interesting work of his own in relation to our ancient history, anxious at the same time to render the Scottish Dictionary as complete as possible, he has most obligingly noted down all the words, or varieties of orthography, that he thought might be useful to me. Those who have the pleasure of being acquainted with the General, will have no doubt as to his accuracy. It is only to be regretted that, in some instances, the quotations have been so short as to leave the sense of the term indeterminate.

From John Stuart, Esq., Professor of Greek in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, who is well known for his acuteness and learning, I have received many valuable communications, especially in regard to local terms. Similar aid was given me by two distinguished scholars, Professors Scott and Glennie, who are now beyond the reach of my unprofitable praise. Mr. James Melvin, of the Grammar School of the same ancient seat of learning, has been at great pains, not only in supplying me with northern provincial words, which I should not otherwise have met with, but in pointing out many additional senses which had been overlooked. Such, even in an early stage of life, are his acquirements as a scholar, that, I have no doubt, he will soon be better known to the public.

The words from Moray, Nairn, &c., have been chiefly furnished by the voluntary kindness of the Reverend Mr. Leslie of Darkland, James Hoy, Esq., Gordon Castle, and John Barclay, Esq., Cauldcots, who has engaged *con amore* in investigating the relation between the Scottish and the other northern languages. To Dr. James Kennedy, of Glasgow, author of "Glenochel, a Descriptive Poem," I owe many of the terms belonging to the counties of Perth and Kinross. Those peculiar to Fife were chiefly furnished by my late worthy and dear friend, the Reverend Dr. Black of Dunfermline; than whom I knew no individual who was better acquainted with the peculiarities of our vernacular language.

C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq., has from time to time communicated to me, from his favourite sources of intelligence, a variety of singular passages; such especially as regarded the ancient superstitions of our country. My store of Roxburghshire words would have been far more limited, had I not been most liberally supplied by the unwearied assiduity of Thomas Wilkie, Esq., surgeon, Inverleithen, formerly in the service of the Honourable East India Company, James Fair, Esq., Langlee, and the Messrs. Shortreeds of Jedburgh. While the works of *the Ettrick Bard* have furnished many antiquated terms, in the explanation of which he has kindly assisted me; for many others, belonging to that pastoral district, I have been indebted to his nephew, Mr. Robert Hogg, who is not only well acquainted with the popular language, but possesses the power of explaining it with discriminating accuracy.

My acquaintance with the dialect of Dumfriesshire is chiefly derived from the friendly contributions of J. Mayne, Esq., of the Star Office, London, author of *The Siller Gun*, &c., of John Thorburn, Esq., S.S.C. and Mr. A. Crichton, Edinburgh. My list of Ayrshire and Renfrewshire words would have appeared to greater disadvantage, had it not been much increased by the spontaneous and unceasing exertions of Mr. Joseph Archibald, a native of the former county, who, although he has not enjoyed the same literary advantages with many of my coadjutors, yields to none of them in zeal for the preservation and elucidation of our native tongue.

The Reverend Charles Thomson, now of North-Shields, Northumberland, has, ever since the publication of the former part of my work, been engaged in collecting additional words or senses, especially in the district of Upper Clydesdale; and has, in other respects, done much to assist me in my multifarious labour. I would have to charge myself with ingratitude did I omit to acknowledge how much I owe to George R. Kinloch, Esq., Edinburgh, for his friendly exertions in adding to my list of Clydesdale and also of Kincardineshire words; and, indeed, in liberally communicating all that he had collected for supplying the defects of my Dictionary. I have much pleasure in announcing that he is engaged in making a collection of our Scottish Proverbs, which, I have reason to believe, will be far more copious and correct than any one that has hitherto been published.

Both in this and in the original work, in what regards the nomenclature of plants, animals, and minerals, I have drawn largely on the well-known goodness and accurate information of my friend Patrick Neill, Esq., F.R.S.E., Secretary to the Wernerian Society.

I have to regret that the interesting list of ancient words still occasionally used in Shetland, which has been communicated by a very intelligent correspondent, Lawrence Edmonston, Esq., Baltasound, came to hand so late that I could avail

myself of these only in the latter part of the alphabet. I beg leave to return my thanks, in this public manner, to the Reverend Robert Trail, Rector of Ballintoy, County of Antrim, Ireland, for the great trouble he has taken in collecting and transmitting to me many words which I had overlooked in the works quoted in the preceding volumes, and in other books which I had not time to consult previous to publication. I must, however, take the liberty to say that, although the kindness of my literary friends might seem to have superseded the necessity of a considerable portion of personal labour, I have in every instance, when it has been in my power, examined the quotations myself, that they might be given with as much accuracy as possible.

To my friend W. Hamper, Esq. of Birmingham—who, even while involved in business and burdened with the municipal cares inseparable from the functions of the supreme magistrate of so extensive a community, has found time to indulge in antiquarian researches—I feel much indebted, for his useful communications in regard to provincial English synonymes and antiquated words.

But did I attempt to particularize all the obligations I have been laid under in the prosecution of this work, both by friends and by strangers (by persons, indeed, in very different ranks in society), I might seem to write a Memoir rather than a Preface. I cannot, however, omit taking notice of the kindness of John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode, who, from his wish to contribute all in his power for my information, was so good as to bring with him from London a singular manuscript of his learned ancestor, so well known as the author of “An Account of all the Religious Houses that were in Scotland at the time of the Reformation.” The MS. referred to is entitled “An Historical Dictionary of the Laws of Scotland.” I have made various extracts from this work. But, although it discovers great diligence and erudition, in consequence of its being chiefly confined to legal matters, and continued only through part of the third letter of the alphabet, the supply it afforded was far more limited than I had previously expected. I am not less bound to acknowledge my debt of gratitude to the venerable Professor Jardine, and the other learned Curators of the Hunterian Museum in my respected *Alma Mater*, the University of Glasgow. For many years had I been in quest of that very rare book, the *Promptorium Parvulorum* of Father Fraunces, and did not discover, till I had made considerable progress in printing this SUPPLEMENT, that there was a copy in that invaluable Museum. My application for the use of this *bijou* was most liberally complied with; and I have only to regret that I did not see it at an earlier stage. I have, however, as far as possible, endeavoured to enrich this work with all that seemed conducive to elucidation or illustration; although at the expense of giving up a variety of terms, as old English, which had been formerly deemed peculiar to the northern part of our island.

To my learned and amiable friend, Archdeacon Nares, the public is undoubtedly much indebted for his *Glossary*, a work which contains a great deal of curious information not to be found any where else. It would have been highly gratifying to me had a larger portion of his intelligence regarded the peculiar phraseology or manners of Scotland. Owing to peculiar circumstances, I have not had all the benefit that might have been derived from this valuable accession to our ancient literature, nor which I yet hope to have.

In regard to many provincial words common to the north of England and south of Scotland, as well as antiquated terms of a more general description, I have been anticipated by my worthy friend and colleague, the Reverend H. J. Todd, in the large and useful additions he has made to Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary. He has, with great propriety, paid far more attention to the etymology of the language than his celebrated precursor had done; and it affords me pleasure to find that he and I so frequently concur in our ideas as to the origin of particular words.

Although my friend John T. Brockett, Esq. of Newcastle, furnished me as early as possible with a copy of his "*Glossary of North Country Words, from an original MS. in the Library of J. G. Lambton, Esq., M.P., with considerable Additions,*" yet, it did not and could not reach me, till this work was nearly concluded. From the use I have made of this ingenious and amusing publication, it may well be supposed that I would have referred to it much oftener had it been in my power.

Edinburgh, May 20, 1825.

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A

DISSERTATION

ON THE

ORIGIN

OF THE

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

It is an opinion, which has been pretty generally received, and perhaps almost taken for granted, that the language spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland is merely a corrupt dialect of the English, or at least of the Anglo-Saxon. Those who have adopted this idea have assigned, some one era, some another, for the introduction of this language from the South; each preferring that which seemed to have the most plausible claim, without entertaining a single doubt as to the solidity of the hypothesis, which rendered it necessary to fix such an era. Having long-adhered to this hypothesis, without any particular investigation, it is probable that I might never have thought of calling it in question, had I not heard it positively asserted, by a learned foreigner, that we had not received our language from the English; that there were many words in the mouths of the vulgar in Scotland, which had never passed through the channel of the Anglo-Saxon, or been spoken in England, although still used in the languages of the North of Europe; that the Scottish was not to be viewed as a daughter of the Anglo-Saxon, but as, in common with the latter, derived from the ancient Gothic; and that, while we had to regret the want of authentic records, an accurate and extensive investigation of the language of our country might throw considerable light on her ancient history, particularly as to the origin of her first inhabitants.

This assertion seemed to merit a fair investigation. On this I entered, prepossessed with an opinion directly the reverse of that which I now embrace as the

most tenable. I am far from saying that it is attended with no difficulties. These I mean to submit to the public, in all the force which they appear to have ; while, at the same time, I shall exhibit a variety of considerations, which, if they amount not to full proof, seem to afford as much as can well be expected, on a subject necessarily involved in such obscurity, from the distance of time, and from the deficiency of historical testimony.

The learned Camden, Father Innes, and some other respectable writers, have viewed the Picts as Welsh ; and have argued, in consequence, that their language must have been a dialect of the Celtic. I will not contend about the name of this people ; although there is sufficient evidence that it was written corruptly by the Romans. What particularly demands our attention, is the origin of the people themselves ; and also their language, whether it was Gothic or Celtic.

It would serve no good purpose, to enter into any disquisition as to the supposed time of their arrival in this country. As this dissertation is intended merely in subserviency to the following work, it will be enough, if it appear that there is good reason to view them as a Gothic race.

I. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.—The testimony of venerable Bede has been universally respected, except in as far as his credulity might be viewed as influenced by ecclesiastical attachment. It has been supposed, indeed, that many of the legendary stories now found in his history, were not written by him ; as, in a variety of instances, although they appear in the Anglo-Saxon translation, they are wanting in the original. Being the earliest historian of this island, he must have been best qualified to give a just account of the Picts ; and, although we should suppose him to have been under ecclesiastical influence in matters of religion, he could have no end to serve in giving a false account of the origin of this people. Yet, on this subject, even the testimony of Bede has been treated as unworthy of regard ; because it is directly eversive of system.

He says—“ Cum plurimam insulæ partem, incipientes ab austro, possedissent [Brittones], contigit gentem Pictorum de Scythia, ut perhibent, longis navibus non multis oceanum ingressam,” &c. Lib. i. 1. “ When they [the Britons], beginning at the South, had made themselves masters of the greatest part of the island, it happened that the nation of the Picts, coming into the ocean from Scythia, as it is reported, in a few long ships,” &c. After giving an account of their landing in Ireland, and of their being advised by the Scots of that country to steer towards Britain, he adds—“ Itaque petentes Britanniam Picti, habitare per septentrionales insulæ partes coeperunt : nam austrina Brittones occupaverunt ;” *Ibid.* “ The Picts accordingly sailing over into Britain, began to inhabit the northern parts of it, for the Britons were possessed of the southern.

There is not the slightest reason to doubt that, by the Britons, he means the Welsh ; as this is the name by which he designs this people. It is well known, that Scandinavia had been called Scythia by Jornandes, two centuries before Bede's

time. De Orig. Get. p. 595—597. Is it said that Bede lived too long after the settlement of the Picts, to know any thing certain as to their origin? It is sufficient to reply, that he undoubtedly gives the received belief of his time, which had been transmitted from preceding ages, and which no writer, for nearly nine hundred years after him, ever ventured to controvert. If Bede could not know whence the Picts came, it can hardly be supposed that *we* should have superior means of information.

Bede was certainly well acquainted with the Britons, or Welsh. Now, although it should be supposed that he had been misinformed as to the origin of the Picts, his assertion amounts to a full proof that they were quite a different people from the former. For had they been Welsh, or indeed Celts of any description, the similarity of language could not have entirely escaped his observation. If an intelligent Highlander can at this day, after a national separation of nearly fourteen hundred years, make himself understood by an Irishman, it is totally inconceivable that the language of the Picts, if British, should have so far lost its original character in a far shorter period.

An attempt has lately been made, by a learned writer, to set aside this testimony of Bede, who, it is admitted, “was contemporary with the Pictish government.” “He speaks,” it is said, “*doubtfully* of the Picts, as the second people, who came into this island, from Scythia; first to Ireland; and thence to North-Britain. But though Bede states all this, rather as what he had *heard*, than as what he *knew*, his authority has *deluded* many writers, who did not inquire whether what he had said *modestly* could possibly be true.” Caledonia, p. 199, N.

But why is it said that Bede speaks *doubtfully*, or, as it is afterwards somewhat softened, *modestly*, of the Picts? There can be no other reason for this assertion, than that he uses the phrase, *ut perhibent*. He therefore states all this, rather as what he had *heard*, than as what he *knew*. Doubtless, he could not *know* it, but by some kind of *relation*. For, although “contemporary with the Pictish government,” it has never been supposed that he could have ocular demonstration as to the landing of this people. Is it meant to be objected that Bede does not quote his authorities, or that he refers only to traditionary testimony? In a matter of this kind, would it be surprising that he could have referred to nothing else? Viewing it in this light, there is not the least evidence that it was not the general belief. Had it been merely the report of some, opposed by a different account of the origin of this people, he would in all probability have said,—*ut nonnulli perhibent*. Had he known any argument against this account, one, for example, from the diversity of language, would he not naturally have stated this?

But must *perhibent* necessarily be restricted to mere report? Has it never been used to denote historical narration? Or, as it occurs in the language of Bede, may it not rather be viewed as respecting the more circumstantial account which follows, concerning the size and number of the ships,—(*ut perhibent, longis navibus non multis*), than as respecting what precedes, in regard to the migration of the

Picts from Scythia? It is a singular circumstance, that Bede uses the very same verb with respect to the chiefs of the Anglo-Saxons. “*Duces fuisse perhibentur eorum primi duo fratres Hengist et Horsa.*” Lib. i. c. 15. Could Bede be in any *doubt*, whether these were the leaders of his ancestors, little more than 200 years before his own time?

If, however, Bede wrote *doubtfully*, how could his authority “*delude* many writers?” If he indeed mentions this only as a *modest* opinion, as a matter of mere *hearsay*, as a thing about which he was himself in *hesitation*; whence is it, that none of these “many writers,” during nearly ten centuries, ever adverted to this till now? Were they all, without exception, so very prone to *delusion*? This is undoubtedly the conclusion we are left to deduce. They were so blind as to mistake mere *doubt* for *authority*; and therefore “they did not inquire whether what he had said modestly *could possibly be true.*” Here the secret breaks out. Bede must necessarily be viewed as writing *doubtfully*, because he could not possibly be writing the truth. For, although neither Bede nor his followers did *inquire*, “we now know, from more accurate examination, that the Picts were certainly Caledonians; that the Caledonians were Britons; and that the Britons were Gauls: it is the *topography* of North-Britain, during the second and first centuries, as it contains a thousand facts, which solves all these *doubts*, and settles all controversy about the lineage of the Picts.” Caled. *ut sup.*

Although Bede knew somewhat about the names of places in North-Britain, we, in the nineteenth century, can form a far more certain judgment: and so powerful is this single argument from topography, as to invalidate all other evidence arising from direct historical testimony.

Nennius, who wrote about the year 858, informs us, that “the Picts came and occupied the islands called Orkneys, and afterwards, from the adjacent islands desolated many large regions, and took possession of those on the left, i.e., the north, coast (*sinistrali plaga*) of Britain, where they remain even to this day.” “There,” he adds, “they held the third part of Britain, and hold it even until now.” Cap. 5. ap. Gale, I. 99.

Mr. Pinkerton has made a remark, the force of which cannot easily be set aside, that both Nennius and his coadjutor Samuel “were Welch,” and that, “therefore, their testimony is conclusive that the Piks were not Welch, for they speak of the Piks, while the Pikish name was in full power.” Enquiry, II. 161.

That the Picts were not Welsh, appears also from the testimony of Gildas, an earlier British writer, who calls them a *transmarine* nation, who came *ab aquilone*, from the north. Ap. Gale, I. 1.

The Saxon Chronicle, which seems to have been begun about the year 1000, perfectly concurs with these testimonies. The account given of the Picts is so similar to that of Bede, that it would almost seem to have been copied from his history. It is more minute in one point; as it says that they came, *ex australi parte Scythiae*, “from the south of Scythia.”

The northern origin of the Picts seems to have been admitted by Roman writers. I shall not urge the well-known testimony of Tacitus, with respect to the striking resemblance of the Caledonians to the Germans; for, notwithstanding the partiality of former ages for this ancient writer, as an accurate investigator and faithful historian, we are now told, that "*Tacitus* talked about the origin of the Caledonians and Germans, like a man who was *not very skilful* in such investigations; and who preferred *declamation* to inquiry." Caled. p. 202, N.

The testimony of Claudian, who was coeval with the Emperor Valentinian I., deserves our attention.

-Maduerunt, Saxone fuso,
Orcades. Incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule.

Goodall, in his Introduction to Fordun, observes on this passage, that although the Romans slew the Saxons in the Orkneys, it does not follow that they were either the inhabitants of the Orkneys, or of Britain. But one consequence is unavoidable,—that even in this early period the Saxons were acquainted with the Orkneys. Hence, also, it seems highly probable, that they were in a state of confederacy with the Picts, as being a kindred race.

Stillingfleet's reasoning, concerning the testimony of Eumenius, is very strong. "In his Panegyrick," says the Bishop, "he takes notice of the different state of the Britons, when Caesar subdued them, from what they were in Constantius his time. 'Then,' saith he, 'they were a rude, half-naked people, and so easily vanquished; but now the Britons were exercised by the arms of the Picts and the Irish.' Nothing can be plainer, than that Eumenius here distinguishes the Picts from the Britons, and supposes them to be enemies to each other. Neither can we reasonably think this a name then taken up to distinguish the *barbarous Britons* from the *Provincial*. For that distinction had now been of a very long standing; and if it had been applied to that purpose, we should have met with it in Tacitus, or Dio, or Herodian, or Zozimus, who speak of the *Extra-provincial Britains*, under no other name but of *Britains*." Orig. Britann. p. 241.

It has indeed been said, that "the Picts of the third century—appeared to Roman eyes under new aspects, and to the Roman understanding under more formidable shapes." Caled. p. 215. By the reference to B. i. c. 6, the author seems to respect "their peculiar seclusion from the Roman provincials on the south of the walls;" p. 191. But this gives no sort of satisfaction to the mind, as a reason for a new designation. Were they not formerly *extra-provincial*, as much as in the time of Eumenius? Did they assume a warlike aspect formerly unobserved? Was not their character, in this respect, abundantly well known to Agricola? The idea of Stillingfleet, that the ancient Caledonians, although of Gothic origin, were about this time joined by a new colony from the continent, is at least worthy of mature consideration. V. Orig. p. 246.

Ammianus Marcellinus having said, *Pictos Saxonasque, et Scottos et Attacottos, Britannos aerumnis vexasse continuis*; Goodall observes, that "it cannot be inferred that the Saxons were Scots or Picts, because these are spoken of as different nations." But from the classification observed by Marcellinus, *Pictos Saxonasque*, he seems to have viewed these as only different names given to contiguous and kindred nations.

I might refer to the general persuasion of Northern writers, that the Picts were Goths. Vidalinus, in his work, *De Linguae Septentrionalis Appellatione*, *Donsk Tunga*, affixed to *Gunnlaug. Saga*, has cited Torfaeus, *Ser. Reg. Dan.* p. 200—203; Pontoppidan, *Gest. Dan. T. 2, c. 2*, pp. 226, 227; Schoning, *Norveg. Reg. Hist.*; Torfaeus, *Hist. Norv. T. 3*, p. 525; Run. Jonas, *Element. Ling. Septent.*; Bussaeus, *Vit. Aarii Polyhist. c. 3, &c.* V. *Gunnlaug. Sag.* p. 263.

But I shall not urge this as an argument; as it may be said that these writers were all too late to know with certainty the origin of the Picts. While, however, we are assured that the Scandinavians were early acquainted with the northern parts of our island, and made frequent descents on them, it must appear singular indeed, had we reason to believe that they were universally mistaken with respect to the origin of the inhabitants. Had they spoken a dialect of the Celtic, it would have afforded sufficient evidence that there was no national affinity with their invaders.

Nor would it be less remarkable, if almost all our own ancient writers had been grossly mistaken as to the origin of a people, who make so distinguished a figure in our history, and who so long occupied by far the greatest part of Scotland. The general persuasion of the old English writers was the same with theirs.

But the learned gentleman, formerly referred to, views every species of evidence as of no weight whatsoever, when opposed to that of a topographical kind, arising from the names of places in the first and second centuries; especially as these are found in the work of Ptolemy the Geographer. It was my original intention in this preliminary dissertation, to throw together, as briefly as possible, the various circumstances which indicate the Gothic origin of our ancestors, without entering into the wide field of controversy. But however unpleasant this task, especially with a gentleman whose abilities and indefatigable industry I am bound to acknowledge, and who, whatever may be his mistakes, deserves well of his country for the pains he has taken to elucidate her ancient history; yet, I find it indispensably necessary to investigate the grounds on which he proceeds, as otherwise any thing here exhibited, under the notion of argument, might be viewed as already invalidated.

In order to erect or support his argument, that the Picts were Britons, or the same people with the Welsh, and that no language was spoken in Scotland, before the introduction of what is called the Scoto-Saxon, save the Celtic; the learned writer finds it necessary to assume certain *data* of a singular description. He either takes for granted, or flatters himself that he has proved, that, till a late

period there were none but Celts in Germany ; that the Roman historians are not worthy of credit, in as far as they insinuate any thing opposed to this hypothesis ; that the Goths were different from the Scythians ; that the Belgic was merely a dialect of the Celtic ; and that the stone monuments to be found in Britain were all constructed by Celts.

He assumes, that there were none but Celts in Germany, till a late period. He does not, indeed, fix the time of the first migration of the Goths into that country ; but seems to think that it was scarcely prior to the Christian era. For, as far as I can perceive, the only proof which he appeals to, is that of there being “only two tongues (except the Greek) heard on the western side of the Euxine, the *Getic* and the *Sarmatic*,” when Ovid was banished to Tomi by Augustus. But, because there was a body of Goths at this time residing on the Euxine, it cannot amount to a proof that none of this race had previously settled in Germany, or in the northern countries. The *Suevi*, who certainly were not Celts, were inhabitants of Germany in the time of Julius Caesar, possessing the country now called Mecklenburg, and some neighbouring districts. The *Cimbri* extended to the Baltic. By many, indeed, they have been viewed as Celts. But the writers of the Universal History, whom Mr. Chalmers often quotes with respect, observe on this head—“The learned Grotius, and after him Sheringham, and most of the northern writers, maintain, with arguments *which have not yet been confuted*, that the Cimbrians, Getes, and Goths were one and the same nation ; that Scandinavia was first peopled by them, and that from thence they sent colonies into the islands of the Baltic, the Chersonesus, and the adjacent places, yet destitute of inhabitants.” Vol. XIX. 254.

A very able and learned writer, who has paid particular attention to the subject, contends that “the Cimbri, who, in conjunction with the Teutones, invaded Italy, and were defeated by Marius,” were Goths. “The country,” he says, “whence they proceeded, their close alliance with a Gothic tribe, and the description given of them by the Greek and Latin historians, who appear to have considered them of the same race with the Teutones, clearly prove them to have been of German origin. (Plut. in Mario ; Livy, Epit. L. 68 ; Percy’s Preface to Mallet’s North. Antiq. p. 38 ; Mallet, Vol. I. 32.) To these considerations it may be added, that the name of their leader, *Boiorix*, is evidently of Gothic structure ; and that Tacitus, who, in his description of Germany, particularly and expressly marks the few tribes who appeared not to be Germans, is entirely silent respecting the Celtic origin of the Cimbri ; and in his account points out no difference between them and the other inhabitants. Tacit. Germ. 37.” Edin. Rev. for July, 1803, p. 367, 368.

The *Suiones* have never been viewed as Celts, but generally acknowledged as the more immediate ancestors of the Swedes, although some say of the Danes. The *Sitones*, also a Scandinavian nation, were settled in these northern regions before the time of Tacitus. Caesar testifies that the Teutones and Cimbri, before

his time, *patrum nostrorum memoria*, after harassing all Gaul, had attempted to enter into the territories of the Belgae. Gall. Lib. ii. c. 4.

But when ancient writers insinuate any thing unfavourable to our author's hypothesis, he refuses to give them credit. We have seen with what freedom Tacitus is treated on another point. Here he meets with the same treatment, although in good company. "When J. Caesar and Tacitus speak of Celtic colonies proceeding from Gaul into Germany, they only *confound* those recent colonies with the ancient people, who appear to have been *unknown* to those celebrated writers. Strabo, *who was not well informed* with regard to Western Europe, acquaints us, indeed, that the Daci *ab antiquo*, of old, lived *towards Germany*, around the fountains of the Danube. Vol. I. 446. If his notion of antiquity extended to the age of Herodotus, we might learn from the father of history that the Danube had its springs among the Celtae." Caled. p. 15, N.

Respectable as the testimony of Herodotus is, it cannot, in this instance, be preferred to that of Strabo; for it is evident that he knew very little of the Celts, and this only by report. The accurate and intelligent Rennell does not lay much stress on the passage referred to. "Our author," he says, "*had heard* of the Celtae, who lived beyond the columns of Hercules, and bordered on the Cynesiae or Cynetae, the most remote of all the nations who inhabited the western parts of Europe.—Who the latter were intended for, we know not." Geog. Syst. of Herod. p. 41, 42.

If the ancient inhabitants of Germany were *unknown* to Caesar and Tacitus, with what consistency is it said, only in the page immediately preceding, where the writer speaks of Mascou's work on the ancient Germans, that "the Gothic people," whom he "considers as the first settlers of his country,——obviously came in on the Celtic aborigines; *as we learn from J. Caesar and Tacitus?*" Caled. p. 14, N. Could these celebrated writers acknowledge the Celts as aborigines, although "the ancient people" who inhabited Germany, "appear to have been unknown to" them?

He also takes it for granted, that the Goths were a different people from the Scythians.

"Every inquiry," he observes, "tends to demonstrate that the tribes who originally came into Europe by the Hellespont, were remarkably different, in their persons, their manners, and their language, from those people who in after ages migrated from Asia, by the more devious course, around the northern extremities of the Euxine, and its kindred lake. This striking variety must for ever evince the *difference between the Gothic and the Scythian hordes*, however they may have been confounded by the inaccuracy of some writers, or by the design of others." Ibid. p. 12.

This assertion seems to have at least the merit of novelty. It is probably hazarded by our author, because he wishes it to appear that the Goths did not enter Europe so early as he finds the Scythians did; and also, that the former were

never so powerful a race as to be able to people a great part of Europe. But we need not spend time on it; as this passage contains all the proof that is exhibited. I shall only add, that, according to Rennell, the Scythia of Herodotus answers generally to the Ukraine,—“its first river on the west being the Danube.” *Geog. Syst.* p. 50. Our author admits, that, during the fifth century before our common era, the Goths “inhabited the western shores of the Euxine, on the south of the Danube.” *Caled.* p. 12, 13. He places them so nearly on the same spot with Herodotus, that he cannot easily prove that those whom he calls Goths, were not the same people whom “the father of history” calls Scythians.

The accurate Reviewer, formerly quoted, has shewn that, according to Diodorus Siculus, the Scythians settled beyond the Tanais, on the Borders of Thrace, before the time of Sesostrius, who, it is supposed, flourished about 1400 A.C. Hence he considers the opinion, independently of its direct evidence, that “500 A.C., they had advanced to the western extremity of Gaul, as by no means absurd or improbable.” *Edin. Rev. ut sup.* p. 358.

He afterwards shews, that Strabo (*Lib. vii. p. 295, Causab.*) “evidently considers the Getae as a Scythian tribe;” adding, “Pliny says, ‘From the Borysthenes, over the whole adjoining country, *all are Scythian* nations, different tribes of whom dwell near its banks: in one part the *Getae*, whom the Romans call the *Daci*.’ *Hist. Nat. Lib. iv. c. 12.* Zamolxis is mentioned by Herodotus, *Melp. p. 289*; and by Strabo [*ut sup.*] as worshipped by the Getae; and the authors of the *Etymol. Mag.*, and Suidas, (in *voc. Zamolxis*) understand the Getae of Herodotus, whom they quote, to be Scythians.” *Ibid.* p. 359.

Perhaps the strangest foundation of Mr. C.’s theory, is his opinion with respect to the language of the Belgae. He is well aware, that, if it appear from ancient history that their speech was Gothic, his whole fabric must fall to the ground; because it is undeniable that Belgic colonies were settled in Britain before the invasion by Julius Caesar. To me, the existence of the Belgae in Britain, when it was first visited by the Romans, had always appeared an irrefragable proof that the Gothic language was very early spoken, if not in the northern, at least in the southern, parts of our island; and of itself a strong presumption that it was pretty generally extended along the eastern coast. But our author boldly cuts the Gordian knot; finding it easier, doubtless, to do so than to loose it.

“The British Belgae,” he says, “were of a Celtic lineage.”——“This inquiry, with regard both to the lineage and colonization of the Belgae in Britain, has arisen by inference, rather than by direct information, from J. Caesar, when he speaks of the Belgae as occupying one third of Gaul, and as using a different tongue from the other Gauls. *De Bel. Gal. l. i. c. 1.* Yet, from the intimations of Livy and Strabo, Pliny and Lucan, we may infer that J. Caesar meant *dialect*, when he spoke of language. He ought to be allowed to explain his own meaning by his context. He afterwards says, ‘that the Belgae were chiefly descended from the Germans; and, passing the Rhine, in ancient times, seized the nearest

country of the Gauls.' Ibid. Lib. ii. c. 4. But Germany, as we have seen, was possessed by the Celtae, in *ancient times*," &c. Caled. p. 16. N.

It is evident that the learned writer, notwithstanding the force of historical evidence to the contrary, is extremely unwilling to admit any distinct migration of the Belgae to Britain. For he adds—"It is even probable, that the Belgae of Kent (*Cantae*) may have obtained from their neighbours the Belgae of Gaul, their Gaelic name; and even derived such a tincture from their intercourse, both in their speech and in their habits, as to appear to the undistinguishing eyes of strangers, to be of a doubtful descent."

It is asserted that Caesar gives no *direct information* as to the Belgae using a different tongue from the *other* Gauls. He does not, indeed, give any information of this kind. For, although he uses the common name for the country into which the Belgae had forced their way, calling it *Gallia*, he expressly distinguishes them from the Gauls. With respect to the difference of the language of this *different* people, he gives the most direct information. So little ground is there for the most remote idea that he meant only a peculiar *dialect*, that he uses all those distinguishing modes of expression, which could be deemed necessary for characterizing a different race. He marks this difference, not merely in language, but in customs and laws. "Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt." Lib. i. c. 1. After the lapse of many centuries, every traveller observes the strong attachment of the Celts, not only to their language, but to their customs; and can it be supposed that they were so thoroughly changed by residing a few centuries in Belgium, although surrounded by kindred tribes? Caesar does not speak like a man who was only throwing out a vague opinion. For he elsewhere informs us, that in consequence of particular inquiry, which he personally made at the deputies of the Rhemi, who of the Belgae were most contiguous to Gaul, "he found that the greatest part of the Belgae were sprung from the Germans, and that they had *anciently* crossed the Rhine, and taken up their abode there because of the fertility of the country, and expelled the Gauls who inhabited these places." Lib. ii. c. 4.

Is it not evident from this language, that not only Caesar considered the Gauls as a different race from the Germans, but that these deputies also were fully persuaded of the same thing? Had they known, or even suspected, that the inhabitants of Germany were originally the same people with the Gauls, would they not naturally have said that they had sprung from *the Gauls of Germany*, and not from those of *Gallia*? Does not the term *ortos* properly refer to the people or kindred, and not to any former place of residence?

If a single doubt can remain with respect to the certainty of the migration of the Belgae to Britain, after it had been possessed by the Celts, it must be removed by attending to what the same historian says in another place. "The interior part of Britain is inhabited by those who, according to tradition, were the *aborigines*; the maritime parts, by those who, for the sake of war and spoil, passed over from Belgia, who are almost all denominated from these States from which they had

their origin ; and who began to cultivate the lands which they had conquered. The number of men is infinite," &c. Lib. v. c. 12.

An attempt is made to avoid the force of Caesar's testimony concerning the origin of the Belgæ from the Germans, when it is said, " But Germany, *as we have seen*, was possessed by the Celtæ in ancient times." This, however, is fairly to beg the question. Mr. Chalmers may persuade himself that *he* has seen this ; but, to others, the proof must appear extremely deficient. Although Caesar asserts that the Belgæ differed from the Celts in language, customs, and laws ; yet we must believe that he meant nothing more than that there was some slight difference in *dialect*. Although he asserts that they were mostly sprung from the Germans, we must believe that by them he either meant Gauls, or was not acquainted with his subject. The reader may take his choice ; for, in the course of two pages, both these assertions are made.

The learned gentleman seems, indeed, to have overlooked an historical fact of the greatest importance in this inquiry, which has been stated in the clearest light by a well-informed writer, to whom I have had occasion to refer more than once. This respects the application of the name *Celts*, as used by ancient historians.

"The Greek authors appear to use Κελτική and Γαλαταια, and the corresponding names of the inhabitants, as strictly synonymous : they apply them sometimes to Gaul in general ; at other times the context proves that they are used in their original sense. But Belgic Gaul and its inhabitants are most frequently denoted by the words Κελτική and Κελται. The Belgæ appear to have attracted most of the attention of these historians ; and their description of them is so uniform and accurate, that no doubt can be entertained that they mean the Belgic Gauls, although they call them Κελται. Strabo, speaking of the inhabitants of Britain, says, 'The men are taller than the Gauls (των Κελτων), and their hair less yellow.' Lib. iv. p. 194, 200. In his description of Germany, 'Immediately beyond the Rhine, to the east of the Celts, the Germans live, differing little from the Celtic race (του Κελτικος), in their savageness, tallness, and yellowness of hair ; and with respect to features, customs, and modes of life, very like the Gauls (τους Κελτους), whom we have already described : wherefore it is our opinion, that the Romans have given them very properly the name *Germani*, implying the common origin of the Gauls (Γαλαται) and them.' Lib. vii. p. 290. The faithfulness and exact information of this author are well known : we may, therefore, consider his description of the Gauls as accurate ; but it will apply only to the German or Belgic Gauls. Yellow or red hair distinguished a German tribe. There was no resemblance between the Celts and Germans. Diodorus Siculus gives a very particular description of Gaul (Γαλαταια, Κελτική) ; and it is evident that these terms are frequently employed, when he is speaking of that part which Caesar, from whom he has taken his description, says was inhabited by the Belgæ. He also expressly says,—'The Gauls (Γαλαται) are tall, fair skinned, and naturally yellow haired.' Lib. v. p. 212. Polybius, our author asserts, describes the Gauls who pillaged Rome under Brennus, as Celts : he certainly calls

them Celts (Γαλαται, Κελται); but his enumeration and description of their different tribes put it beyond a doubt that they were German Gauls. He particularly names and describes the Veneti, Semnones, and Boii. Lib. ii. p. 42, Edit. Bas. 1549. We have the express testimony of Strabo, that the first were German Gauls, Lib. iv. p. 194; and the others are enumerated by Tacitus among the tribes of Germany; Tacit. Germ. c. 38, 39. It may be objected, that Polybius mentions the Gauls as coming from a country very remote from any assigned to them by Tacitus and Strabo. But, in the time of the first historian, the Romans were entirely ignorant of Germany, and knew very little of Transalpine Gaul, and therefore could not mention the names or situation of the country whence the invaders originally came. Polybius says, they proceeded into Italy from the adjoining territory on the north: this would be directly on their route from Germany: and as they had most probably occupied it for some time, Polybius, both from this circumstance and his want of information, would consider it as their original or permanent residence. Longolius, in his edition of *Taciti Germania*, shews that the appellations, Semnones and Boii, are evidently derived from the Gothic, and particularly applicable to the situation and manners of those tribes. Tacit. Germ. edit. Longol. c. 38, 39. Pausanias calls both the Celtic and Belgic inhabitants of Gaul, Γαλαται and Κελται; but as his authority is less important, and his descriptions not so full and definite, we shall only refer to him. Pausanias, Lib. i. p. 16, 62, 66; Lib. x. p. 644, &c. Edit. Sylbur. Hanov. 1613.

“It is still more evident that the terms *Gallia* and *Galli* are frequently employed by the Latin authors, when their observations and descriptions are applicable only to Belgic Gaul and its inhabitants. We need not illustrate this point by the examination of any particular passages, as it is generally admitted, and easily proved.” Edin. Rev. *ut sup.* pp. 366, 367.

But the assumptions of the learned writer, which we have considered, are merely preparatory to the *etymological* evidence from TOPOGRAPHY, which he views as an irrefragable proof of his hypothesis. We shall first advert to what is said in order to shew that the Belgæ were Celts.

“The topography of the five Belgic tribes of Southern Britain,” he observes, “has been accurately viewed by a competent surveyor, [Whitaker, *Genuine Hist. of Britons*, pp. 83—145.] and the names of their waters, of their head-lands, and of their towns, have been found, by his inquisitive inspection, to be only significant in the Celtic tongue.” Caled. p. 16.

Candour requires that it should be admitted, that the Celtic dialects seem to excel the Gothic in expressive names of a topographical kind. The Celts have undoubtedly discovered greater warmth of fancy, and a more natural vein for poetical description, than the Gothic or Teutonic tribes. Their nomenclatures are, as it were, pictures of the countries which they inhabit. But at the same time, their explanations must be viewed with reserve, not only because of the vivid character of their imagination, but on account of the extreme ductility of their

language, which, from the great changes which it admits in a state of construction, has a far more ample range than any of the Gothic dialects. Hence, an ingenious Celt, without the appearance of much violence, could derive almost any word from his mother-tongue. Our author has very properly referred to Bullet's Dictionnaire, in proof of "the great variety of the Celtic tongue;" Caled. p. 221. For, any one who consults that work, must see what uncertain ground he treads on in the pursuit of Celtic etymons.

The learned gentleman asserts, that the names in the five Belgic provinces of South Britain are "only significant in the Celtic tongue." I dare not pretend to say that I can give the true meaning of any of them in another language; because there is little more than conjecture on either side. But if it can be proved, that they may have a signification in the Gothic or Teutonic, as well as in the Celtic—and one at least fully as probable—this argument must appear inconclusive.

"The Belgic *Cantae*, in Kent," he says, "derived their significant name from the districts which they inhabited; being the British *Caint*, signifying the open country." This observation he applies, and it must apply equally well, to "the *Cantae* in North Britain;" p. 17. By the way, it may be observed, that this is a description of which our author seems peculiarly fond; although it is of a very general nature. For, as he says, p. 201, that the Picts received from the British provincials the descriptive appellation of *Peithw*, which "denoted the people of the open country;" in the very same page, explaining *Venta*, the name of a town, he derives it from "British *gwent*, which, in composition, is *went*, signifying the open country." This also shews the flexibility of the language; as the same word may be either *caint*, *gwent*, or *went*. But might not the *Cantae* receive their name from Alem. and Germ. *kant*, an extremity, a corner; *margo*, *extremitas*, *angulus*? Does not this more particularly describe the situation? Schilter, I find, vo. *Kant*, has made the same observation which had occurred to me. He refers to Caesar, who indeed describes *Kent*, as if he had viewed the name as descriptive of its situation; *Cujus unum latus est contra Galliam: hujus lateris alter angulus—est ad Cantium.* Bell. Gall. Lib. v. 13. It is also far more descriptive, than Brit. *gwent*, of the situation of the *Cantae* in North Britain, who inhabited the East of Ross-shire; and whose country, as our author observes, p. 66, "ran out eastward into the narrow point" now called Tarbet-ness. There is at least one river in Kent, the name of which is not British. This is the *Medway*, A.-S. *Medwaege*, i.e. the river which runs through the middle of the country, or holds the mid way. It is probable that this was the Belg. name, which the A.-Saxons retained, because the Welsh call Maidstone, *Caer Medway*, i.e., the city on *Medway*. V. Camden. The term *Waeg* or *way* appears indeed in the name given to it in the Itinerary of Antonine, *Vagniacas*.

Mr. Chalmers derives the name of the Thames from Brit. *Taw*, *Tam*, &c., "signifying what expands or spreads, or what is calm." This river, which is one of

the boundaries of Kent, has also been explained as *significant* in a Goth. dialect, by a writer who had no interest in the present question. "There are two rivers in England," he says, "of which the one is very rapid, and is called *Tif-ur*, whence *at tif-a*, praeceps ire : the other *Temsa*, which is almost stagnate, whence *at temsa*." He explains *eg tems-a*, paululum moveor. G. Andr. p. 237.

In Kent, according to Antonine's Itinerary, three towns have *Dur* as the initial syllable ; *Durovernum*, *Durolenum*, and *Durobrivi*, or, as Camden says, more correctly, *Durobrovae*. *Dur*, it has been said, in British and Irish, signifies water ; Caled. p. 17, N. But the idea is too general and indefinite, to have given rise to so many names as, in different counties, exhibit this as a component term ; as *Batavodurum*, a Belgic town, now *Durstede*, &c. Schilter has observed, that, in composition, it signifies a door or mouth, ostium. Now, although the word occurs in Celtic compositions, it seems originally Teutonic. The primary idea is *janua*, a door, which sense it still retains in almost all the dialects of this language. Brit. *dor* has the same meaning. But the Teut. term is far more general.

The *Regni* of Sussex were another Belgic tribe. Baxter says, that Ptolemy wrote *Regni* for *Renci*; and derives the name from C. B. *rheng*, quivis longus ordo, as lying along the coast. He admits that Belg. *renc* has the same meaning, ordo, series ; also flexus, flexus viarum, &c. ; Kilian. It has therefore at least an equal claim with the British. The only city mentioned by Ptolemy in this district is *Noviomagus*. *Magus*, according to Wachter, is a Celtic word signifying a field, also a colony or town in a field. It frequently occurs in the composition of continental names, *en* being used for the Latin termination *us*. But, although *magus* should be originally Celtic, the name seems to have been formed by a Teutonic people, *nouio* being evidently Teut. *nieuw*, new. C. B. *newydd* is synon., but more remote. This name is the very same with the ancient one of *Nimeguen*, Teut. *Nieuwmegen*. This is *Noviomagus*, i.e. the new colony or town.

The proper Belgae possessed at least part of Somersetshire, besides Hampshire and Wiltshire. *Bath* was the *Badiza*, or, as Baxter reads, the *Badixa* of Stephanus. This the British call *Caer badon*. But it is evident, that the name is not Brit. but Belg. Germ. Franc. Belg. *bad*, A.-S. *baeth*, Alem. *pad*, balneum ; Alem. Franc. *bad-on*, Germ. *bad-en*, A.-S. *baeth-an*, lavare. Ptolemy mentions *Uzella* aestuarium, which, Camden says, is now called *Euel-mouth*. Now Goth. *os* signifies the mouth of a river. Thus *Uzella* would seem exactly to correspond to the modern name ; q. *os-euel*, the mouth of the *Euel*. To this day, *Oyse* in Shetland, where the Celtic never entered, signifies "an inlet of the sea ;" Brand's Descr. p. 70.

As the names of many of the Belgic towns end in *Dun* or *Dinum*, Mr. Chalmers attempts to shew that the Belgae must have been Celts, because "*Dunum* and *Dinum* are the latinized form of *Dun*, and *Din*, which, in the British and Irish, as well as in the ancient Gothic, signify a fortified place ;" Caled. p. 17, N. But, if *dun* has this signification in the ancient Gothic, the argument proves nothing.

From what he has stated, the presumption is that it was originally a Goth. and not a Celt. term. For, as he says, that "*Dunum* is the name of the chief town of the *Cauci* in Ireland, which is asserted to be a Belgic tribe;" it is questionable if any of the other towns, having this termination, were *Celtic*. *Londinum* and *Camelodunum* were Belgic towns, being situated in the territories of the *Trinovantes*. *Maridunum*, according to Baxter, who reads *Margidunum*, is from Teut. *maerg*, marl, which is copiously found in the neighbourhood, and *dun*, town. He says that, in the *modern* British, *mer* signifies medulla. But in the old Brit. the term for *marl* is the same with that now used in English. It may be added, that Germ. *dun*, as signifying civitas, urbs, is only the term, properly signifying an inclosure, locus septus, used in a secondary sense. It is derived from *tyn-en*, sepire. V. Wachter, vo. *Dun*.

It has been asserted, that "there is a radical difference in the formation of the Celtic and Gothic names, which furnishes the most decisive test for discriminating the one language from the other in topographic disquisitions; and even in the construction of the two tongues: such vocables as are *prefixed* in the formation of the British and Gaelic names, are constantly *affixed* in the composition of the Gothic, the Saxon, and English names.—Those tests are so decisive, as to give the means of discriminating the Celtic from the Saxon or Gothic names, when the form of the vocables compounded *are* nearly the same." Caled. p. 491. Without disputing the propriety of this position, it is sufficient to observe that, if this be *so decisive a test*, although the names of places *terminating* in *Dun*, *Dunum*, &c., are elsewhere (p. 17.) claimed as Celtic, it must be evident that the claim is unjust. *Londinum*, *Vindonum*, *Milsidunum*, *Camelodunum*, *Rigadunum*, *Mari-dunum*, &c., must all be Gothic names.

It is a strong assertion, which the learned writer has made, that "the topography of Scotland, during the first two centuries of our common era——contains not a particle of Gothicism;" p. 231. "The Carnabii, Damnii, and Cantae, of Scotland are granted to have been Belgic tribes;" Ibid. pp. 16, 17, N. The Carnabii, or, with greater approximation to the orthography of Ptolemy, Cornabii, have been supposed to receive their name from the three great promontories which they possessed in Caithness, Noss-Head, Duncansby-Head, and the Dunnet-Head. For *corn*, in Brit. is said to signify a promontory. But the name might be derived, in the same sense, from Belg. *koer*, specula, a watch-tower, and *nebbe*, a promontory; q. the people who looked attentively from the promontories. Or, if it should be *Carnabii*, it may be from O. Goth. *kar*, a man, whence Su.-G. *karl*, A.-S. *ceorl*, id. V. *Karl*, Ihre, and Verel. Ind. This most probably gives us the origin of a number of names beginning with *Car*, which Mr. Pinkerton has mentioned, without adverting to the use of the term in Gothic (Enquiry, I. 226.); as the *Careni* and *Caronacae* of Scotland, the *Carini* of ancient Germany, the *Carbilesi* and *Carbiletæ* of Thrace, the *Carni*, &c. &c. The latter part of the word may be from *Nabaei* or *Navaia*, the river Navern. *Virvedr-um*, Duncansby-head, may be composed of Isl. *ver*, ora, and *vedr*, tempestas, q. the stormy coast.

Concerning *Berubium*, Noss-head, it has been said, that “the word *Bery* would seem to have been a common appellation to such places, as Dungisbay Head, at those times [when Ptolemy wrote]. At this day a similar promontory in the island of Walls in Orkney, is termed the *Bery*. The word is clearly of Norwegian derivation. It signifies a place of observation; or a principal station for discovering the approach of an enemy by sea, when at a great distance.” P. Canisbay, Statist. Acc. viii. 163. By mistake, however, the writer applies the name *Berubium* to Dungisbay Head. He says, that “there is not a place throughout the parish, whose name indicates the least affinity to” the Gaelic. *Tarvedr-um* may be from *taer-a*, atterere, and *vedr*, tempestas; the promontory where the storm rends or tears ships.

We have already adverted to the meaning of the name *Cantae*. In the territory of this tribe was the *Vara Aestuarium*, or Murray Frith, into which runs the river Beaulie, anciently called *Farar*. Isl. *vara*, *voer* in Genit. *varar*, signifies ora, portus, a harbour, ubi appellant naves; G. Andr. p. 247. *Loxa*, the name given by Ptolemy to the Murray Frith, may be allied to Isl. *loka*, a small harbour, porta parva; Verel. These etymons have at least as much probability as those of Baxter; who deduces *Varar* from C. B. *gwar ar isc*, maris collum, the neck of the sea, and *Loxa* from *ael osc*, supercilium aquae, the brow of the water. Mr Chalmers says, that the latter “obviously derived its name—from the British *Llwch*, with a foreign termination, signifying an inlet of the sea, or collection of water;” p. 66, N. But the Goth. dialects exhibit this word with far greater variety of use; Su.-G. A.-S. Alem. *log*, *laga*, a lake; Isl. *log*, *laug*, *lug*, a sea, a collection of waters; Su.-G. *loeg-a*, profluente unda vel mare se proluere; Isl. *log-ast*, fluvium vel aquam tranare; Alem. *lauche*, collectio aquarum, &c., &c.

He thinks that the *Catini*, whose name is retained in Caithness, “probably derived their appellation from the British name of the weapon, the *Cat*, or *Catai*, wherewith they fought,” q. *clubmen*; p. 67. But the *Cateia* was a weapon of the ancient Germans. If the testimony of Virgil merits regard, it belonged not to a Celtic but to a Teutonic people.

Teutonico ritu soliti torquere cateias.

Æn. Lib. vii.

For this reason, the *Cateia* was also called *Teutona*. Hence Aelfric in his A.-S. Gl. says. *Clava vel Cateia, vel Teutona, annes cynnes gesceot*, i.e., “a javeline of the same kind.” Servius informs us, that spears were called *Cateiae* in the Teutonic language. Wachter says; “It is properly a javelin, denominated from *katt-en*, i.e., because of its being thrown.”

This etymon pretty clearly indicates that they were Belgæ. They might perhaps be the same people with the *Catti*, a German nation mentioned by Tacitus. Their name, according to Wachter, signifies *warlike*, from the Celt. word *cat*, war.

In the specimens which our author has given of the names of Promontories,

Rivers, &c., in North Britain, it is granted that many are undoubtedly Celtic. It is not, however, a satisfactory proof of the British origin of the Picts, that many British names are yet retained in the country which they possessed. For, while it is said that the Scoto-Saxon afterwards prevailed over the Gaelic, it is admitted that the Celtic names of places, whether British or Gaelic, still kept their ground. It is also well known, that in various parts of England, where the descendants of the Anglo-Saxons have resided for upwards of thirteen centuries, the names of some rivers and mountains are still British. Lhuyd even goes so far as to assert that the names of different rivers are neither Welsh nor Armorican, but of Irish or Gaelic origin: whence he infers, that those who now speak the Irish language, possessed the southern parts of Britain before the Welsh, and that the latter were only a secondary colony from Gaul. Now, if this be the case as to the Welsh, who have possessed that country for nearly two thousand years, might not the same thing happen in the northern part of the island? V. Lhuyd's Lett. to the Welsh, Transl., pp. 12, 17.

The very same process passes before our own eyes. Do not the British settlers in America very generally retain the Indian names of rivers, bays, mountains, villages, &c. May it therefore be justly inferred, a thousand years hence, that the British were an Indian people?

The author of *Caledonia* observes, p. 221,—“In the subsequent progress of the Gothic tribes over Europe, wherever they occupied countries which had been previously occupied by the Celts, the Gothic intruders not only adopted the names of the rivers, mountains, and other places, that the more lively genius of the Celts had imposed, from a more energetic and descriptive speech; but, the Gothic colonists borrowed many terms from the more opulent language of their Celtic predecessors.—The Saxons, who settled in Britain, were prompted, by the poverty of their speech, to follow the example of their Gothic fathers.”

Is not this sufficient to invalidate the argument in favour of the British origin of the Picts? If Goths, it is natural to suppose that, like the rest of their brethren, they would retain the Celtic names.

This assertion, however, must not be carried too far. For, notwithstanding the concession frequently made by Schilter and Wachter, that words retained in Germany, to which they could not assign a Gothic origin, are Celtic; other learned writers have viewed the matter in a different light. Leibnitz concludes, from Boxhorn's Brit. Dict., that the Welsh have borrowed a great deal from the German. Oper. Vol. IV. P. I. Hist., p. 193. The truth seems to be, as Ihre candidly acknowledges, that some of the most ancient and primitive terms, common to the Gothic and Celtic dialects, are so nearly allied, that it is impossible to determine with certainty to which of them they have originally belonged.

Many of the words, indeed, which the learned writer has selected as exclusively British, appear in the Goth. dialects. *Cove*, it is said, signifies a creek, from C. B. *cof*, a hollow trunk, a cavity, a belly. But A.-S. *cofe*, Isl. and Germ. *kofe*, seem to

give the proper sense ; spelunca, a cave. *Cove-harbour*, (St. Vigeans, P. Forfars.) is mentioned as confirming the other sense. But its proper name is *East-haven*. The *coves* in its vicinity are not *creeks*, but caves. *Kyle*, p. 34, a strait, is not confined to Celt. V. Dict. in. vo. *Heugh*, p. 35, a height on the sea-coast, is traced to C. B. *uch*, high, &c. But the term is strictly Goth. V. Dict. The words having *port*, a harbour, in their composition, are very oddly claimed as C. B. *Forth*, it said, p. 36, N., is merely C. B. *porth*, a haven, being "the great haven of Edinburgh." Far more accurately might it be deduced from Isl. *fiord*, Su.-G. *fiaerd*, a firth. But more probably the frith took the name of the river, a name which it bears far above Stirling. There is no necessity that *Ram*, as signifying a point, in a variety of names (p. 36,) should be traced to *ram*, high, or in C. B. what projects. Su.-G. and Germ. *ram* will answer fully as well ; ora, margo ; terminus. *Rin*, *Rynd*, *Rhind*, denoting a point, may be all traced to Isl. *rind-a* protrudo, whence *rind-ung*, protrusio ; or may be the same with Alem. *rin*, terminus, limes, finis, from *rin-en*, separare. *Ross*, a promontory, p. 37, may be allied to Teut. *roetse*, *rootse*, rupes, petra, sive mons praeeruptus ; Franc. *roz*, id. Although C. B. *trwyn* signifies a nose, a snout, and Corn. *tron*, a nose, a promontory, they seem originally the same with Isl. *triona*, rostrum porrectum.

Among the *Rivers*, &c., p. 37, the first mentioned are *White Adder* and *Black Adder*, the term being traced to C. B. *aweddur*, running water. But although written, in some of the Statist. Accounts, *Whittader* and *Whittater*, the vulgar pronunciation is merely given. In four instances, where the first of these denominations is explained, it is resolved, as all the South of Scotland knows it ought to be, into *White water*. *Allen*, *Alwen*, *Elwin*, and *Aln*, p. 38, are claimed as of Brit. origin. Alem. *ellende* denotes impetus, from *ell-en*, festinare. Sw. *elf*, however, signifies a river ; in its inflected form, *elfwen* or *elven*. Hence, as has been supposed, the *Elb* in Germany, Lat. *Alb-is*. *Air* is traced to C. B. *air*, brightness, or *aer*, violence. Isl. *aer*, corresponds to the latter, furious ; *aerast*, to rage, *aer-a*, to raise to fury. *Avon*, a river, may be allied to Su.-G. *aa*, water in general, a river, which assumes the inflected form of *aan*. V. Rudbeck. Atlant., II. 52. *Bannockburn* does not appear to be a dimin. from Gael. *ban*, as in p. 39,^t but a Goth. name : V. BANNOCK in Dict. *Bello* (C. B. *bellaw*, a tumultuous raging stream) ; Isl. *bell-a*, to be driven with noise, and *aa*, water. The name *Bran* (O. Gael. a stream, C. B. what rises over, p. 39, may originate from its lucidity ; Germ. *brand*, clear, bright.

The rivers which have the name *Calder*, are derived from Brit. *caleddur*, the hard water, or *cell-dur*, Ir. *coill-dur*, the woody water, p. 40. The latter is most natural ; because, when this name was given, it must be supposed that the country was almost one wood. Isl. *kaelda* signifies an impure spring of water, or living water in putrid and marshy ground ; V. G. Andr. The *Dean* (p. 41) might properly enough be traced to Germ. *dien-en*, humiliare, as it is a very flat stream, that creeps along through Strathmore ; as *den*, a small dale, seems to acknowledge

the same origin, q. locus depressus. *Don* and *Doon*, derived from C. B. *down*, Ir. *don*, dark, dusky, or *douin*, deep, may be from Goth. *don-a*, strepere, to make a noise. *Eden* (deduced from C. B. *eddain*, a gliding stream, p. 43), might be traced to A.-S. *ea*, water, a river, and *den*, a vale. The very prevalent name of *Esk*, notwithstanding its evident affinity to O. Gaul. *esc*, *wysc*, C. B. *wysg*, Is. *easc*, *uisg*, water, a stream, a river, cannot reasonably disclaim all Goth. affinity. For Isl. *wass* is the genitive of *wattn*, water, G. Andr., pp. 248, 249, the form of which is retained in Germ. *wasser*, aqua, fluvius. Wachter observes that Belg. *esch* or *asch* denotes a stream. This he indeed views as formed from Celt. *isca*. But this is at least very doubtful; for this good reason, that the Goth. dialects retain the obvious origin of the name for water, as well as the primary idea, in *vos*, perfusio aquae, &c. V. Dict. vo. WEEZE, v. For, as the learned Hyde says, the reason why water has received this name, is plainly because it *ouseth out*. Hence he expl. *Oxford*, q. *ouse-fort*, either the *ford*, or the castle on the water. Even the designation *Car-leon-ur-usc*, i.e. the city of the Legion on the river, is not exclusively Celt. For Wormius, in like manner, thus explains Dan. *os* or *ois*; Ostium fluminis: vel sinum maris notat.; Monum. Dan., pp. 195, 196. The Runic letter *O*, or *Oys*, is thus defined; Sinus maris promontoriis acutioribus excurrentibus, nautis infestis; vel etiam ostium maris portum navibus praebens. Literat. Run. c. xvi., p. 87: V. also Jun. Gl. Goth., p. 22. To this day, Isl. *aros* signifies the mouth of the river; Verel.

Nothing can be inferred from *Ey*, in Eymouth, &c., p. 44. For it is unquestionably Goth. If it appears in Celt. in the forms of *aw*, *ew*, *ea*, *ey*, a river, we find Su.-G. *a*, Su.-G. Isl. *aa*, A.-S. *ea*, pl. *aea*, Alem. *aha*, id. Germ. *ache*, elementum aquae, Moes.-G. *aquha*, id.; V. Ihre, vo. *Aa*, amnis. *Garry* (derived from C. B. *garw*, Ir. *garbh*, what is rough, a torrent), may be resolved into A.-S. *gare*, *gearw*, expeditus, and *ea*, aqua, q. the rapid stream, S., the *yare* stream. *Lyne* (C. B. what is in motion, what flows, p. 46), may be allied to Isl. *lin-ur*, Germ. *lind*, mild, gentle. *Lunan* is traced to Celt. *lun*, *lon*, *lyn*, what flows, water, a lake, a pool. Isl. *lon*, stagnum, lacuna. Now, it is admitted that "the *Lunan* in Angus, from its tranquil flow, settles into a number of small pools." There is no necessity for deriving *Lid*, which indeed seems the proper name of the river vulgarly called *Liddal* or *Liddell*, from C. B. *llid*, "a violent effusion, a gush;" or "O. Gaulish *lid*, hasty, rapid, p. 47. It may be traced to Teut. *lijd*, transitus, *lyd-en*, to glide; to Alem. *lid*, liquor; to Isl. *lid*, a bending; *lid-a*, to hasten, to pass with flight; or to A.-S. *hlid*, *hlyd*, tumult, noise, like *Lid* in Devonshire, whence *Lidford*, A.-S. *hlyda-ford*, which Somner thinks denominated from its noisy motion. *Nid* is derived from C. B. *nidd*, *neth*, "a stream that forms whirls or turns," p. 47. A.-S. *nithe* is used in a similar sense; *nithe cne*, genibus flexis, with bent knees, from *nith-an*, deorsum. *Nethy* and *Nethan* are said to be diminutives of the C. B. word. But *Nethan* is probably from A.-S. *neothan*, downwards, q. what descends; and *Nethy* may be q. *neoth-ea*, the water which descends, or the stream that is

lower in respect of some other. On *Orr* in Fife, and *Orr, Urr*, in Galloway, Mr. C. refers to C. B. *or*, cold, *wyr*, signifying a brisk flow, Basque *ura*, water, a river, p. 48. Su.-G. *ur* denotes stormy weather; Alem. *ur*, a river, because by inundation it lays waste like a wild beast; Isl. *orra*, Martis impetus. *Pool*, in several compound words, is referred to C. B. *poll*, Arm. *poll*, Gael. *poll*, a ditch, a 'pool'; and it is said that A.-S. *pol* is from the C. B., this word being "in all the dialects of the Celtic, but not in any of the pure Gothic dialects;" p. 48. But Teut. *poel* is *palus*, lacuna, stagnum; Su.-G. *poel*, Isl. *poel-a*, and Germ. *pful*, id. *Tay* and *Tiviot* are both derived from C. B. *ta*, *taw*, "what spreads or expands; also tranquil." Isl. *teig-ia* also signifies to extend. G. Andr. deduces *Tif-r*, the name of a very rapid river, from *tyfa*, praeceps pedare; Germ. *tav-en*, diffluere, to flow abroad. *Tweed*,—"C. B. *tuedd*, signifies what is on a side, or border; the border or limit of a country;" p. 49. This etymon is pretty consonant to modern ideas. But when the name was imposed, *Tweed* did not suggest the idea of a border any more than *Tay*, &c. Allied perhaps to Isl. *thwaette*, *twaette*, to wash, from *twa*, id., as a river is said to wash a country. A.-S. *twaede* signifies double, and may denote something in reference to the river. This name being given to it in Annandale, we cannot well suppose it to originate from the junction of the *Teviot*, and what is called *Tweed*; although these rivers are so nearly of a size, that one might be at a loss to say which of the names should predominate. *Tyne*,—"C. B. *tain*, a river, or running water." Isl. *tyn-a*, to collect, q. the gathering of waters. Hence perhaps Teut. *tyne*, lacus.

Yarrow, p. 50, to which the same origin with *Garry* is ascribed, may have been formed from *gearw*, as above; or from *ge*, the A.-S. prefix, and *arewa*, an arrow, as denoting its rapidity. According to Wachter, Germ. *arf*, id., is used in this figurative sense. For he says that *Arabo*, a river which joins the Danube, has its name from *arf*, an arrow, because of its rapid motion. *Ythan*, the *Ituna* of Richard, is deduced "from Brit. *eddain*, or **ethain*, which signifies gliding," as being "a slow running stream." Might it not be traced to A.-S. *yth*, undā, *ythian*, to flow?

Among the names of *Miscellaneous Districts*, appears *Dal*, as signifying a flat field, or meadow, from Brit. *dol*, Ir. *dal*, id., p. 53. But this term appears in all the Goth. dialects, for a valley; Moes-G. *dalei*, A.-S. *dael*, Su.-G. Belg. *dal*, Isl. *dal-ur*, Alem. *tal*, *tuol*, &c. Besides, this is the precise sense of C. B. *dól*, as given by Lhuyd, vallis; and Ir. *dal* has no affinity, as explained by O'Brien. For it signifies a share, a portion, evidently the same with Teut. *deel*, Su.-G. *del*, &c. Nothing can be inferred from the names including *Eagles* or *Eccles*, which our author derives from Brit. *eghwys*, Ir. *eaglais*, &c., a church. For they are merely the corruptions of the Latin name imposed by the monks. Thus the proper writing, of one of the names mentioned, is not *Eccles-Magirdle*, but *Ecclesia-Magirdle*. Nothing is done unless it can be proved that the Gr. word *ἐκκλησία* was borrowed from the Celtic. If *Fordun*, Kincardines, and *Forden*, Perth. be pro-

perly derived from Brit. *ford*, a passage, a road, the Goth. would have an equal claim; A.-S. *ford*, a ford, *fore*, iter, Su.-G. *focre*, viae facilitas.

Rayne, Aberd. is traced to C. B. *rhann*, Ir. *rann*, rain, "a portion, a division, a division of lands among brothers;" p. 56. Isl. *ren*, signifies the margin or border of a field, whence *rend*, ager limitatus; Verel.

Here I shall only add that the learned writer goes so far as to assert that the very "name of the *Belgae* was derived from the Celtic, and not a Teutonic, origin." "The root," he adds, "is the Celtic *Bel*, signifying tumult, havoc, war; *Bela*, to wrangle, to war; *Belac*, trouble, molestation; *Belawg*, apt to be ravaging; *Belg*, an overwhelming, or bursting out; *Belgiad*, one that outruns, a ravager, a Belgian; *Belgws*, the ravagers, the *Belgae*;" p. 17.

This, although it were true, would prove nothing as to the origin of the *Belgae*. For we might reasonably enough suppose that the name had been given them by the neighbouring Celts, who had suffered so much from them, as they invaded and took possession of part of their territories. But as our author commends the "Glossaries of Schilter and Wachter as *elaborate*, p. 16, N. (b), as he justly acknowledges the writers to be "vastly learned," p. 12, their sentiments merit some regard. Schilter says: "That the name of the *Belgae* is German, certainly hence appears, that this people were of a German origin, and having crossed the Rhine, vanquished the Gauls in these lands which they occupied." He then cites the passage from Caesar, formerly considered, adding—"This migration took place before the irruption of the Cimbri and Teutones, which was A. 111, before Christ; because Caesar says that this was, *Patrum memoria nostrum*, but the other must have been long before, because he uses the term *antiquitus*." He derives the name from Alem. *belg-en*, to be enraged, a term used by Notker, and still in Alsace and Belgium. Thus *Belgae* is explained as equivalent to *indignabundi et irritabiles*.

Wachter seems to give the same etymon, vo. *Balgen*. He observes that ancient writers everywhere mark the wrathful disposition of the *Belgae*; and particularly Josephus, Antiq. L. xix., c. 1. Bell. Jud., c. 16, when he calls the Germans "men naturally irascible," and ascribes to them "fury more vehement than that of wild beasts."

II.—But besides the evidence arising from history, it certainly is no inconsiderable proof that the northern parts of Scotland were immediately peopled from the North of Europe by a Gothic race, that otherwise no satisfactory account can be given of the introduction of the VULGAR LANGUAGE.

It has been generally supposed that the Saxon language was introduced into Scotland in the reign of Malcolm Canmore by his good queen and her retinue; or partly by means of the intercourse which prevailed between the inhabitants of Scotland, and those of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, which were held by the kings of Scotland as fiefs of the crown of England. An

English writer, not less distinguished for his amiable disposition and candour than for the cultivation of his mind, has objected to this hypothesis with great force of argument.

“This conjecture,” he says, “does not seem to be perfectly satisfactory; nor are the causes in themselves sufficient to have wholly changed the language of the country. If, at the present moment, the Celtic language prevailed over the whole of Scotland, instead of being confined to the Highlands, such a testimony would compel us to admit, either that the Saxons and Danes had been prevented by some unaccountable cause from attempting to form a settlement on the northern shores of this island; or that their attempts had been rendered abortive by the superior bravery and skill of the inhabitants. But, as the same Teutonic dialects are found to form the basis of the language, both in England and in the Lowlands of Scotland, Mr. Hume has been induced, and apparently with great reason, to infer, from this similitude of speech, a similar series of successive invasions; although this success is not recorded by the historians of Scotland.

“If this conclusion be admitted, it is evidently unnecessary to refer us to the much later period of Malcolm’s reign; or to seek in his marriage with an English princess, in his distributions of lands among his followers, or in the policy which induced him to change his place of residence, for the establishment of a language which the Saxons and Danes could not fail of bringing with them; and which, if it had not been thus introduced, the inhabitants of the plains would probably have rejected as obstinately as those of the mountains.” Ellis’s Spec. Anc. Eng. Poet., i. 226, &c.

To suppose, indeed, that a few foreign adherents of a court, received as refugees, could change the language of a country, is to form the idea of something which would appear in history as a fact completely insulated. Whether the same elegant writer be right or not in his opinion, that William the Conqueror did not think of eradicating the Saxon language, his reasoning, abstractly viewed, is certainly just. “William must have known that the Franks who conquered Gaul, and his own ancestors who subdued Neustria, had not been able to substitute the Teutonic for the Romance language, in their dominions; that the measure was not at all necessary to the establishment of their power; and that such an attempt is, in all cases, no less impracticable than absurd, because the patient indocility of the multitude must ultimately triumph over the caprice of their armed preceptors.” Ibid., pp. 38, 39.

It is undeniable, indeed, that the Norman-French, although it had every advantage, and retained its ascendancy at court for several ages, was at length even there borne down by the Saxon, which had still been spoken by the vulgar. The Romans, although they conquered the South-Britains, civilized them in a considerable degree, and introduced the knowledge of arts among them, seem scarcely to have made any impression on their language. The Goths, who subdued the Romans, and seated themselves in Italy, were in their turn subdued by the very

people to whom they gave laws, as receiving their language from them. For it is well known that, although a variety of Gothic words are retained in the Italian, by far the greatest proportion is Roman.

Can it be supposed, then, without directly contradicting universal experience, that a few Saxons, who were not conquerors but refugees, could give language to the nation that afforded them protection? Has any change similar to this taken place among the Welsh, who are viewed as the same people with the Picts, notwithstanding their intercourse with the English during several centuries, since the cessation of national hostilities? Have the Celts of Ireland renounced their language in compliment to the English of the *Pale*, as they have been called, who, in proportion, were certainly far more numerous than the Saxons belonging to the court of Canmore? Few nations have been more tenacious of the customs and language of their ancestors than the Celtic inhabitants of Scotland. We know how little progress has been made for more than half a century past in diffusing the English tongue through the Highlands; although not only the arm of power has been employed to dissolve the feudal attachments, but the aid of learning and religion has been called in. The young are indeed taught to read English, but often they read without understanding, and still prefer speaking Gaelic.

Had the Saxon found its way into Scotland in the manner supposed, it would necessarily have been superinduced on the Gaelic. This has always been the case, where one language prevailed over another, unless the people who spoke the original language were either completely or nearly exterminated. Thus was the Norman gradually incorporated with the Saxon, as the Frankish had been with the Latinized Celtic of France. But the number of Gaelic words to be found in what is called the *Broad Scots*, bears a very small proportion to the body of the language.

It is well known; that in many places on the borders of the Highlands, where, according to the hypothesis contróverted, the one language should appear as it were melting into the other, they are kept totally distinct. This is particularly remarked in the account of the parish of Dowally in Perthshire. "It is a curious fact, that the hills of King's Seat and Craigy Barns, which form the lower boundary of Dowally, have been *for centuries* the separating barrier of these languages. In the first house below them, the English is, and has been spoken; and the Gaelic, in the first house (not above a mile distant) above them." Statist. Acc., xx. 490. In some instances a rivulet forms as effectual a boundary in this respect, as if an ocean intervened.

Malcolm Canmore, according to the testimony of Simeon of Durham and Brompton, in his incursions into England, carried so many captives with him, that they were afterwards seen not only in every village, but in every house. Had this been literally the case, his army must have borne some resemblance to that of Xerxes. But, although this had been literally the case, would captives or slaves overpower the language of their masters? Is it not admitted, at any rate, that after the

death of Malcolm they "were driven away by the *usual enmity* of the Gaelic people;" that "the Celtic inhabitants would not submit to" the authority of Duncan, till he had agreed never again to introduce Normans or English into their country; that "this jealousy of strangers continued under Donal Bane;" and that it "occasioned insurrections under William the Lyon?" *Caled.*, p. 498.

It is evident that some Saxon Barons, with their followers, received lands in Scotland during some of the succeeding reigns. But, a few individuals could not produce greater effects in Scotland, than all the power of the Norman Barons in England. It seems also undeniable, that the foreigners of distinction who settled in Scotland, particularly in the reign of David I., were mostly Normans, and therefore could not introduce the Saxon. According to Lesley, *Hist. Scot.*, Lib. vi., p. 201, this was the case even in the time of Canmore.

It is very questionable, if, even during the reign of Edward the Confessor, French was not the language principally spoken at court. It has been asserted, indeed, that during this reign "the Anglo-Saxon had ceased to be cultivated." *V. Ellis's Spec.*, i. 39. Camden has said that Edward the Confessor "resided long in France, and is charged by historians of his time to have returned from thence wholly Frenchified." *Remains*, p. 210.

It has been supposed that this unparalleled change was partly owing to occasional intercourse with the northern counties of England, which were subjected to the Scottish crown. But this intercourse was by far too limited to have any influence in completely changing a language. It would be more natural to invert the idea and to suppose that the inhabitants of these countries had received the peculiar terms, which they retain in common with the vulgar of Scotland, from the residence of the Scots among them, while the heir-apparent of our crown was Prince of Cumberland.

It is certain that *Domesday-book*, a work compiled by order of William the Conqueror, from an actual survey of the whole of England, does not include any of the counties lying to the North of the Humber; which is a proof that, in that age; these counties were considered as belonging to Scotland.

Hardyng acknowledges that all the country to the North of the Humber once pertained to Scotland. "He made the bye ways throughout Britain, and he founded the archflamynes, at London one for Logres, another at Yorke for Albanye, that now is Scotlande; for that time from Humber north that was that tyme Scotland; and the thyrd at Carleon in Wales, for al Wales." *Chron. Rubr. of c.* 33, Fol. 29, a.

This indeed refers to a period long prior to the Christian era; and the account is evidently fabulous. But I mention it, because it is here admitted by the Chronicler, hostile as he was to the independence of Scotland, as a circumstance which could not be denied, that in former times the country to the North of the Humber was viewed as a part of Scotland.

But there is still a more natural account of the great similarity of language between Scotland and the North of England. To me it appears that Mr. Pinkerton has proved, from undoubted testimony, that the Picts had possession of the North of England for more than a century before Ida founded the kingdom of Bernicia; and that, although for a time they were subjected to the power of the Angles, they afterwards regained their authority in this quarter. V. Enquiry, I. 321—335.

It may be viewed as a confirmation of this account, that, in the North of England, *th* is often changed into *d*. “In the N.,” says Lambe,—“*th* is frequently changed into *d*; as, for *father*, we say *fader*; for *girth*, *gird*; for *Rothbury*, a town in Northumberland, *Rodbury*; for *Lothian*, *Loudon*.” Notes to the Battle of Floddon, p. 80.

This is a distinguishing characteristic of the dialect of Angus, which was undoubtedly a part of the Pictish territory. For *baith*, both, they still say *baid*; for *skaith*, injury, *skaid*; for *maith*, a maggot, *maid*, &c. Now, it is well known that this is a peculiarity of the ancient Scandinavian. The Icelanders, at this day, pronounce the *th* as if it were *d*; they often, indeed, write *d*, where *th* occurs in A.-S. and in the German dialects.

It has also been supposed that the *Flemings*, a considerable number of whom occasionally settled in Scotland, contributed to the change of language. But, from all the evidence that we have of a Flemish colonization, the effect is evidently by far too great for the cause. Whatever influence, as tradesmen, they might be supposed to have in towns, it must have been very inconsiderable in the interior parts of the country. As it is said that—“Aberdeenshire was particularly distinguished in early times for considerable colonies of *Flemings*,” it has been inferred that “we may thus perceive the true source to which may be traced up the *Teutonic* dialect of Aberdeenshire, that is even now called the *Broad Buchan*.” Caled., p. 603, 604. But it will appear from the following Dictionary, that many of these words are not Teutonic, but Scandinavian. At any rate, the fact is undeniable, that many of the terms common in S., and especially in the North, are not to be found in any Anglo-Saxon, Flemish, or Teutonic Lexicon, but occur in those of Iceland, Sweden, or Denmark. Were there only a few of this description, it might be supposed that they had found their way into our language by commercial intercourse, or by some straggling settlers. But their number is such, that they cannot be ascribed to any adventitious cause.

Here I might refer the reader to the following words, under one letter only: *Bar*, *Bargane*, *v.* and *s.*, *Barrat*, *Bathe*, *Bauchle*, *Beik*, *Beild*, *v.* and *s.*, *Beirth*, *Bene*, *a.*, *Beugh*, *Bike*, *Bilbie*, *Billie*, *Bismar*, *Blait*, *Blout*, *Bludder*, *Boden*, *Boldin*, *Boo*, *Boun*, *Brachen*, *Brade*, *v.* and *s.*, *Brag*, *Braith*, *Brash*, *Break*, *v.*, *Bree*, *s.* 2, *Brent*, *a.*, *Breth*, *Brim*, *Broche*, *Brod*, *v.* and *s.*, *Brogue*, *Broukit*, *Buller*, *v.* and *s.*, *Burde*. I might also refer to *Dordermeat*, *Emmis*, *Gleg*, *Ithand*, (*eident*), *Stanners*, and to a thousand of the same description.

Here I might also mention the remarkable analogies of idea, displayed in very singular figures or modes of expression, common to our language with those of the North of Europe, even where the words themselves are radically different. Many of these occur in this work, which cannot reasonably be considered as merely casual, or as proceeding from any intercourse in later ages; but, in connexion with other evidence, may well be viewed as indications of national affinity. I may refer to the articles, *LOUN'S PIECE*, and *POCKSHAKINGS*, as examples of this coincidence.

One thing very remarkable is, that, among the vulgar, the names of herbs in the North of S. are either the same with those still used in Sweden and other northern countries, or nearly allied. The same observation applies, pretty generally through S., to the names of quadrupeds, of birds, of insects, and of fishes.

The circumstance of the Scottish language bearing so striking a resemblance to the English in its form, which has been undoubtedly borrowed from the French, and particularly in its becoming indeclinable, has been urged as a powerful proof that we borrowed our language from our southern neighbours. But Mr. Ellis has manifested his judgment, not less than his candour, in the solution of this apparent difficulty. He shews that, "at the era assigned for the introduction of A.-Saxon into Scotland, as indeed it had not been previously mingled with Norman, although it had, the Saxon refugees would never have wished to introduce into that country which afforded them an asylum, a language which they must have considered as the badge of their slavery." He also shews that, as the "influx of French words did not begin to produce a sensible change in the language of England till the beginning, or perhaps the middle, of the thirteenth century, its importation into Scotland ought to be capable of being distinctly traced; and that, as the improvements of the common language would pass by slow gradations from the original into the provincial idiom, the composition of the English bards would be clearly distinguished by superiority of elegance." He denies, however, that this is the case, quoting the elegiac sonnet on the death of Alexander III., as superior to any English composition of that early period.

Upon the whole, he is disposed to conclude, that "our language was separately formed in the two countries, and that it has owed its identity to its being constructed of similar materials, by similar gradations, and by nations in the same state of society." He thinks that the Scots borrowed the French idioms and phrases, like the English, from the Norman Romance, "the most widely diffused and most cultivated language, excepting the Italian, of civilised Europe." He also ascribes a considerable influence to the early and close union between the French and Scots, justly observing, that any improvements borrowed from the former would not be retarded in Scotland, as they were in England, by a different language being spoken in the country from that which was spoken at court; because "the dialect of the Scottish kings was the same with that of their subjects." Spec. I. 226—233.

As it is evident that the language could not have been imported into Scotland by the Saxon refugees with its French idioms, it is equally clear that these were not borrowed from the English. For, in this case, the language of Scotland must, in its improvements, still have been at least a century behind that of England. Although this had been verified by fact, it would scarcely have been credible that our fathers had been indebted to the English for these improvements. The two nations were generally in a state of hostility; and it is never during war that nations borrow from each other refinements in language, unless a few military terms can be viewed in this light. Too few of our early writers resided long enough in England, to have made any material change on the language of their country when they returned. Besides, we have a great variety of French terms and idioms, that have been early introduced into our language, which do not seem to have been ever known in England.

Here, also, a circumstance ought to be called into account, which seems to have been hitherto overlooked on this subject. Many families are mentioned by our historians as having come out of France and settled in Scotland, at different periods. It appears, indeed, that many families of French or Norman extraction had come into Scotland during the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Sub haec etiam tempora (says Lesley), Freser, Sanchir, Monteth, Montgomery, Campbell, Brise, Betoun, Tailyefer, Bothuell, *ingens* denique nobilium *numerus*, ex Gallia venit.—De Reb. Scot., Lib. vi. p. 201. It is natural to suppose that these would introduce many French terms and idioms; and, as Mr. Ellis observes, the same language having been spoken at the court and in the country, there would be no resistance to them.

Here, perhaps, it may be proper to take notice of another objection to the derivation of our language from Scandinavia. This is its great affinity to the A.-Saxon. But this is of no weight. For, although it appears that a variety of terms were used in the Scandinavian dialects, which had not passed into the A.-Saxon and other Germ. dialects, the structure of both was so much the same, that ancient writers speak of them as one language in the time of Ethelred the son of Edgar. Illa aetate eadem fuit lingua Anglica, Norwegica et Danica; mutatio autem facta est, occupata per Wilhelmum Nothum Anglia. Gunnlaug. Sag. p. 87. V. Peringskiold, Moniment, Upsal., p. 182. Seren. De Vet. Sueo-Goth. cum Anglis Usu., pp. 14, 15.

Some have affected to view the celebrated Odin as a fabulous character. The more intelligent northern writers, indeed, acknowledge that he, to whom great antiquity is ascribed, and who was worshipped as a god, must be viewed in this light. Yet they admit the existence of a later Odin, who led the Scandinavians towards the shores of the Baltic. While it is a presumption in favour of the existence of such a person, it is a further proof that, in an early age, the Saxons and Scandinavians were viewed as the same people; that both Bede and the northern writers trace the lineage of Hengist and Horsa, the chiefs who conquered England, to Odin. Peringskiold has given the genealogy of Hengist as the twelfth

from Odin, which he collected from the most ancient documents, partly printed and partly in MS. Bede acknowledges the same descent, Hist., Lib. xv., although he shortens the line by several generations.

III.—The Scandinavian origin of the Picts is illustrated by the history of the ORKNEY ISLANDS. We have seen that, according to some ancient accounts, they first took possession of these. That they were, in succeeding ages, inhabited by Picts, is acknowledged on all hands.

Wallace published an authentic Diploma concerning the succession of the Earls of Orkney, digested A. 1403, not only from the relation of their “faythfull antecessors and progenitors,” but from books, writings, and chronicles, both in the Latin and in the Norwegian language; and attested by the Bishop, clergy, and all the principal people of these islands. In this they inform Eric, King of Norway, that, when the Scandinavians took possession of these islands, (which was in the ninth century,) they were inhabited by two nations, the *Peti* and *Papé*; and “that the country was not then called Orkney, but the land of the *Pets*, as yet appears from the name given to the sea that divides Orkney from Scotland, which is called the *Petland Sea*.” V. Wallace’s Account, p. 129. This, indeed, is still called, in the Icelandic histories, *Petland Fiord*.

There is not the least ground to doubt that the *Picts* are here designed *Peti*. This is the name given by Scandinavian writers to the *Picts*. Saxo Grammaticus, who flourished in the twelfth century, calls Scotland *Petia*; Lib. ix. p. 154. It has been conjectured, with great probability, that the *Papé*, or *Papae*, were Irish priests, who, speaking a different language from the *Pets*, were viewed by the Norwegian settlers as constituting a different nation, although acting only in a religious character. For it appears from Arius Frode, that some of these *Papae* had found their way to Iceland, before it was discovered by the Norwegians.

It has been said, indeed, that “there is reason to believe that the Orkney Islands were planted, during early ages, by the posterity of the same people who settled Western Europe,” i.e. by Celts; Caled., p. 261. The only proof offered for this idea is, “that Druid remains and stone monuments exist, and that celts and flint arrow-heads have been found in the Orkney Islands; while none of these have ever been discovered in the Shetland Islands.” “This,” it is added, “evinces that the Celtic people, who colonized South and North Britain, also penetrated into the Orkney, but not into the Shetland, Islands; and this fact *also* shows, that those several antiquities owe their origin to the Celts, who early colonized the Orkney Islands alone, and not to the Scandinavians, who equally colonized both the Orkney and the Shetland Islands;” Ibid.

Whether what is here asserted as to “Druid remains, &c.,” be true, I do not presently inquire. Let it suffice to observe, that such is the mode of reasoning adopted by the learned gentleman, as plainly to show how much he is here at a loss for argument. This is, indeed, a complete specimen of what is called reason-

ing in a *circle*. The existence of some monuments in Orkney, contrasted with the want of them in Shetland, evinces that "the first settlers in Orkney were Celts, and *also shews* that these stone monuments were Celtic."

It is admitted, that "*scarcely any* of the names of places in Orkney or Shetland are Celtic." "They are all," it is said, "Teutonic, in the Scandinavian form;" Ibid. Now, this is a very strong fact. We may, indeed, lay aside the limitation. For the most competent judges have not found *any*. If the Picts, who inhabited the Orkney Islands, were Celts, whence is it that not a single vestige of their language remains? To this query, which so naturally arises on the subject, it is by no means a satisfactory answer, that, "owing probably to some *physical* cause, the original people seem to have disappeared, in some period of a prior date to our era." What could possibly give birth to so strange a conjecture? It is the solitary testimony of one writer, who lived in an age in which nothing could have been written that was not true, because it would not have been received had it been false. "During the *intelligent* age of Solinus, those islands were supposed to be uninhabited, and to be 'only the haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mew's clang;'" Ibid.

Are we then to view this as the *physical* cause of the disappearance of the original people? Were these Celts so harassed by "seals and orcs, and sea-mews," that they forsook their abodes, and sought a place of repose on the continent? Or did these troublesome animals, in fact, swallow up the wretched inhabitants of Orkney?

But can this dream of Solinus be seriously mentioned? Or can it be received in an "intelligent age?" Ere this be the case, some cause, whether *physical* or moral, which has at least some degree of plausibility, must be assigned for the supposed disappearance of a people, who had been so regularly settled as to have stone monuments and buildings, and so well versed in the art of war as to be acquainted with the use of *celts*. But it is evident that Solinus was very ill informed concerning the Orkney Islands; as he says they were only three in number. And in what he asserts as to their being uninhabited (*vacant homine*), he gives not the remotest hint that the contrary had ever been the case; but seems indeed to consider them as uninhabitable; Lib. 25.

Since, then, the account given by Solinus is so directly contrary to all probability, to what purpose grasp at it? The reason is obvious. The great *topographical* test of the genealogy of nations is here pointed directly against the learned writer. He must either part with this, or devote all the Celts of Orkney to destruction. It is only by some such supposition as that which he makes, that any reason can be given why the names of places in Orkney are *all Teutonic*. As the stone buildings must necessarily be ascribed to Celts, whence comes it that there is not one topographical vestige of this race in Orkney, while the names imposed by the British in Scotland remained long after the people were lost? It is supposed that the "original people" totally disappeared in some unaccountable

manner, and, of course, that their possessions were, for centuries perhaps, uninhabited.

But that no argument may be founded on the Teutonic names in Orkney, we are informed, that "the topography of Orkney, Shetland, and Cathness, is completely different from the Saxon topography of Scotland, which does not exhibit one Scandinavian name that is distinct from the Northumbrian Dano-Saxon;" that "of the Scandinavian names in *Orkney*, and in *Cathness*, the great body terminates, according to the Gothic construction, in *Buster*, signifying a dwelling-place; in *Ster*, denoting a station or settlement; and in *Seter*, a seat or settling-place. But there is not a single instance of the *Buster*, the *Ster*, or *Seter*, in the topography of proper Scotland." Caled., p. 489.

Three terms are here mentioned, which do not occur, as far as I know, to the south of Caithness. They are most probably Norwegian; although, perhaps, it may be doubted if they are to be accounted among the most ancient Scandinavian terms. G. Andreae is referred to; but I can find none of these terms in his Lexicon. Nor does it appear that they are common in Orkney. Brand mentions *Kebister* in Shetland, p. 110. But a variety of other terminations common to Orkney and Shetland, and to Scotland, are quite overlooked by the author of *Caledonia*—as *Dale*, *Ness*, *Wick*, *Head*, *Ton*, *Bye*, so common in the South of S., and *Burgh*. V. Brand, and Statist. Acc. *Bow*, which is undeniably Scandinavian, is the name given in Orkney to the principal house on a farm, or on an estate. That this was not unknown in Scotland, appears from what is said in Dict. vo. Boo.

IV.—A pretty certain test of the affinities of nations is their ARCHITECTURE. A variety of circular buildings in Scotland, and in the Orkney Islands, are traditionally ascribed to the Picts. They are found in different parts of the country, and are of two kinds. One of these is above ground, the other almost entirely under it. The first includes their circular spires and castles,—as the spires of Abernethy and Brechin, and the castles of Glenbeg in Inverness-shire. V. Gordon's Itin., p. 166. Their subterranean buildings, or those which are nearly so, externally exhibiting the appearance of a tumulus or mound, are still more numerous. Many of these are described by Pennant, in his Tour, and by the writers of the Statistical Accounts.

These are almost universally ascribed to the Picts, whether appearing in the Lowlands, in the Highlands, or in the Islands of Orkney. In some instances, however, they are called Danish or Norwegian. Even this variation in the voice of tradition may perhaps be viewed as a proof of the general conviction, which from time immemorial has prevailed in this country, that the Picts were originally a Scandinavian people.

They are by far most numerous in those places where we are certain that the Scandinavians had a permanent abode, as in Sutherland and Caithness, on the coast of Ross-shire, on the mainland, and in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. In

Sutherland, there are three in the P. of Kildonan, Statist. Acc., iii. 410; six in the P. of Far, Ibid. p. 543; almost everywhere in the P. of Rogart, Ibid. p. 567. There is a chain of Pictish buildings on each side of Loch Brura, P. of Clyne, Ibid. x. 304. In Caithness, P. of Olrick, there are six or seven, Ibid. xii. 163; a number in Wick, and "throughout the country in general," Ibid. x. 32; in Dunnet, &c.

The *names* of these buildings claim peculiar attention. It would appear that they are all Gothic. In the Orkneys they are called *Burghs* or *Brughs*. This word cannot reasonably be claimed as Celtic. Nor is it confined to the islands. It is given to one of these structures in Caithness, called the *Boury* of Dunbeth. Pennant's Tour, 1769, p. 195. There is an evident affinity between this name and that imposed on a fortification in Angus, which tradition calls a Pictish camp. V. Dict. vo. BRUGH. As the *Burians* in the South of S. are generally viewed as Pictish, although the term may be rendered *burying-places*, it is not improbable that some of them were erections of the same kind with the *Burghs*. V. Dict. vo. BURIAN.

They are denominated *Picts' houses*. Now, as the Picts certainly had names for their fortresses in their own language, had this been Celtic, it is most natural to think that, in some instances, these names would have been preserved, as well as the Celtic designations of rivers, mountains, &c., ascribed to this people.

They are also called *Duns*. This term is mentioned as equivalent to the other two. "There is a range of watch-houses, and many remains of burghs, *duns*, or Picts' houses." P. Northmaven, Orkney, Statist. Acc., xii. 365. Another name is also given to them by the vulgar. V. Dict. vo. HOWIE, CASTLE-HOWIE.

Even in those places where Gaelic is now spoken, they seem to have a Gothic designation. The valley in which Castle Troddan, Chalamine, &c., have been erected, is called *Glen-beg*. The final syllable does not seem Gaelic. It is probably corrupted from Goth. *bygg-a*, to build, *byggd*, pagus; q. the glen of the *buildings* or *houses*. The Pictish castle in the P. of Loth, Sutherland, is in like manner called *Loth-beg*, q. the *building* situated on the river *Loth*. The signification *little* cannot well apply here. For what sense could be made of the *little Loth*? They are indeed in one place called *Uags*. "In Glenloch," says Mr. Pope, "are three [Pictish buildings], ——— called by the country people *Uags*." Pennant's Tour. 1769, Append. p. 338. This may be from Gael. *uaigh*, "a den, grave, cave;" Shaw, In the P. of Liff, they have the synonymous designation of *Weems* or caves. But these are obviously names imposed by the ignorant people, because they knew neither the use nor the origin of these buildings.

I am informed, that in Inverness-shire the foundations of various houses have been discovered of a round form, with spots of cultivated ground surrounding them; and that when the Highlanders are asked to whom they belonged, they say that they were the houses of the *Drinnich* or *Trinnich*, i.e., of the *labourers*, a name which they gave to the Picts. By the way, it may be observed that this implies, that, according to the tradition of the country, the Picts were cultivators

of the soil, while the Celts led a wandering life. This seems to confirm the sense given of the name *Cruithneach*, imposed by the Irish on the Picts, q. *eaters of wheat*.

It has always appeared to me a powerful proof of the Gothic origin of the Picts, that they had left their names to structures apparently unknown to the Celtic inhabitants of Britain. But of late this argument has been pointed the other way. Mr. King, a writer of considerable celebrity, contends that all these are Celtic monuments. The proof he gives is the existence of some buildings of a similar kind in Cornwall and South Wales.

It appears, however, that the remains of what are accounted similar buildings in South-Britain are very scanty. "There are still *some vestiges*," he says, "to ascertain the fact. For in the parish of *Morvah*, in Cornwall, are the remains of a most remarkable structure, called *Castle Chun*, that, as it appears to me, cannot well be considered in any other light than as one of the first sort of very rude imitations of the mode of building round castles, according to hints given by the Phenicians, and before the Britains learned the use of cement. It bears considerable resemblance to the *Duns*, near *Grianan Hill* in Scotland, and in the Isle of *Ilay*.

"It consisted of a strong wall of stones without cement, surrounding a large oval area, and having the interior space evidently divided into several separate divisions, ranging round the inside, leaving an open oval space in the centre. It was even much larger than the two great Duns just referred to in Scotland; the area being 125 feet by 110; and it was moreover surrounded on the outside by a large, deep ditch, over which was a zigzag narrow passage on a bank of earth, with a strong rude uncemented wall on each side.

"From the largeness of the area within, it seems exceedingly probable, that (whilst the surrounding walled divisions served for stores) the more interior oval space was for habitation, like that in a Dun, supplied with floors of timber, supported by posts near the middle, but yet leaving still a smaller open area in the centre of all.

"Dr. Borlase conceived that this, with some other *hill-fortresses*, which are continued in a chain in sight of each other, must have been *Danish*." Munim. Antiq., iii. 204, 205.

But this fort, from the description given of it, appears to differ considerably from those call Pictish. It more nearly resembles the *hill-forts*, such as *Finhaven*, and that called *The Laws* in the P. of Monifieth, both in Forfarshire. Almost the only difference is, that, from whatever cause, they retain indubitable marks of vitrification. In the latter, the vestiges of a variety of small buildings, between the inner and outer wall, are perfectly distinct.

It is no inconsiderable argument against Mr. King's hypothesis that Dr. Borlase, who was thoroughly acquainted with the Welsh Antiquities, saw no reason to think that these buildings were British.

Besides, it would be natural to conclude that, if the Picts were originally what are now called Welsh, and had learned this mode of building from their ancestors in South Britain, such remains would be far more generally diffused in that part of the island. It is evident, indeed, that these structures were unknown to the Britons in the time of Julius Cæsar. In the description of their *civitates*, there is not a hint of anything that has the least resemblance. Nor are they mentioned by succeeding Roman writers.

The learned writer, probably aware of this important objection, brings forward a very strange hypothesis, apparently with the design of setting it aside. He thinks that the Picts, who penetrated as far as London, while Theodosius was in Britain, saw the British fortresses, and on their return imitated them. Munim. Antiq., iii. 187. But this theory is loaded with difficulties. Although it were certain that the Picts had penetrated as far as London, there is no evidence that they ever were in Cornwall or South Wales. Besides, although they had seen such buildings, the South Britons, long before this time having been completely brought into a provincial state by the Romans, must necessarily have become acquainted with a style of architecture far superior to that of the subterranean description. We certainly know that it was because they were enervated by luxury that they became so easy a prey to the Picts and Scots. Now, if the Picts were so prone to imitate their enemies—a rare thing, especially among savage nations—would they not have preferred that superior mode of architecture, which they must have observed wherever they went? Did they need to go to London to learn the art of building dry stone walls, when for more than two centuries before this so many Roman *castella* had been erected on their own frontiers?

If it should be supposed, as this theory is evidently untenable, that the ancient Celts brought this mode of building into Scotland with them, whence is it that the Irish Celts of this country universally ascribe these forts to a race of people different from themselves? As they were undoubtedly of the same stock with the Welsh, and seem in common with them to have had their first settlement in South Britain, how did the Irish Celts completely lose this simple mode of architecture? Did they retain the *Abers* and the *Duns*, &c., the names of rivers and mountains, which had been imposed by the Picts, because their language was radically the same, and yet perceive no vestiges of national affinity whatsoever in the very mode of defending themselves from their enemies, from wild beasts, or from the rage of the elements? He who can suppose that the Celts of Scotland would thus renounce all claim to the architecture of their ancestors, ascribes to them a degree of modesty, in this instance, unexampled in any other.

Mr. King admits that one example of this mode of building has been described as existing near Drontheim in Norway. It may be observed that the name is the same as in Orkney. It is called *Sualsburgh*. He reasons as if this were the only one known in the North of Europe, and makes a very odd supposition, although consistent with the former, that the Danes imitated this mode of building in con-

sequence of their incursions into Scotland. V. Munim., iii. 107, 108. But another has been described by Dalberg in his *Suecia*, called the castle of *Ymsburg*, which is situated in Westrogothia. V. Barry's *Orkn.*, p. 97. It is probable that there are many others in these northern regions unknown to us, either because they have not been particularly described, or because we are not sufficiently versant in Northern topography. What are called *Danish forts* in the Western Islands, bear a strong resemblance to these Pictish buildings. V. *Statist. Acc.*, (P. Barvas, Lewis,) xix. 270, 271.

It is well known that there are round towers in Ireland, resembling those at Brechin and Abernethy, and that some intelligent writers ascribe them to the Danes, although Sir James Ware claims the honour of them to his own countrymen, *Antiq.*, i. 129. The *Danes-Raths*, as another kind of building is denominated in Ireland, are evidently the same with the Picts' houses. Their description exactly corresponds; *Ibid.*, i. 137, 138. These Ware acknowledges to be Danish, although his editor, Harris, differs from him, because *Rath* is an Irish word. Dr. Ledwich, who contends for the Danish origin of these forts, expresses his "wonder at Mr. Harris, who inconsiderately argues for the Celtic original of these forts, and that solely from their Irish appellation, *Rath*, which, though it figuratively imports a fortress, primarily signified security." He adds—"In my opinion it is doubtful whether *Rath* is not a Teutonic word; for, we find in Germany *Junkerrah*, *Immerrah*, *Rah*-vorwald, &c., applied to artificial mounts and places of defence as in Ireland." *Antiq. of Ireland*, p. 185. Perhaps his idea is confirmed by the use of A.-S. *wraeth*. Although it primarily signifies a wreath, or anything plaited, it has been transferred to a fortification; *sustentaculum*, *munimen*. *Burh* *wraethum* *werian*; *Urbem* *munimine* *defendere*; *Caed.*, p. 43. 21. Lye. Most probably it was first applied to those simple inclosures made for defence, by means of wattles or wicker-work.

It may be added, that to this day the houses of the Icelanders, the most unmingled colony of the Goths, retain a striking resemblance of the Pictish buildings. They are in a great measure under ground, so as externally to assume somewhat of the appearance of hillocks or *tumuli*.

The author of *Caledonia* frequently refers to "the erudite Edward King," praising him as "a profound antiquary." "After investigating," he says, "the stone monuments, the ancient castles, and the barbarous manners of North Britain, he gives it as his judgment 'that the Picts were descended from the aboriginal Britons;'" *Caled.*, p. 233.

But the learned gentleman has not mentioned, that one of the grounds on which Mr. King rests his judgment is, that "the Pictish buildings, or those so called, resemble the British remains in Cornwall and South Wales." It is singular that, while both lay down the same general principle as a powerful argument in proof of the Celtic origin of the Picts, the one should attempt to prove that these

structures are Celtic, and the other strenuously contend that they are Scandinavian, and that the Picts had no hand in their erection.

The chief reason assigned for the latter hypothesis is, that "those Burgs, or strengths, only exist in the countries where the Scandinavian people erected settlements," being "only seen in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, in Cathness, on the coast of Sutherland, and in the Hebrides, with a few on the west coasts of Ross and Inverness;" *Caled.*, p. 342.

But in a work of such extent, and comprising so many different objects, it is not surprising that the various parts should not be always consonant to each other. The author has in one place referred to the subterraneous buildings in the parish of Liff, as of the same kind with those existing in Orkney; to a work of the same kind in Alyth parish; to several subterraneous works in the parish of Bendothy, expressly called *Pictish buildings*, *Statist. Acc.*, xix. 359; to a considerable number of these in the parish of Kildrummy, *Aberd.* "Similar buildings," he adds, "have been discovered in several parts of Kircudbright Stewartry;" *Caled.*, p. 97, N. None of these places are within the limits assigned for the Scandinavian settlements.

Several others might have been mentioned. Some in the neighbourhood of Perth have been described. *V. Pennant's Tour*, iii. *Append.*, p. 453. In the parish of Stony Kirk, Wigton, are some remains of Druid temples and Pictish castles; *Statist. Acc.*, ii. 56. Edwin's hall, parish of Dunse, Berwicks., corresponds to the account given of the Castles in Glenbeg. "It is supposed to have been a Pictish building;" *Ibid.*, iv. 389, 390. The *Roundabouts* in the parish of Castletown, Roxburghs., "are commonly called Picts Works;" *Ibid.*, xvi. 64. It appears, then, with what propriety it is said, that "the recent appellation of Pictish castles, or Picts houses, has only been given to those in Orkney and Shetland, in Cathness, and in Sutherland." *Caled.*, p. 343.

Mr. Chalmers has given such an account of the remains of one of these forts, in the parish of Castletown, as plainly to shew that it corresponds to those which he elsewhere calls *Scandinavian*. "There are two of those forts near Herdhouse, two on the farm of Shaws, one on Toftholm, one on Foulshiels, one on Cocklaw, one on Blackburn, and one on Shortbuttreas. When the ruins of this fort were lately removed, there was found, on the South side of it, a place which was ten feet wide and twenty feet long, and was paved with flat stones, and inclosed by the same sort of stones that were set on edge; and there was discovered, within this inclosure, what seems to intimate its culinary use, ashes and burnt sticks." *Caled.*, p. 94.

It is also urged, that "not one of these strengths bears any appellation from the *Pictish*, or *British* language;" and that they "have no similarity to any of the strengths—of the genuine Picts, or British tribes in North Britain;" *Ibid.*, p. 343, 344. But, as all the force of these arguments lies in what logicians call a *petitio principii*, no particular reply is requisite.

It is said that many of these edifices, "in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and in Cathness, have been erroneously called Pictish castles, Pictish towers, and Picts houses, from a fabulous story that attributes to Kenneth Macalpin the impolicy of driving many of the Picts into the northern extremity of our island; whence they fled to the Orkney and Shetland Isles." But it has been seen that these designations are not confined to the districts mentioned. Besides, to suppose such a mode of denomination is entirely opposite to the analogy of tradition. For it is almost universally found, that the works of an early age, instead of being given to the more ancient people, to whom they really belong, are ascribed to those of a later age, who have made some considerable figure in the country. Thus, in many places in Scotland, camps, undoubtedly Roman, are vulgarly attributed to the Danes. Nor is it at all a natural supposition, that, in those very places said to have been occupied by Scandinavian settlers, their descendants should be so extremely modest as to give away the merit of these structures, which they continue to view with wonder and veneration, from their own ancestors to an earlier race, with whom they are supposed to have been in a state of constant hostility, and whom they either expelled or subdued.

The idea that these designations originated from "the fabulous story" of the Picts being driven to the northern extremity of our island, has no better foundation than what has been already considered. The general opinion was entirely different from this. For it was "asserted by ignorance, and *believed by credulity*, that Kenneth made so bad an use of the power, which he had adroitly acquired, as to *destroy the whole Pictish people* in the wantonness of his cruelty;" Caled., p. 333.

I shall only add, that it is not easy to avert the force of Mr. King's argument against these being viewed as Danish works. They are to be seen in parts of the country into which the Danes never penetrated. He refers to that called *Black Castle*, in the parish of Moulin, in that division of Perthshire called *Athol*; Munim. iii. 199. In the Statist. Acc. it is said:—"The vestiges of small circular buildings, supposed to have been Pictish forts, are to be seen in different parts of the parish." P. Moulin, v. 70. Mr. King, after Pennant, also mentions one on the hill of *Drummin*, opposite to Taymouth; another, within view of that, above the church of Fortingal; a third, opposite to *Alt-mhuic*, in the neighbourhood of Killin; a fourth, under the house of Cashly; a fifth, about half a mile west, &c., &c. V. Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 50—53. "Most of these," says Mr. King, "lie in *Glen Lion*: and they shew how numerous these kind of structures were in what was once the *Picts* country."

It has also been asserted that "the same Celtic people, who colonized South and North Britain, penetrated into Orkney, *but not into the Shetland Islands*." The reason for this assertion is, "that no stone monuments" nor "flint arrow heads" have "ever been discovered in the Shetland Islands;" Caled., p. 261, N.

But obelisks, or *standing stones*, are found even in the Shetland Islands, into

which the Celts never penetrated. Contiguous to one of the *Burghs* in Walls, "there is a range of large stones that runs across the neck of land, and may have been intended to inclose the spot, as a place of burial, which the building does not occupy." Statist. Acc., xx. 113. In Bressay, &c., are "several perpendicular stones, about 9 feet high, erected, no doubt, for the purpose of commemorating some great event, but of which we have no account." Ibid., x. 202. In Unst, "two ancient obelisks remain—one near Lund, a thick and shapeless rock; the other near Uy a Sound, seems to have been a mark for directing into that harbour, and is ten and a half feet high." Ibid., v. 201. Whether flint arrow heads have ever been discovered in Shetland, I cannot well say; but I have seen knives, made of a kind of agate, which were found in one of the *Burghs*; and am certainly informed that some stone hatchets are frequently met with, of the same kind with those found in cairns in Scotland.

V.—The absurd idea of the extermination of the Picts by the Scots, as well as that of their expulsion, is so generally exploded, that it is unnecessary to say anything on the subject. It is incredible, that a people who seem to have been far less powerful than the Picts, should have been able either to exterminate or to expel them. Could we suppose either of these events to have taken place, what must have been the unavoidable consequence? Either that the extensive country called Pictland must have remained in a great measure desolate, or that the country of the Scots must have been deserted. For it cannot reasonably be supposed that the Scots, all at once, especially after a succession of bloody wars with the Picts, should so increase in numbers as to be able to people, and still less, to defend the whole of Scotland and its adjacent islands.

The only reasonable position therefore is, that the Picts in general remained in their former seats. Now, if it appear that the people presently inhabiting these districts retain the NAMES which belonged to the Picts, it is a strong proof that they are the lineal descendants of this people. If it further appear, not only that these names are not Celtic, but that they are the same or nearly so with those of the Scandinavians, as they are transmitted to us in their most ancient monuments, it must amount to a proof that the Picts had a Gothic origin.

Residing in the county of Angus, which all allow to have been a part of the Pictish dominions, I had many years ago employed this as a test of the origin of the people. I was induced to make this trial, from the circumstance of finding many words commonly used there, which I had not found anywhere else, and which, upon examination, appeared to be the same with those that are still used in Iceland and other Gothic regions.

The multitude of monosyllabic names must strike every one who passes through that part of our country. Now, it is well known that this forms a distinguishing character in the nomenclature of Scandinavia; that the names, universally admitted to be most ancient, generally consist of one syllable.

Upon comparing many of the names in Angus, whether of one or more syllables, with those in the *Monumenta Danica* of Wormius, in Frode's *Scheda*, and especially in that singular work, the *Landnamabok*, which gives an account of the different families that settled in Iceland about the middle of the ninth century, it appeared that many of them must have been originally the same.

They are such as do not occur, as far as I have observed, in any memorials of the Anglo-Saxons. Although a greater analogy were observable here, it could only be set down to the account of the common origin of the various Gothic tribes. For, the names in Angus could not reasonably be ascribed to Saxon settlers, unless it were supposed that the country had in great part received its population from England. They cannot be accounted for on the idea of any Scandinavian settlement in the middle ages; for, it is universally admitted that no such settlement extended farther southward than Ross-shire.

A writer of great research, to whom we have had occasion frequently to refer, has indeed lately attempted to show that all the names of the Pictish kings are British. "The names of the Pictish kings," he says, "*have not any meaning in the Teutonic; and they are, therefore, Celtic.*" They are not "Irish, and consequently they are British;" Caled., p. 207. Here I must make the same observation as before with respect to the topography. I cannot pretend to give the *true meaning* of these names, as there is no branch of etymology so uncertain as this. But if I can give *a meaning*, and one which is at least as probable as the other, it must appear that the Teutonic, as far as names can go, has as good a claim to the royal line of the Picts as the British. These names vary considerably in the different chronicles. Where any name is given according to a different reading from that adopted in Caled., p. 206, it is printed in *Italics*. Where there is a blank in the middle column, no British etymon has been given in that work.

<i>Pictish Names.</i>	<i>British Etymon, CALED.</i>	<i>Teutonic Etymons.</i>
1. Drust, son of Erp;	<i>trwst</i> , din.	Su.-G. <i>troest</i> , <i>dristig</i> , Germ. <i>dreist</i> , Alem. <i>gi-drost</i> , daring. Isl. <i>erp-r</i> , species gulonis; <i>arf</i> , an arrow; <i>arfe</i> , an heir.
2. Talorc, Son of Aniel;	<i>talarw</i> , harsh-fronted; <i>talorgan</i> , splendid fronted. <i>anail</i> , openness.	Isl. <i>tala</i> , number or tale, and <i>org</i> , jurgium, or <i>orkan</i> , vires, strength. Su.-G. <i>aerne</i> , front, <i>il</i> , Isl. <i>el</i> , <i>iel</i> , a storm, q. stormy-fronted.
3. Necton Morbet;	<i>nwython</i> , a person full of energy.	Isl. <i>neck-a</i> , incurvare, <i>tanne</i> , dens, q. crooked-tooth; or <i>neck-ia</i> , humiliare, <i>ton</i> , vox, q. low-sounding. Su.-G. <i>moer</i> , famous, <i>bet-a</i> , vibrare, q. <i>famous in brandishing the sword</i> .
4. Drest, Gurthinmoch;	V. Drust.	Germ. <i>gurt-en</i> , to gird, <i>moge</i> , powerful, q. with the strong girdle; Pink. Enq., ii. 298.

Pictish Names.

British Etymon, CALED.

Teutonic Etymons.

5. Galanau Etelich ;
Isl. *galenn*, ravidus, furiosus ; Su.-G. *galen*, vitiosus.
Su.-G. *aettlaegg*, prosapia, or its cognate *aedel*, noble, and *lik*, like. Germ. *adelich*, noble, q. *aettalich*, from *aette*, father, and *lich*, like, similis.
6. Dadrest ;
godrust, beginning of tumult.
Isl. *daa*, a very ancient Goth. particle, signifying, in composition, skilful, excellent, worthy, like Gr. *eu* ; and Germ. *dreist*, daring, Alem. *droes*, a strong or brave man, vir potens, fortis. V. Drust, No. 1.
7. Drest,
son of Girom ;
grwn, conveying the idea of stooping.
Su.-G. *omgaer-a* perdere, (inverted), q. the destroyer ; or *geir*, military instruments, and *om*, round about, q. surrounded with armour.
8. Gartnach, or
Gartnait ;
gwrchnwyd, of an ardent temper ;
gwrchnaid, an ardent leap ;
gwrthnaid, an opposing leap.
Su.-G. *gard*, Alem. *garte*, a guard, and Su.-G. *natt*, night, or *nog*, enough, or *naegd*, neighbourhood ; q. a night-guard, a sufficient guard, or one at hand.
9. Gealtrain ;
gailtrain, one that prowls about.
Su.-G. *gaellt*, sonus, ram, robustus, q. loud-sounding.
V. Talorc, No. 2.
10. Talorg, son of
Muirchoilaich, or
Mordeleg ;
Su.-G. *murk*, dark, and *laega*, snare ; q. insidious ; or *moerd-a*, to kill, to murder, and *laega*, q. preparing murderous snares.
V. Drust, No. 1.
11. Drest,
son of Munait, or
Moneth ;
Isl. *mun*, mouth, and *aet-a*, to eat, q. voracious mouth. Many Germ. names are compounded with *mund*, id.
A.-S. *mon*, homo, and *euth*, *eth*, facilis ; q. a man of an easy temper.
12. Galam, or
Galan, with
Aleph ;
Isl. *gall*, fel, and *ame*, noxa, odium ; q. having hatred like gall. Or, *gall*, vitium, and *an*, sine, q. without defect.
Isl. *al-a*, saginare, and *eyfe*, exuviae ; q. fattened with spoil. Or V. *Elpin*, No. 27.
13. Bridei,
perhaps rather Brude
or Brudé ; Brude-us,
Adomnan, Vit. Co-
lumb. 1, ii. c. 17. Bed.
1, iii. c. 4.
Son of Mailcon,
Meilochon,
Mailcom ;
bradio treacherous, *brad*, treachery.
Mailcum, *Maelgum*, a common name, implying the origin of good.
Isl. *briddi*, eminebat, Verel. ; *breid-a*, to extend, and Su.-G. *e*, law, q. one who extends the law, who publishes it.
Su.-G. *brud*, a bride, and *e*, lawful, q. born of wedlock, as opposed to bastardy. Or *brodd*, sagitta, and *ey*, insula, q. the arrow of the island.
Isl. *meij*, puella, *lockun*, seductio, q. the seducer of virgins ; or, *maele*, speech, and *kunn-a*, to know, q. eloquent.
Su.-G. *maela*, tribute, S. *mail*, and *komm-a*, to come, q. one employed for lifting the royal taxes.

- | <i>Pictish Names.</i> | <i>British Etymon, CALED.</i> | <i>Teutonic Etymons.</i> |
|---|---|--|
| 14. Gartnaich, son of
Domelch,—or
<i>Domnack</i> ; | | V. No. 8.
A.-S. <i>dom</i> , judgment, and <i>elc</i> , every one, q. appointed as a judge in the kingdom. Or, from <i>nach</i> , vicinus; q. a judge who is nigh. |
| 15. Nectū, the nephew of
Verb, more commonly
<i>Verp</i> . | | Apparently corr. of <i>Necton</i> , No. 3.
Germ. <i>werb-en</i> , ire, q. the walker; or <i>werb-en</i> , ambire, whence <i>werb-en</i> , a procurer.
Isl. <i>verp</i> , <i>verp-a</i> , jacere, q. one who throws, casts, or slings. |
| 16. Cineoch, or <i>Ciniod</i> ,—
son of

<i>Luthrin</i> ; | <i>Cineoch</i> , <i>cynog</i> , a forward person. | Su.-G. <i>kin</i> , kind, and <i>oek-a</i> , to increase, q. having a numerous offspring. V. No. 30.
Germ. <i>laut</i> , Alem. <i>lut</i> , sonorus, and <i>rinn</i> , torrens, q. having the sound of a torrent. Or <i>lut</i> , celebris, and <i>rinn-en</i> , to walk, q. like Ganga Rolf, famous for walking. <i>Lut</i> occurs in this sense, in a great many Alem. and Teut. names. V. Wachter, Kilian, &c. Or, Alem. <i>lut</i> , and <i>hrein</i> , purus, castus, q. the chaste. |
| 17. Garnard, son of

<i>Wid</i> , <i>Vaid</i> , or <i>Fode</i> ; | <i>gurnarth</i> , masculine strength; | Su.-G. <i>giacm</i> , cupidus, and <i>art</i> , Belg. <i>aardt</i> , natura, indoles; q. of an eager, or perhaps, of a covetous disposition.
Isl. <i>veid-u</i> , Sw. <i>ved-a</i> , to hunt, q. the hunter. Or the same name with that of Odin, <i>Vid-ur</i> , G. Andr. i.e. furious. Sw. <i>vaed</i> , a pledge.
Su.-G. <i>foed-a</i> , alere, q. one who feeds others, the nourisher. |
| 18. Bridei, the son of <i>Wid</i> .
19. Talore; }
20. Talorgan, } | | V. Nos. 13 and 17.
V. No. 2. |
| son of Enfret; | | Isl. <i>an</i> , Alem. <i>en</i> , negative particle, and <i>frid</i> , peace, q. without peace. Perhaps the same with <i>Ansfrit</i> , gloriosa pax; Wachter, vo. <i>Frid</i> . Or from Su.-G. <i>en</i> , intensive, (V. <i>Ena</i> , Ihre) and <i>fræt-a</i> , to eat, q. to destroy. |
| 21. Gartnait, son of
Donnall; | <i>dynwal</i> , of the weaned couch. | V. No. 14.
Su.-G. <i>don</i> , din, noise, and <i>wal</i> , slaughter. Or <i>dofn</i> , stupid, and <i>wald</i> , power, q. under the power of stupor. |
| 22. Drest. | | V. Drust, No. 1. |
| 23. Bridei, Bredei, son of
Bili; or <i>Bile</i> , <i>Bily</i> ,
Innes, p. 111, 112. | <i>Beli</i> , a common name, <i>bellicorus</i> , warlike. | V. No. 13.
Su.-G. <i>billig</i> , equal; Isl. <i>byla</i> , an axe, <i>bil-r</i> , a whirlwind. |
| 24. Taran, <i>Tharan</i> ; | <i>taran</i> , thunder. | Isl. <i>torunnin</i> , expugnatu difficilis: <i>thoran</i> , audacia, boldness. |
| 25. Bridei, son of

<i>Dereli</i> . | | V. No. 13.
Su.-G. <i>daere</i> , fatuus, or Isl. <i>dyr</i> , carus, and <i>elia</i> , pellex; q. infatuated, or beloved, by a concubine. |
| 26. Nechton, son of <i>Dereli</i> ; | | V. Nos. 3 and 25. |

<i>Pictish Names.</i>	<i>British Etymon, CALED.</i>	<i>Teutonic Etymons.</i>
27. Elpin ;	<i>elfin</i> , the same as Eng. <i>elf</i> .	This equally applies to A.-S. Su.-G. <i>aelf</i> , Alem. <i>alp</i> , nanus, daemon. <i>Alf</i> , a Scandinavian proper name. Worm. Monum. p. 194 ; also <i>Alfwic</i> , Gunnlaug, S. p. 92. Su.-G. <i>win</i> , amicus, q. a friend of the fairies. A.-S. <i>wyn</i> signifies joy.
28. Ungus, Unnust, son of		Su.-G. <i>ung</i> , young, and <i>wis</i> , denoting manner or quality, as <i>roht-wis</i> , right- <i>eous</i> . Or <i>unn-a</i> , cupere, and <i>est</i> , amor, q. desirous of love.
Urguis, or Vergust ;	<i>gorchest</i> , great achievement : or <i>gwyr</i> , in composition <i>wyr</i> , a man.	Alem. <i>ur</i> , beginning, <i>gus</i> , <i>gusse</i> , Germ. <i>guss</i> , Teut. <i>guyse</i> , a river. Or Su.-G. <i>warg</i> , a robber, and <i>wis</i> ; <i>Wargus</i> , an exile, Salic Law. Moes-G. <i>wair</i> , A.-S. <i>wer</i> , Su.-G. <i>waer</i> , Isl. <i>ver</i> , a man ; and <i>gust-r</i> , ventus rigidus ; q. the man of storm.
29. Bridei, son of Urguis.		V. No. 13 and 28.
30. Ciniod, son of		Su.-G. <i>kyn</i> , a family, and <i>oed</i> , possession, q. of a wealthy or noble race.
Wredech,	<i>Gwriad</i> , a common name.	Su.-G. <i>wred</i> , enraged, with the common termination <i>ig</i> . Or <i>waer</i> , Isl. <i>ver</i> , vir, and <i>deig-r</i> , mollis, q. a soft or inactive man.
Wirdech, Viredeg.		V. Nos. 27 and 13.
31. Elpin, son of Bridei.		V. Nos. 1 and 2.
32. Drest, son of Talorgan.		V. Nos. 2 and 28.
33. Talorgan, son of Ungus.		Isl. <i>kiaer</i> , scitus, and <i>wal</i> , slaughter, q. skilful in destruction ; or Su.-G. <i>kann</i> , possum, and Isl. <i>aul</i> , ale, powerful in drinking.
34. Canaul, son of	<i>cynwyl</i> , conspicuous ;	Su.-G. <i>Tor</i> , the god <i>Thor</i> , and <i>laug</i> , law. <i>Thorlaug</i> , a common Isl. name.
Tarla ;	<i>torlu</i> , oath-breaking ; or <i>turla</i> , a heap.	apparently borrowed from the Romans.
35. Constantin, Cuastain ;	a name appearing among the reguli of Strathclyud ;	V. No. 28.
36. Ungus, son of Urguis.		Isl. <i>u</i> , negative, and <i>thole</i> , tolero, q. impatient.
37. Drest, and Talorgan, son of Wthod ;	<i>Wthoil</i> , same as the common name <i>Ithel</i> , signifying, knit-brow.	Isl. <i>u</i> , Su.-G. <i>o</i> , negative, and Isl. <i>vaen</i> , Su.-G. <i>vaen</i> , beautiful, q. not handsome. <i>Owaen</i> , an adversary.
38. Uuen, Uven ;	the well-known name of <i>Owain</i> , signifying, apt to serve.	Su.-G. <i>wred</i> , A.-S. <i>wraeth</i> , iratus ; Belg. <i>wreed</i> , austernus. Or V. No. 30.
39. Wred, Feredech, son of	like <i>Wredech</i> , No. 30 ;	Germ. <i>bar</i> , bare, naked, and <i>got</i> , good ; or Su.-G. <i>berg-oed</i> , one who defends his possessions, from <i>berg-a</i> , <i>biarg-a</i> , to defend, and <i>od</i> , <i>oed</i> , property.
Bargoit ;	<i>Bargoit</i> , or <i>Bargod</i> , a name mentioned in the Welsh Triads.	Su.-G. <i>braads</i> , rash, sudden, quick ; <i>braede</i> , rage ; or <i>bred</i> , latus, broad, a term common to all the Northern tongues.
40. Bred ;	<i>brid</i> , <i>brad</i> , treachery ; <i>bradog</i> , treacherous.	

The preceding list includes those names only, of Pictish kings, which are reckoned well warranted by history. There is a previous list, also contained in the *Chronicon Pictorum*, which has not the same authority. But although there may not be sufficient evidence that such kings existed, the list is so far valuable, as it transmits to us what were accounted genuine Pictish names. Here I shall therefore give the whole list of kings, with similar names from the *Landnamabok*, that Icelandic record which refers to the middle of the ninth century, adding such names as still remain in Angus, or in other counties, which resemble them or seem to have been originally the same. *A*, added to the word, denotes *Angus*. Where the name given in the middle column is from any other authority than the *Landnamabok*, it is marked.

<i>Pictish Names.</i>	<i>Isl. Landnamab.</i>	<i>Scottish Names.</i>
1. Cruidne ;		Cruden, A.
2. Circui, pron. Kirkui ;		Kirk, A.
3. Fidaich ;		Fettie.
4. Fortreim ;		
5. Flocloid ;		Flockart.
6. Get ;	Gaut-r, Goti.	
7. Ke ;		Kay, A.
8. Fivaid ;		
9. Gedeol,—Gudach ;	Kadall ;	Cadell, A.
10. Denbecan.		
11. Olfinecta ;		Affleck, A.
12. Guidid ;	Godi. V. Pink. Enq. ii. 288 ;	Goudie.
13. Gestgurtich ;		Gatgirth.
14. Wurgest ;		Fergus.
15. Brudi ;	Broddi, Brodd-r ; Bruthu, Worm, Mon. p. 198.	Brodie, A.
16. Gedé, or Gilgidi ;	Gyda, Gydia ;	Geddé, S. B.
17. Tharan ;	Thorarinn, Thorarna ; Thoron, a Sw. name, Ihre, vo. <i>Tor</i> .	Torn, A.
18. Morleo.		
19. Deokil ;	Dallakoll.	
20. Kimoid, son of Arcois ;	Eirik-r, genit. <i>Eiríkis</i> .	
21. Deoord ;		Durie.
22. Bliki Blitirth ;	Blig, Blaka ;	Blaikie.
23. Deoteric, or Deotheth, brother of Diu ;		Dogherty, S.B.
24. Usconbust, or Combust.	Camus, a Danish general. V. H. Boet. Hist. CCL.	Duguid ; also Dalgity, Dow, A. [<i>Degitie</i> , A.]
25. Carvorst.		
26. Deoar Tavois ;	Darri, p. 374. Diri, p. 149.	Dewar ; Daer, also Deer, A
27. Uist.		
28. Rue ;	Roe, 7th King of Denmark ;	Rue, A.
29. Garnait, or Garnaird ;		Garner.
30. Vere ;		Weir, A.
31. Breth ;	Breid-r, Bratt-r.	
32. Vipoignamet.		

<i>Pictish Names.</i>	<i>Isl. Landnamab.</i>	<i>Scottish Names.</i>
33. Canut, (Ulac-hama ;)	a common Dan. name. V. Pink. ut sup. p. 293.	
34. Wradach Vechla, or <i>Vechta</i> ; expl. the <i>white</i> , as in one Chron. it is rendered <i>Albus</i> .		Reddoch.
35. Garnat di uber, Garnat-dives, in another Chron.	Expl. <i>the rich</i> , from Goth. Germ. <i>di</i> , the, and <i>uber</i> , nota abundantiae ; Pink., Ibid.	
36. Talorc, Talore.		
37. Drust, son of Erp ;	Throst-r ; Drusta, Worm. Mon., p. 277. Erp-r.	
38. Talorc, son of Amyle ;		Imlay, Imlach, A.
39. Necton, son of Morbet ;		Naughton, A.
48. Galam, Galan, with Aleph ;	Geallande ; Aloh, same as Oloh, Olaf, Olavo.	Callum, A.
50. Gartnaich, son of Domnech ;		Dimmock.
53. Garnat, son of Wid, Vaid, or Fode ;	Vadi ;	Waith, Wade ; Fod. A.
59. Bredei, son of Bili ;		Braidie ; Bailie, A.
61. Derili ;	Doral, Worm. Mon., p. 194, signifying, devoted to <i>Thor</i> .	
64. Oengus, son of Tarla ;	Thorlaug ;	Angus, A.
70. Canaul.		Connal.
71. Castantin, Cuastain ;		Constantine, corr. <i>Cons- tain</i> , was the proper name of P. Adamson, Abp. of St. Andrews, in Ja. VI.'s reign.
76. Bred ;		Braid, A.

Among other Pictish names the following occur in our history.

<i>Pictish Names.</i>	<i>Names in Angus.</i>
Brand, Pink. Enq., i. 311, also Isl. Gudmundr sun Brands, filius Brandi, Kriatni-saga ;	Brand.
Bolge, Pink. i. 310 ;	Boag, Boog ; Buik.
Finleith, Ibid., 305 ;	Finlay.
Rikeat, Ibid., 305 ;	Ricart.
Fenten, Ibid., 448 ;	Fenton, pron. <i>Fenten</i> .
Baitan, Ibid.	Beaton ; Beattie.
Muirethach, Ibid.	Murdoch ; Murdie.
Thana, (residing at Meigle, A. 841) Pink., i. 461.	Thain.
Cait, a Pictish name ;	Kid.
Fennach, Ibid.	Finnio.
Fachna, Fordun., i. 189. Pink., i. 301. Phiachan, Ibid. 310.	Faichney.
Maicerce, Ibid., 444.	Muckarsie, Fife.

The following names, which are most probably Pictish, have great affinity to those of Iceland and Denmark. They almost all belong to the vicinity of Forfar, or to the parish of Brechin.

*Names in Angus.**Isl. and Dan. Names.*

Jarron ;	Simon. Jorundar-sun, Jorundr filius, <i>Kristni-saga</i> , p. 116. Jorund-r, Ar. Frode, p. 76.
Kettle ;	Kettel, Thorsteins sun. <i>Kristni-saga</i> , 118.
Mar ;	Hafid Marssun, Maris filius, <i>Ibid.</i> , 122.
Saamond ;	Saemund, <i>Ibid.</i> , 124.
Ivory ;	Ivar, <i>Ibid.</i> , 126.
Durward, pron. <i>Dorat</i> ;	Thorvard, <i>Ibid.</i> A. 981.
Annan ;	Onund-r, <i>Ibid.</i> A. 981.
Thorburn ;	Thorbiorn, i.e. the bear of the god Thor.
Esten ;	Ystin, Worm. Mon., p. 191. Asten, <i>Ibid.</i> , 316. Su.-G. <i>Astwin</i> , amasius, <i>Ihre</i> , vo. <i>Ast</i> , amor.
Keill ;	Kield, Worm. Mon., p. 184.
Herill ;	Harald, <i>Ibid.</i> , 186. Heriolfr, <i>Landnam. pass.</i>
Osburn ;	Osburn, <i>Kristni-saga</i> , p. 188. Osbiurn, p. 195.
Thom, pron. <i>Tom</i> ;	Tume, <i>Ibid.</i>
Riddell ;	Rudl, <i>Ibid.</i> , 196.
Suttie ;	Suti, <i>Ibid.</i> , 240.
Teuk ; but, perhaps erroneously, written <i>Cook</i> .	Tuke, <i>Ibid.</i> , 196.
Ivie ;	Yfa, and Ebi, <i>Ibid.</i> , 286.
Buill ;	Biola, <i>Landnamab.</i> , p. 22. Bolli, <i>Ibid.</i> , 339.
Dall ;	Dalla, <i>Ibid.</i> , 266.
Ireland, pron. <i>Erland</i> ;	Arland, Worm. Mon., p. 458. <i>Erland</i> , the name of an Earl of Orkney, a Norwegian, A. 1126. Johnst. <i>Antiq. C. Scand.</i> , p. 244.
Gouk ;	Gauk-r, <i>Landnam.</i> , p. 365.
Mauns ;	Magnus, a common Isl. and Dan. name, pron. <i>Mauns</i> , Orkney.
Grubbe ;	Grubbe, Worm. Mon. Addit., p. 18.
Hackney ;	Hacon, <i>Ibid.</i> , 498.
Renné ; elsewhere Renwick ;	Ranvaug, <i>Ibid.</i> , 503. Rannvoig, <i>Landnam.</i> , p. 99.
Tyrie ;	Derived perhaps from the name of the god Tyr, as <i>Torn</i> from Thor, and <i>Wood</i> from Woden.
Rait ;	Reto, Worm. Mon. Addit., p. 10.
Hobbe ;	Ubbe, <i>Ibid.</i> , 14.
Bowie ;	Bui, Johnst. <i>Antiq. C. Scand.</i> , pp. 76, 77.
Carr, Ker ;	Kari, <i>Ibid.</i> , 110, &c. (Kare, Ar. Frode.)
Sword ;	Siwurd, Sigurd, Norweg. name in Sutherland, A. 1096. <i>Ibid.</i> , 251.
Douthie ;	Dufthak-r, <i>Landnam.</i> , 13, 15, &c.
Duffus ;	Dugfus, <i>Ibid.</i> , 140.
Binnie ;	Buna, <i>Ibid.</i> , 19.
Udney, (Aberd.)	Oddny, <i>Ibid.</i> , 263.
Skea ;	Skagi, Skeggi, <i>Ibid.</i> , 253, 254 ; from <i>skaegg</i> , hair.
Stot ;	Stoti, <i>Ibid.</i> , 72, 88.
Biræ ;	Bersi, <i>Ibid.</i> , 60, 170.
Laidenhead ;	Lodinhofd (shaggy head), <i>Ibid.</i> , 284.
Grim ;	Isl. Grim-r (severus), <i>Ibid.</i> , 39.
Elrick ;	Alrek-r, <i>Ibid.</i> , 274. Alrec-r, 76. A.-S. Aelfric, Aelric.
Collie ;	Isl. Kolla, <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 36.
Hepburn ;	Hallbiorn, <i>Ibid.</i> , pass.
Birnie ;	Biarna, Biarni, 277, 346.
Dakers ;	Dalkr, <i>Ibid.</i>
Hood ;	Aud-ur, (rich) Ar. Frode, 13, 75. Odda, <i>Kristnis</i> , 124. Aod, Pictish name, Pink. <i>Enq.</i> , i. 311.
Arnot ;	Arnald, Frode, 70.
Marr ;	Maur, <i>Ibid.</i> , 64, 66.

Names in Angus.

Mann, vulgarly Mannie;
Stein;
Tait;
Hielop;
Guthrie;
Haldane;
Rollock;
Halley;
Hedderwick, Hiddrick;
Hairstanes;
Orme;
Swine;
Alston;
Graeme;
Sheeris;
Craig;
Skeir;
Crabb;
Silvie;

Isl. and Dan. Names.

Mani, Ibid., 30, 31.
Steinn, Ibid., 53.
Teit-r, Ibid.
Isleif, Ibid.
Godrod-r, Ibid. Gudraud-r, Gudrid-r, Landnam. Gauter, Worm. Mon., 511.
Halfdane, Ibid. Haldan-r, Hervarar, S.
Hrollaug-r, Ar. Frodo, 76.
Helgi, Ibid.
Heidrek-r, Hervarar, S.
Herstein, Ar. Frodo, 27.
Orm-r, Hervarar, S.
Sweyn, Ibid.
Hallstein, Ibid.
Grim-r (severus), Ibid.
Skiria, a man's name, Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand., p. 3.
Kragge, Worm. Mon., 164.
Skardi, Landnam., 64.
Krabbe, a Danish name.
Sylfa, Worm. Mon., 123.

It is most probable that the following names should be viewed as belonging to the same class. Craik, (Su.-G. *kraka*, a crow) ; Lounie, Dundarg, Mikie, Gorthie, Fitchit, Don, Gall, Daes, Linn or Lind, Low, (Su.-G. *loga*, flamma) ; Deuchar, Bunch, Bawd, Boath, Darg, Dargie, Bean, Strang, Cudbert, Couttie, Coutts, Shand, Cobb, Neave, Tarbat, Storrier, Candie, Duguid, Broakie, Proffit, Eaton, Fands, Croll, Kettins, Porris, Pressok, Myers, Byers, Neish, Towns, Hillocks, Hearsel, (Su.-G. *haer*, exercitus, and *saell*, socius, a companion in warfare) ; Glenday, Mearns, Kermach, Leys, Dormont, Crockat, Leech, Emslie, Mug, Livy, Geekie, Legge, Craw, Stool, Machir, Gool, Herd, Lungair, Laird, Rind, Annat, Elshet, Pyat, Pet, Stark, Sturrock, Marnie, Grig, Rough, Doeg, pron. *Doug*, Cossar, Prosser, Torbet, Logie, &c., &c.

VI.—The analogy of ancient CUSTOMS also affords a powerful test of the affinity of nations. I need scarcely mention the almost inviolable attachment manifested to these, when transmitted from time immemorial, especially if connected with religion, or upheld by superstition.

The Celtic inhabitants of this country observed one of their principal feasts on Hallow-eve, which is still called *Samh'in*. V. SHANNACH. But there is no memorial of any festival at the time of the winter solstice. The names which they have given to Christmas, Corn. *Nadelig*, Arm. *Nadelek*, Gael. *Nollig*, Fr. *Noel*, *Nouel*, are all evidently formed from Lat. *Natal-is*, i.e. dies natalis Christi. In Corn. it is sometimes more fully expressed, *Deu Nadelig*, literally, *God's birth-day*. In Ir. it is called *Breath-la*, *Breith-la*; but this means nothing more than *birth-day*.

Thus it appears, that the Celts have not, like the Goths, transferred the name of any heathen feast to Christmas; which nearly amounts to a proof, that they

previously celebrated none at this season. The matter is, indeed, more directly inverted between the Goths and the Celts. The former, observing their principal feast in honour of the Sun, at the winter solstice, transferred the name of it to the day on which it is supposed our Saviour was born; and adopted the Christian designation, such as Christianity then appeared, of *Korss-maessa*, or Rood-day, for the day celebrated in commemoration of the pretended Invention of the Cross. On the other hand, the Celts, continuing to observe their great annual festival, also originally in honour of the Sun, in the beginning of May, retained the pagan designation of *Beltane*, with most of its rites, while they adopted the Christian name of the day observed in commemoration of the birth of our Saviour. This difference is observable in our own country to this very day. In those counties, of which the Picts were the permanent inhabitants, especially beyond Tay, *Yule* and *Rood-day* are the designations still used: while *Beltane* is unknown, and *Christmas* scarcely mentioned. But in those belonging to the Celtic territories, or bordering on it, particularly in the West of Scotland, *Yule* and *Rood-day* are seldom or never mentioned.

This of itself affords no contemptible proof that the Picts were a Gothic nation, and that they still exist in those districts which were possessed by their ancestors; especially, when viewed in connexion with the great similarity between the rites still retained in the North of Scotland, and those formerly common throughout the Scandinavian regions, in the celebration of *Yule*. The analogy must forcibly strike any impartial reader, who will take the trouble to consult this article in the DICTIONARY. Had the Picts been exterminated, or even the greatest part of them destroyed, and their country occupied by Celts, it is improbable that the latter would have adopted the Gothic designation of *Yule*; and quite inconceivable, that they would have totally dropped the term *Beltane*, used to denote the most celebrated feast of their forefathers. Why should this be the only term used in those places formerly under the Celtic dominion, and totally unknown in Angus, Mearns, and other counties, which their language, after the subjugation of the Picts, is supposed to have overrun? Did they borrow the term *Yule* from a few straggling Saxons? This is contrary to all analogy. Did the Saxons themselves adopt the name given by their Norman conquerors to Christmas? *Gehol* was indeed used in A.-Saxon, as a designation for this day; but rarely, as it was properly the name of a month, or rather of part of two months. The proper and ecclesiastical designation was *Mid-winter-daeg*, Mid-winter-day. Had any name been borrowed, it would have been that most appropriated to religious use. This name, at any rate, must have been introduced with the other. But we have not a vestige of it in Scotland. The name *Yule* is, indeed, still used in England. But it is in the northern counties, which were possessed by a people originally the same with those who inhabited the lowlands of Scotland.

Here I might refer to another singular custom, formerly existing among our ancestors, that of punishing female culprits by drowning. We observe some ves-

tiges of this among the Anglo-Saxons. Although it prevailed in Scotland, I can find no evidence that it was practised by the Celts. It is undoubtedly of German or Gothic origin. V. PIT and GALLOWES, Dict.

, VII.—A variety of other considerations might be mentioned, which, although they do not singly amount to proof, yet merit attention, as viewed in connection with what has been already stated.

As so great a part of the eastern coast, of what is now called England, was so early peopled by the BELGAE, it is hardly conceivable, that neither so enterprising a people, nor any of their kindred tribes, should ever think of extending their descents a little farther eastward. For, that the Belgae, and the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the Baltic, had a common origin, there seems to be little reason to doubt. The Dutch assert that their progenitors were Scandinavians, who, about a century before the common era, left Jutland and the neighbouring territories in quest of new habitations. V. *Beknopte Historie van't Vaderland*, i. 3, 4. The Saxons must be viewed as a branch from the same stock. For they also proceeded from modern Jutland and its vicinity. Now, there is nothing repugnant to reason in supposing that some of these tribes should pass over directly to the coast of Scotland opposite to them, even before the Christian era. For Mr. Whitaker admits that the Saxons, whom he strangely makes a Gaulic people, in the second century applied themselves to navigation, and soon became formidable to the Romans. *Hist. Manch. B. i. c. 12.* Before they could become formidable to so powerful a people, they must have been at least so well acquainted with navigation as to account it no great enterprise to cross from the shores of the Baltic over to Scotland, especially if they took the islands of Shetland and Orkney in their way.

As we have seen that, according to Ptolemy, there were, in his time, different tribes of Belgae settled on the northern extremity of our country, the most natural idea undoubtedly is, that they came directly from the continent. For had these Belgae crossed the English Channel, according to the common progress of barbarous nations, it is scarcely supposeable that this island would have been settled to its utmost extremity so early as the age of Agricola.

There is every reason to believe that the Belgic tribes in Caledonia, described by Ptolemy, were Picts. For as the Belgae, Picts, and Saxons, seem to have had a common origin, it is not worth while to differ about names. These frequently arise from causes so trivial, that their origin becomes totally inscrutable to succeeding ages. The Angles, though only one tribe, have accidentally given their name to the country which they invaded, and to all the descendants of the Saxons and Belgae, who were far more numerous.

It is universally admitted, that there is a certain NATIONAL CHARACTER of an external kind, which distinguishes one people from another. This is often so strong, that those who have travelled through various countries, or have accurately

marked the diversities of this character, will scarcely be deceived even as to a straggling individual. Tacitus long ago remarked the striking resemblance between the Germans and Caledonians. Every stranger, at this day, observes the great difference of features and complexion between the Highlanders and the Lowlanders. No intelligent person in England is in danger of confounding the Welsh with the posterity of the Saxons. Now, if the Lowland Scots be not a Gothic race, but in fact the descendants of the ancient British, they must be supposed to retain some national resemblance of the Welsh. But, will any impartial observer venture to assert that, in feature, complexion, or form, there is any such similarity, as to induce the slightest apprehension that they have been originally the same people?

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- Thwaites, Heptateuchus, &c., Anglo-Saxonice, 8vo, Oxon., 1698.
- Tyndale's Obedyence of a Chrysten man, 4to, Lond., without date.
- Tyrie's Refutation of ane Ansuer made be Schir Johne Knox, 8vo, Paris, 1573.
- Tyrwhitt's Glossary. V. Chaucer.
- Tytler's Poetical Remains of James the First, 8vo, Edin., 1783.
- Toland's History of the Druids, with Notes Critical, Philological, and Explanatory, by R. Huddleston, 8vo, Montrose, 1814.
- Toland's Nazarenus, 8vo, Lond., 1718.
- Tooke (Horne) Diversions of Purley, Vol. I. and II., 4to, Lond., V. Y.
- Torfaei Orcades, Fol., Hafniæ, 1697.
- Tournay, or Alaster of Kempencairn, 12mo, Edin., 1824.
- Tragedie (Ane), in forme of ane Diallog betuix Honour, Gude Fame, and the Author, 8vo, Edin., 1570.
- Train's (Joseph) Poetical Reveries, 12mo, Glasg., 1806.
- Strains of the Mountain Muse, 8vo, Edin., 1814.
- Trevoux (Dictionnaire Universel François et Latin de), 7 tom., Fol., Paris, 1752.
- Tristrem (Sir), by Thomas of Ercildoune, called the Rhymer, edited by Walter Scott, Esq., 8vo, Edin., 1804; supposed to have been written about 1250.
- Troil's (Von) Letters on Iceland, 8vo, Dublin, 1780.
- Turnbull's (Gavin) Poetical Essays, 8vo, Glasg., 1788.
- Tusser's Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry, 4to, Lond., 1610.
- U. V.
- Ulphilæ Quatuor Evangeliorum Versio Gothica, cum Vers. Anglo-Saxonica, 4to, Amstel., 1684.
- Universal (Ancient) History, 21 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1747.
- Ure's History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride, 8vo, Glasg., 1793.
- Urquhart's (Sir Thomas) Translation of the First and Second Books of the Works of Mr. Francis Rabelais, Doctor in Physicke, 8vo, Lond., 1653.
- Tracts, 12mo, Edin., 1774.
- Usserii Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates, 4to, Dublin, 1639.
- Vallancey's Prospectus of the Language of the Ancient Irish, 4to, Dubl., 1802.
- Vaus (Joannis, Artium Bonarum Profess. Aberdon.) Rudimentorum Grammaticæ, &c. 4to, Paris, 1522.
- Vegetius de Re Militari, 12mo, Lugd. Bat., 1644.
- Veneroni Dictionnaire Italien et François, &c., 2 tom., 4to, Lyons, 1707.
- Verelii Index Linguae Veteris Scytho-Scandicæ sive Gothicæ, Fol., Upsal., 1691.
- Notæ in Hervarar Saga, Fol., Upsal., 1671.
- Manuductio ad Runographiam Scandicam Antiquam, Fol., Upsal., 1675.
- Verstegan's Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, 8vo, Lond., 1673.
- Vidalini, De Linguae Septentrionalis Appellatione, *Donsk Tunga*, Commentatio, 4to, Hafniæ, 1775.
- Vitringa in Jessaiam, 2 vols, Fol., Basil, 1732.

W.

Wachteri Glossarium Germanicum, 2 vols., Fol., Lips., 1737.

Walker's (Dr.) Essays on Natural History and Rural Economy, 8vo, Edin., 1808.

— (Patrick) Remarkable Passages of the Life and Death of these three famous Worthies, Mr. John Semple, Mr. John Welwood, Mr. Richard Cameron, &c., 12mo, Edin., 1727.

— Remarkable Passages in the Life of Mr. Alex^r. Peden, Edin., 1727.

Wallace's Life, by Blind Harry, 3 vols., 12mo, Perth, 1790, corrected from the MS. of 1489, Advocate's Library. Bl. Harry wrote, according to some, A. 1446; according to others, in 1470.

— 8vo, Edin., 1648.

— 12mo, Edin., 1673.

— 4to, Edin., 1758. This Edition, I am assured, as well as that of *Bruce*, was printed A. 1714 or 1715, by R. Freebairn, His Majesty's Printer; but, as he engaged in the Rebellion, they were not published. Having been suffered to lie from that time in a bookseller's warehouse, both were published A. 1758, with false dates.

Wallace's Account of the Islands of Orkney, 8vo, Lond., 1700.

Wanley's Wonders of the Little World, 4to, Lond., 1774.

Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, 2 vols., Fol., Dublin, 1762.

Warton's History of English Poetry, 3 vols., 4to, Lond., 1774.

Watson's (R.) Historical Collections of Ecclesiastical Affairs in Scotland, 8vo, Lond., 1657.

— (James) Choice Collection of comic and serious Poems, 8vo, Edin., 1706.

Weber's Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries, 3 vols., 8vo, Edin., 1810.

— Floddon Field, 8vo, Edin., 1808.

Wedderburni (David) Vocabula cum aliis nonnullis Latinae Linguae Subsidiis, 8vo, Edin., 1673.

Westmoreland Dialect, in four Familiar Dialogues, with Glossary, Lond., 1802.

Whitaker's History of Manchester, 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1773.

— — Genuine History of the Britons asserted, 8vo, Lond., 1773.

Wiclif's Translation of the New Testament (made about 1370), V. Lewis's Hist. p. 6; Fol., Lond., 1731.

Wicliff's Wicket, or a learned and godly Treatise on the Sacrament. Set forth according to an ancient printed copie, 4to, Oxford, 1612.

Widegron, Suenskt och Engelskt Lexicon, 4to, Stockholm, 1788.

Wilson's (George) Collection of Masonic Songs and Entertaining Anecdotes, 12mo, Edin., 1788.

— (John) View of the Agriculture of Renfrewshire, 8vo, Paisley, 1812.

— (Alexander) Poems, 8vo, Paisley, 1790; with an Account of his Life and Writings, 12mo, Paisley, 1816. He was the author of that elegant work, the American Ornithology, in 9 vols., folio.

Wisheart's *Theologian*, 2 vols., 8vo, Edin., 1716.

Wylie (Sir Andrew), 3 vols., Edin., 1821.

Wyntown's (Andrew of) Cronykil of Scotland, written between 1420 and 1424; edited by Mr. D. Macpherson, 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1795.

Wodrow's History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, 2 vols., Fol., Edin., 1721.

Wolff, Dansk og Engelisk Ord-Bog, 4to, Lond., 1779.

Wolfii Curæ Philologicae et Criticae in Nov. Test., 5 tom., 4to, Hamb., 1733.

Wormii (Ol.) Fasti Danici, Fol., Hafniae, 1643.

— — Literatura Runica, Fol., ibid., 1651.

— — Monumentorum Danicorum Libri Sex, ibid., Fol., 1643.

— — Museum, Fol., Amstel., 1655.

Writer's (The) Clerk, or the Humours of the Scottish Metropolis, 3 vols., 12mo, Lond., 1825.

Y.

Yorkshire Ale, (Praise of), Yorkshire Dialogue, with Clavis, 8vo, York, 1697.

Young's (Arthur) Tour in Ireland, 2 vols. 8vo, Lond., 1780.

An Explanation of the Contractions used in this Work.

<i>A. Bor.</i>	Anglia Borealis, North of England.	<i>L. B.</i>	Barbarous Latin.
<i>Adj.</i>	Adjective.	<i>Metaph.</i>	Metaphor, Metaphorical.
<i>Adv.</i>	Adverb.	<i>Moes-G.</i>	Moeso-Gothic, as preserved in Ulphilas' Version of the Gospels.
<i>Alem.</i>	Alemannic language.	<i>Mod.</i>	Modern.
<i>Anc.</i>	Ancient, or Anciently.	<i>N.</i>	Note.
<i>Ang.</i>	County or dialect of Angus.	<i>O.</i>	Old.
<i>Arm.</i>	Armorican, or language of Bretagne.	<i>Orkn.</i>	Orkney.
<i>A.-S.</i>	Anglo-Saxon language.	<i>part. pr.</i>	Participle present.
<i>Belg.</i>	Belgic language.	<i>— pa.</i>	— past.
<i>C.-B.</i>	Cambro-Britannic, or Welsh language.	<i>Pers.</i>	Persian language.
<i>Celt.</i>	Celtic.	<i>pl.</i>	Plural.
<i>Chauc.</i>	Used occasionally for Chaucer.	<i>Precop.</i>	Precopiansian dialect of the Gothic.
<i>Clydes.</i>	Clydesdale.	<i>prep.</i>	Preposition.
<i>Comp.</i>	Compounded.	<i>pret.</i>	Preterite.
<i>Compl. S.</i>	Complaynt of Scotland.	<i>pron.</i>	Pronoun; also, Pronounce, Pronunciation.
<i>Conj.</i>	Conjunction.	<i>Prov.</i>	Proverb.
<i>Contr.</i>	Contracted, or Contraction.	<i>Q., q.</i>	Quasi.
<i>Corn.</i>	Cornish, or language of Cornwall.	<i>Qu.</i>	Query.
<i>Corr.</i>	Corrupted, or Corruption.	<i>q. v.</i>	Quod vide.
<i>Cumb.</i>	Cumberland.	<i>R. Glouc.</i>	Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish Language.	<i>Rudd.</i>	Ruddiman's Glossary to Douglas's Virgil.
<i>Deriv.</i>	Derivative, or Derivation.	<i>S.</i>	After Islandic quotations, denotes Saga.
<i>Dim. & Dimin.</i>	Diminutive.	<i>S.</i>	Scottish, Scotland; also, still used in Scotland.
<i>E.</i>	English language.	<i>S. A.</i>	Scotia Australis, South of Scotland.
<i>Ed., Edit.</i>	Edition.	<i>S. B.</i>	Scotia Borealis, North of Scotland; also, Northern Scots.
<i>Errat.</i>	Erratum, or Errata.	<i>S. O.</i>	Scotia Occidentalis, West of Scotland.
<i>Expl.</i>	Explain, explained.	<i>s.</i>	Substantive.
<i>Fig.</i>	Figuratively.	<i>Su.-G.</i>	Suio-Gothic, or ancient language of Sweden.
<i>Finn.</i>	Finnish, language of Finland.	<i>Sw.</i>	Swedish language, (modern).
<i>Fr.</i>	French language.	<i>Syn. Synon.</i>	Synonym, or synonymous.
<i>Franc.</i>	Frankish, Theotisc, or Tudesque language.	<i>T.</i>	Tomus; sometimes Title.
<i>Fris.</i>	Frisian dialect of the Belgic.	<i>Term.</i>	Termination.
<i>Gael.</i>	Gaelic of the Highlands of Scotland.	<i>Tweed.</i>	Tweeddale.
<i>Germ.</i>	German language.	<i>V.</i>	Vide, see; also, Volume.
<i>Gl., Gloss.</i>	Glossary.	<i>v.</i>	Verb.
<i>Goth.</i>	Gothic.	<i>v. a.</i>	Verb active.
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek language.	<i>v. impers.</i>	Verb impersonal.
<i>Heb.</i>	Hebrew language.	<i>v. n.</i>	Verb neuter.
<i>Hisp.</i>	Spanish language.	<i>vo.</i>	Voce.
<i>Imper.</i>	Imperative.	<i>Wacht.</i>	Sometimes for Wachter.
<i>Ir.</i>	Irish language.	<i>*</i>	
<i>Isl.</i>	Islandic (or Icelandic) language.		
<i>Ital.</i>	Italian language.		
<i>Jun.</i>	Sometimes for Junius.		
<i>L., Lat.</i>	Latin language.		
<i>Loth.</i>	Lothian.		

* The asterisk signifies that the word to which it is prefixed, besides the common meaning in English, is used in a different sense in Scotland.

The contractions of some other names will be learned from the List of Editions of Books and MSS. quoted.

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

A

THIS letter, in our language, has four different sounds :

1. *A* broad, as in E. *all*, *wall*. *U* is often added, as in *cald*, written also *cauld*. In the termination of a word, when an inverted comma is subjoined, as *a'*, it is meant to intimate that the double *l* is cut off, according to the pronunciation of Scotland. But this is merely of modern use. *W* is sometimes used for *ll* by old writers, as *aw* for *all*.
2. *A*, in *lak*, *mak*, *tak*, Scottish, as in *last*, *past*, English.
3. *A*, in *lane*, *alane*, *mane*, S. like *bane*, *fane*, E. The monosyllables have generally, although not always, a final *e* quiescent.
4. *A*, in *dad*, *daddie*, and some other words, S. as in *read*, pret. *ready*, E.

A is used in many words instead of *o* in E. ; as *one*, *bone*, *long*, *song*, *stone*. These we write *ane*, *bane*, *lang*, *sang*, *stane*. For the Scots preserve nearly the same orthography with the Anglo-Saxons, which the English have left ; as the words last mentioned correspond to the A.-S. *an*, *ban*, *lang*, *sang*, *stan*. In some of the northern counties, as in Angus and Mearns, the sound of *ee* or *ei* prevails, instead of *ai*, in various words of this formation. They pronounce *ein*, *bein*, *stein*, after the manner of the Germans, who use these terms in the same sense.

Mr. Macpherson has attempted to fix a standard for the pronunciation of words in which this letter is found, marking the *a* with an oblique stroke above it, when it should be sounded *ae* or *ai*. But any attempt of this kind must fail. For it is probable that, in the course of centuries, there has been a considerable change in the pronunciation of this letter.

In some instances, the rule does not apply in our own time. Although the prep. signifying *from*, is generally pronounced *frae*, yet *fra* is also used in some parts of Scotland. *Na* is most generally pronounced as written. It is probable that *ga*, to go, was formerly pronounced in the same manner, although now *gao*; because the part. retains this sound. *Ma*, more, although now pronounced like *may*, in the reign of Mary must have had the broad sound. For Skene writes *maa*. The phrase *ane or maa* frequently occurs ; De Verb. Sign. vo. *Eneya*. Where *o* occurs in modern E. we frequently use *au* ; as *auld*, *ould*, *fauld*, instead of *old*, *bold*, *fold*.

A is sometimes prefixed to words, both in S. and O. E., where it makes no alteration of the sense ; as *abade*, delay, which has precisely the same meaning with *bade*. This seems to have been borrowed or derived from the A.-S., in which language *abidan* and *bidan* are perfectly synon., both simply signifying to remain, to tarry. But in some of the ancient Gothic dialects, it was used as an intensive particle. Thus it is still used in Isl., as *afall*, impetus, from *falla*, cadere. *Naud*, without the prefix, signifies evil ; *anaud*, great evil. G. Andr. Lex. p. 4.

Ihre has made the same observation with respect to this letter in Su.-G., giving *alik* as an example, which he renders, valde similis. It occurs in many A. S. words, in which there seems to be no augmentation. Wachter, however, mentions *abaer-ian*, denudare, as a proof of its intensive power ; Proleg. sect. v. I am inclined to think, that some traces of this may yet be found in the English language. One would almost suppose that *adown* were more forcible than the simple term *down* ; and that it had been

originally meant to express a continuation in falling, descending, or in being carried downwards, or a prolongation of the act.

A occurs occasionally as a terminative particle; as in *allya*, alliance. By the Anglo-Saxons it was used as a termination both to adjectives and substantives.

A sometimes signifies *on*; as *aside*, on side, *a-grufe*, on the grufe. In this sense are Isl. *a* and Su.-G. *aa* used. The very instance given by G. Andr. is a *grufu*, cernuè, pronè. *Ad liggiu a grufu*, id est, in faciem et pectus ac ventrem prostratus cubare. Johnson thinks that *a*, in the composition of such English words as *aside*, *afoot*, *asleep*, is sometimes contracted from *at*. But there is no reason for the supposition. These terms are plainly equivalent to *on foot*, *on side*, *on sleep*. Thus *on field* is used in same sense with modern *afield*:

Ane fair sweit May of mony one
Scho went *on feild* to gather flouris.
Maitland Poems, p. 190.

A is used, by our oldest writers, in the sense of *one*. The signification is more forcible than that of *a* in E. when placed before nouns in the singular number. For it denotes, not merely one, where there may be many, or one, in particular; but one, exclusively of others, in the same sense in which *ae* is vulgarly used.

A tyscher quihlum lay
Besid a ryvor, for to get
Hys nettis that he had thar set:—
A *nycht*, his nettis for to se,
He rase; and thar well lang duelt he.
Barbour, xix. 657. MS.
i. e. "one night."

He him beheld, and said syne to himsell,
Her is merwaill, quha likis it to tell,
That *a* person, be worthines of hand,
Trowys to stop the power of Ingland.
Wallace, v. 363. MS.

Thus, also, where it is printed in Perth Edit.

Bot hys *awon* strength mycht noch again *yui* be.

In MS. it is,

Bot his *a* strength mycht noch again *thaim* be.
Ibid. x. 335.

The Brows Robert
A Byschape favoryd and Erlis twa,
Of Glasgw, Athole, and Mare war tha.
Wyntown, viii. 11. 173.

It is sometimes improperly written *ea*.

"For suppose Christ be *ea* thing in himself; yit the better grip thou have of him, thou art the surer of his promise." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. Sign. D, S. a.

"Sometimes they gave it *ea* name and sometimes *ane vther*." *Ibid.* E. 5. b.

This, as we learn from *Ihre*, is a Su.-G. idiom. A, he says, in pluribus Suio Gothine partibus, Dalekarlia, Westrobothnia, Gothlandiaque unitatis pota est; ut *a* man vir unus.

Æ is now written, in this signification, in place of *A*, which seems, as thus used, to have had anciently the same pronunciation. Although *æ* and *ane* both signify one, they differ considerably in their application. *Æ* denotes an object viewed singly, and as alone; as, "*Æ* swallow disna mak a simmer." *Ane* marks a distinction often where there is a number; as, "I saw three men on the road; *ane* o' them turned awa' to the right hand."

A is often used, in vulgar language, as an abbreviation of *hae*, i. e. *have*, the aspirate being suppressed; as *A done*, "have done," thus;

Ane spak in wordis wonder crouse,
A done with ane mischance. Old Song.

For they were a' just like to eat their thumb,
That he wi' her sae far ben should a come.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit. p. 11.

"A in the Teutonic tongue signifieth water; and this is the reason the names of so many of these ysles end in *A*, to shew they are pieces of land surrounded with water." MS. Explication of some Norish Words used in Orkn. and Shetl. [Rather *ey*, island.]

AAIRVHOUS, *s.* "The place of meeting appointed by the Foud General, or Chief Governour, Shetl." MS. Expl. of Norish Words, *ut sup.*

This we ought certainly to trace to Isl. *arf*, *orf*, baculus nunciatorius quo communitas ad judicium convocabatur. Hence, *arfathing*, judicium hoc modo convocatum. The term primarily signifies an arrow; and it would seem that this was the signal anciently employed. Su.-G. *bulkafe* was used in the same sense. This is confirmed by the Su.-G. term *heraur*, tessera ad bellum evocans, Su.-G. *haeroer*, signum nuntiatorium; which *Ihre* deduces from *haer*, an army, and *ocr*, *aur*, an arrow; this, marked with certain signs, being used by the ancients for assembling the multitude. It would appear that the arrow, having been used primarily in war, had been retained—the name at least—in calling the people to the place appointed for judicial decisions. V. CROISHTARICH and FYRE CROCE. Thus *airvhouse* denotes the house appointed for judgment.

AAR, *s.* The alder, a tree, S. O. V. ARN.

AARON'S-BEARD, *s.* The dwarf-shrub called St. John's Wort, *Hypericum perforatum*, Linn. Roxb.

The name is the same in Sweden, *Johannis-oert*, Linn. Flor. Suec. No. 680. It is singular that the same superstitious idea should prevail in Sweden, as in S., in regard to its anti-magical influence. Linn. informs us that it is called *Fuga demonum*, and Light-foot gives a similar account. "The superstitious in Scotland carry this plant about with them as a charm against the dire effects of witchcraft and enchantment. They also cure, or fancy they cure their ropy milk, which they suppose to be under some malign-

nant influence, by putting this herb into it, and milking afresh upon it. Flor. Scotie. i. 417.

ABACK, ABAK, adv. 1. Away, aloof, at a distance, S.

O would they stay *aback* frae courts,
An' please themsel's wi' countra sports,
It wad for ev'ry ane be better.

Burns, iii. 9.

Abacks is an obsolete E. word, which was used in regard to space. Johns. derives it from *back*. A.-S. *baec* is indeed the origin, but in a peculiar form, as having the preposition prefixed; *on baec*, also *on baec-ling*, a tergo, pone, retrorsum, "at his back, behind backward;" Somner. It is formed like *aright*, from A.-S. *on riht*; *away*, from *onweg*, &c. V. AWA' WI'. Isl. *a bak*, a tergo.

2. Behind, in relation to place, S.

The third, that gaed a wee *a-back*,
Was in the fashion shining,
Fu' gay that day.

Burns, iii. 29.

And quhen thay by war runnyng, thare hors they sterc,
And turnis agane incontinent at commandis,
To preif thare hors, with jaullingis in thare handis:
Syne went *abak* in sounder ane fer space,
Ilkaue at uther rynnyng with ane race.

Doug. Virgil, 147, 8.

3. Back; used in relation to time past, Angus.

Eight days *aback* a post came frae himsell,
Speering for you, and wondring unco sair,
That ye had broken tryst in sic affair.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 37.

Tyrwhitt calls this word, as used by Chaucer, in the same sense, *Saz*. But *on baec* is the A.-S. phrase corresponding to *retrorsum*, a being often substituted for A.-S. and O. E. *on*. In this sense Moes-G. *ibukai* and *ibukana* are used, and Isl. *a abak*, retrorsum; (i. Austr.

ABAD, ABADÉ, ABAID, s. Delay, abiding, tarrying; the same with *Bad*, *bude*.

Bishop Synelar, with out langar *abaid*,
Met thaim at Glannys, syne furth with thaim he raid.
Wallace, vii. 1032. MS.

The fader of hauinnis *Portunus* at the gate,
With his byg hand schot the schip furth hir went,
That swifter than the south wynd on scho sprent;
Or as ane fleand arrow to land glade,
And in the depe porte enterit *but abade*.

i. e. without delay. Doug. Virgil, 135, 42.

Abaid occurs, *ibid.* 152, 38. A.-S. *abid-an*, manere.

ABAID, part. pa. Waited, expected.

This sall be ouer tryumphe now lang *abaid*,
To se thy awin son on this here tre laid.

Doug. Virgil, 361, 29.

• A. S. *abad*, *expectatus*. The latter is the very word used by Virgil.

To ABAY, ABAW, v. a. To astonish. *Abayd*, *part. pa.* astonished.

"Yield yow, madame," on nicht can Schir *Lust* say;
A wourde scho culd not speik scho was so *abayd*.

K. Hart, i. 48.

Many men of his kynde sauh him so *abawed*,
For him thei fauht with mynde, & oft so was he saucl.

R. Brune, p. 210.

Chaucer uses *abawed* in the same sense. *Abaw* has been viewed as having a common origin with *abays*. But the former, as Tyrwhitt has observed, is certainly

from Fr. *esbah-ir*; the phrase, *Moult m'esbahy de la merveille*, being thus used in the original Rom. Rose; where Chaucer uses *abawed*. *Abay* is undoubtedly the same word, slightly altered.

To ABAYS, v. a. To abash, to confound; Fr. *abass-ir*, id.

Abaysyt of that sycht thair ware.
Bot had thair knawyn the caus all,
That gerris swytk *Belippis* fall,
Thair suld noucht have had *abaysyng*.

Wyntoun, viii. 37, 74.

ABAITMENT, s. Diversion, sport.

For quha sa list sere gladsum gamis lere,
Ful mony mery *abaitmentis* followis here.

Doug. Virgil, 125, 55.

Rudd. says, "f. from *abate*, because they abate the weariness and uneasiness we are under by our serious occupations; for which cause they are also called *diversions*, because they divert our cares and anxieties." Lye, however, has observed on this word, that Arm. *ebata* is ludere, and *ebat ludus*; concluding that this is the origin; Jun. Etym. Angl. He is certainly right. For the term appears in a variety of forms. Besides these two Arm. words, Bullet mentions *ebad*, pleasure, diversion; and *ebater*, which he renders *badin*; as indeed most probably F. *badin*, and *badinage*, may be traced to this source. O. Fr. *ebaudir* is rendered *recreare*, *relaxare*, *laetari*, terme populaire, qui signifie se rejouir; also, *tressaillir de joie*, *voluptati indulgere*.

Le jour s'est *ebaudis*, belle est la matinée
Là, Solaine est levé, qui abat la rousée.

Guyot de Nanteuil.

O. Fr. *ebaudir*, hilaris; *ebaudise*, humeur gaie; *ebaudissement*, joie, jouissance. The following words are still in use; *ebat*, diversion, recreation, and *ebatement*, id. the very word in question; *passé temps*, recreatio animi. Dict. de Trev.

ABANDOUN. In *abandon*, *adv.* at random.

He-bad thaim gang to hykker syne
The Scottis ost in *abandon*;
Thair gerd thaim cum apon thaim down;
For mycht thair ger thaim brek army,
To haif thaim at thair will thought thair.

Barbour, xix. 335. MS.

One might suppose that the second and third lines should have the following punctuation:

The Scottis ost; in *abandon*
Thair gerd thaim cum apon thaim down;

They caused them to come upon their enemies at full speed. In edition 1620 it is thus expressed,

The Scottish oast in a *randoun*.

At *abandon* is also used.

Bot some eftre that pryme wes past,
The Scottis men dang on sa fast,
And schot on thaim at *abandon*,
As ilk man war a campounn,
That all thair fayis tuk the flycht.

Barbour, xv. 59. MS.

All tha alsua of the Town
Ischlyd to fecht at *abandon*.

Wyntoun, ix. 8, 21.

The phrase, as thus used, conveys the idea of great violence. Fr. *Mettre tout a l'abandon*, to put every thing in disorder, to leave all to be pillaged. *Mettre sa forest en abandon*, to lay the forest open, to make it common to all men. Cotgr. *Abandon* is used in Rom. de la Rose, to signify, at discretion. Its most common modern meaning is, at large, at random, at will.

Some suppose that this term is composed of these three Fr. words, *à*, *ban*, and *don-ner*, q. to give up to

interdiction; that is, to expose any thing to the discretion of the public. Du Cange derives it from *d* and *bandon*, q. *res posita in bannum*, vel in *bandum missa*, i. e. *proscripta*; *bandum* being used, L. B. for *bannum*. But Wachter's conjecture is more probable than either. He derives Fr. *abandonner* from the old Gothic word *band* a standard. This term seems to have been used by the Longobardi; as Moes-G. *bandwoc* denotes a sign, Mar. 14, 44. *Gif sa lewjanðs im bandwoc*; The traitor gave them a sign; which term, as has been observed, could easily be transferred to a military sign or standard. Et huc etiam, says Wachter, referri potest dictio Gallica *s'abandonner*, enauncipare se alicui; et quasi sub vexillum ejus se tradere, si componatur a *band* et *donner*; vo. *Band*, V. Spelm. vo. *Banda*. Hence the word has come to signify free will, that is, according to the original idea, the will or pleasure of that person under whose standard another enlisted himself. This idea is retained by Chauc. in the use of the word *bandon*.

Grete loos hath largesse, and grete prise;
For bothe the wise folke and unwise
Were wholly to her *bandon* brought,
So well with yofthis had she wrought.

Rom. Rose, v. 1163.

In the original it is *A son bandon*. V. *BANDOUNE*.

To **ABANDON**, v. a. 1. To bring under absolute restriction.

Oftsyss quhen it wald him lik,
He went till huntynge with his menyne,
And swa the land *abandonnyt* he,
That durst nane warne to do his will.

Barbour, iv. 391.

Hence *abandonit* is used as signifying, "brought into subjection to the will of another."

Abandonit will he nocht be to berne that is borne,
Or he be strenyett with strenght, yone sterne for to schore,
Mony leidis sal be loissit, and liffis forlorne.

Gawayn and Gol. i. 12.

i. e. he will never give allegiance to any chieftain born of woman. Fr. *Abandonner sa liberté, et se rendre serf*; gratificare libertatem suam alicujus potentiae. Thierry.

It is used in the same sense by Bollanden.

"Kenneth exhorted his folkis to assaiye feirsleie thair ennymes & to perseuer in foruent battal, that it may be discussit be the day, quiddir the Scottis sall *abandon* the Pictis, or the Pictis the Scottis." Cron. B. 10, c. 10. Utrum Scoti Pictis—*leges essent daturi* et discerneretur die. Boeth.

2. To let loose, to give permission to act at pleasure.

The hardy Bruce ane ost *abandonnyt*,
xx thousand he rewlyt be force and wit,
Wpon the Scottis his men for to reskow;
Serwytt thair war with gud speris enew.

Wallace, x. 317, MS.

Fr. *Abandonner*, to give over, to leave at random.

3. To destroy, to cut off.

Quhen Wallace saw quhen thair gud men was gayn,
Lordis, he said, quhat now is your consaill?
Twa choyss thar is, the best I rode wa wall,
Yondyr the King this ost *abandonand*,
Heyr Bruce and Belk in yon battail to stand.

Wallace, x. 259, MS.

The meaning is, that King Edward was destroying the Scottish army under *The Stewart*. This is only an oblique sense of the term as last explained; destruction, whether of persons or things, being the natural consequence of their being given up to the will of an exasperated soldiery.

4. Effectually to prevent; nearly in the sense of deter.

"To dant their attemptatis, and to *abandon* thayn in tymes cumyng that thay sall nocht inuaid France, nor this thy realme with sa bludy incursionis as thay did afore, Charlis of France be deliuerit mynd of his nobillis desyris to be confiderat with the," &c. Bel. lend. Cron. B. 10, c. 2.

This corresponds with Horum temeritati ut obuietur, &c. of Boece.

This use of the term has some resemblance of the L. B. phrase, *Dare in abandonum*.

ABANDONLY, adv. At random, without regard to danger.

Ho tuk the strenth magre thar fayis will;
Abandonly in bargan baid thar still.

Wallace, iv. 670, MS.

Abandonly Cambell agayne thaim baid,
Fast vpon Avisa that was bathe depe and braid.

Ibid. vii. 653, MS.

ABARRAND, part. pr. Departing from, E. *aberring*.

"Heir sall your grace vnderstand how inuiolatly the faith of Crist has been obseruit be youre progenitouris, neuir *abarrand* fra sicker religion and piete." Bellend. Cron. Concl.

ABASIT, part. pa. Confounded, abashed.

Above all vtheris Dares in that stede.

Thame to behald *abasit* wox gretumly.

Doug. Virgil, 141, 13, V. ABAYS.

ABATE, s. Accident; something that surprises one, as being unexpected.

And therewith kest I doun myn eye ageyne,
Quhare as I saw walkyng under the toure,
Full secrêtely, new cumyn hir to pleyne,
The fairest or the freschest young flour
That ever I saw, methocht, before that houre,
For which sodayne *abate*, anon astert
The blude of all my body to my hert.

King's Quair, ii. 21.

Perhaps from Fr. *abbatir*, a fall, or wind-fall; or *abbatre*, to daunt, to overthrow; or rather from *abetir*, hebetem, stupidum reddere; *abetir*, hebes; stupefaction being often the consequence of an unexpected event. It may deserve notice, however, that Isl. *byd-a*, Su.-G. *biud-a*, signify, accidere; and *bud*, casus fortuitus.

ABATE, s. "Event, adventure." Gl. Sib.

For qulich sodayne *abate* anon astert
The blude of allmy body in my hert.

K. Quair, Chron. S. Poetry, i. 19.

It certainly signifies casting down; O. Fr. *abait*, l'action d'abbatre; Roquefort.

To **ABAW**. V. **ABAY**.

ABBEIT, s. Dress, apparel.

This nycht, befor the dawning cleir,
Methocht Sanct Francis did to me appeir,
With ane religious *abbait* in his hand,
And said, In this go cleith thé my serwand.
Refuse the world, for thou mon be a freir.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 25.

This is evidently a corruption of *habit*, the *h* being thrown away; in the same manner as in Arm. *abyt*, *abyta*, and *abitua* are used in the sense of habitus, dress.

A quest than wild he tak of the monke that bare the coroune,
His *abite* be gan forsake, his ordre lete alle doun.

R. Brunne, p. 172.

ABBACY, ABBASY, s. "An abbey; *abatia*, Low Latin." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 111. .

"And attour that thair be na vnionis nor annexatiounis maid in tyme to cum to Bischoprikis, *Abbaseis*, nor Pryoreis of ony benefice." Acts Ja. III. 1471. c. 54. Edit. 1566.

ABBEY-LAIRD, s. A ludicrous and cant term for a bankrupt, for one at least who finds it necessary to take the benefit of the girth of the confines of Holyroodhouse as a protection from his creditors, Loth.

It seems to be of considerable antiquity.

When broken, frae care
The fools are set free,
When we mak them *lairds*
In the Abbey, quoth she.

Cock Laird, Herd's Coll. ii. 36.

ABBIS, s. pl. Surplices, white linen vestments worn by priests.

"Item, an chesabill of purpoure velvot, with the stoyle and fannowne orphis; twa *abbis*; twa amettis of Bartane clayth; donrik, to be touellis, unschapin; ane belt; twa corporallis." Coll. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

L. B. *alba*, id. from Lat. *albus*, white; denominated from the colour. Du Cange remarks, that *albas gerere*, and *esse in albis*, or *esse abati*, were phrases applied to the clergy, when they proceeded to perform ecclesiastical functions; and that hence O. Fr. *aube* was equivalent to *ordinatus*.

ABBOT, s. Probably for dress, *habit*.

"Thair was ane herald sent in England—with the king of Scotlandis ordour of the garter; to witt, ane *abbot* maid according to the ordour, with ane gairter of gold sett with pretious stones, and all other ornaments according to the ordour." Pittscottie's Cron. p. 415.

ABBOT of VNRESSOUN, a sort of histrionic character, anciently used in Scotland; but afterwards prohibited by Act of Parliament.

"It is statute and ordanif that in all tymes cumming, ~~no~~ *person* of persoun be chosin *Robert Hude*, nor *Lytill Johne*, *Abbot of Vnressoun*, *Quenis of Maii*, nor vtherwyse, neither in Burgh nor to landwart, in ony tyme to cum. And gif ony Prouest, Baillies, counsall, and communitie, chesis sic ane Personage,—within Burgh, the chesaris of sic sall tyne thair fredome for the space of fyue yeiris, and vtherwyse salbe punist at the Quenis grace will, and the acceptor of siclyke officio salbe banist furth of the Realme. And gif ony sic persounis—beis chosin outwith Burgh, and vthers landwart townis, the chesaris sall pay to our souerane Lady, X. pundis, and thair persounis put in waird, thair to remane during the Quenis grace plesoure." Acts Marie, 1555, c. 40. Edit. 1566.

The particular reason of this prohibition is not mentioned. It does not appear to have been the effect of the Protestant doctrine. For as yet the Reformation was strenuously opposed by the court. It was most probably owing to the disorders carried on, both in town and country, under the pretence of innocent recreation. The following sentence of the Act of Parliament implies something of this nature. "Gif "ony wemen or vthers about simmer treis [perhaps "May-poles] singand, makis *perturbationis* to the

"Quenis liegis in the passage throw Burrowis and vthers landwart townis, the wemen *perturbadouris* for skafrie of money, or vtherwyse, salbe takin, handellit, and put vpon the Cukstulis of euerie Burgh, or towne." V. SCAFFRIE and CUCK-STULE.

"One other day the same Freir maid ane uther sermone of the *Abbate Unreasone*, unto whom, and quha is lawis he compairit Prelatis of that age; for thair was subdewit to na lawis, na mair than was the *Abbate Unreasone*." Knox's Hist. p. 15.

There is an allusion to the same sport in Scot's Poem on May.

Abbotis by rowll, and lordis but resson,
Sic senyeoris tymis ourweill this sason,
Vpon thair vyce war lang to waik;
Quha is falsatt, fibilnes and tressone,
Has rung thryis oure this zodiak.

Scot, Ever-Green, ii. 187. MS.

Here, while the poet insinuates that such games had formerly been customary in the beginning of May, he beautifully alludes to the disordered state of society in his own time; declaring that the season allotted for the games did not suffice for those who really acted the part of Abbots *by*, i. e. against Rule, and Lords without Reason; as they greatly *overweiled*, or exceeded the proper time. There would be a great *waiking* or vacation, did others wait till they had finished their *vyce*, or part in the play. Perhaps, indeed, he uses *vyce* in the same manner in which he has used *by*, as capable of a double sense, and signifying that theirs was truly a *vicious* part. V. OURWEILL.

A similar character was well known in England. In an old memoir of shews and ceremonies exhibited at Christmas, in the reign of Henry VII. in the palace of Westminster, A. 1489, it is said; "This Christmas I saw no disguysings, and but right few plays. But there was an *Abbot of Misrule*, that made much sport, and did right well his office." Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 239. At Cambridge, this character was called *Imperator*, or *Bauperor*. One of the Masters of Arts was placed over the juniors every Christmas, for the regulation of their games and diversions during this season of festivity. The Latin comedies and tragedies, as well as shews and dialogues, were to be under his authority and direction. His power continued for twelve days; and it was renewed on Candlemas day. In the colleges of Oxford they had a temporary officer of the same kind, who was called *Principes Natalitius*, *Christmas Prince*, or *Lord of Misrule*.

It seems uncertain whether our ancestors borrowed their *Abbot of Un-reason* immediately from the English, or from the French. For the latter also had their *Abbé de Liesse*, or *Abbot of Joy*, *Abbas Iocunditatis*—Du Cange. V. Warton's Hist. E. Poet. ii. 378, 381.

Polydore Virgil says, that so early as the year 1170, it was the custom of the English nation to celebrate their Christmas with plays, masques, and the most magnificent spectacles; together with games at dice and dancing. This practice, he adds, was not conformable to the usage of most other nations, who permitted these diversions, not at Christmas, but a few days before Lent, at the time of Shrove-tide. Hist. Angl. lib. xiii. fol. 211. ap. Warton, iii. 307. The same writer observes, that the Christmas Prince, or Lord of Misrule, is almost peculiar to the English. "The Christenmasse lordes," he adds "that be commonly made at the nativite of the Lorde, to whom all the household and familie, with the master himself, must be obedient, began of the equalitie, that the servautes had with their masters in Saturnus feastes, that were called *Saturnalia*; where in the servautes have like authoritie with their masters, duryng the tyme of the said feastes." V. Pol. Virg. de Rer. Inventor, Translat. B. 5. ch. 2.

But notwithstanding the testimony of this respectable writer, these revels seemed to have prevailed as

early in France. For we learn from Boletus, who flourished in the church of Amiens, A. 1182, that the *Feast of Fools* was observed in his time; and that, during this season, there were some churches, in which it was customary for even the Bishops and Archbishops to engage in sports, in the monasteries, with their underlings, and demean themselves so far as to play at the ball. De Divin. Offic. cap. 120. The letters of Peter of Capua, Cardinal Legate in France, A. 1198, are still extant; in which he commands Odo, Bishop of Paris, and all the clergy of his church, utterly to abolish the *Feast of Fools*, which prevailed in the church of Paris as in other churches.

The *Abbot of Unreason* or *Misrule*, and the *Boy Bishop*, so well known both in England and in France, although different characters, were elected in the same manner, and for the same ludicrous purposes. We have seen that, in a later period, an election of this kind took place at an university. But the custom had been immediately borrowed from the Cathedrals and Monasteries. For, in these, the younger clergy (clerici) amused themselves in this manner. So strong was the attachment to this kind of diversion, that notwithstanding the prohibition of the Cardinal Legate, already referred to, it still continued in France. For we find it interdicted by the Council of Paris, A. 1212, and afterwards by other councils. Nor need we wonder, that Popes and Councils interposed their authority, as the mimic prelate and his attendants introduced the very service of the church into their sports, in such a manner as must have directly tended to turn the whole into ridicule.

The procession of the *Boy Bishop* seems to have been introduced in subserviency to the *Festival of the Innocents*, appointed in commemoration of the slaughter of the children of Bethlehem. It had been fancied, that a procession, in which boys (those belonging to the choir) were the principal actors, would be a lively representation of the unoffending character of those who had fallen victims to the cruel jealousy of Herod. It would appear, that, in the introduction of this rite, nothing was meant that might have an irreligious or immoral tendency; if so much may be said in favour of a practice, which, while it admitted children to the performance of the offices of the church, not only tended to bring these into contempt, but necessarily made way for the grossest abuses.

"The *Episcopus Choristarum*," says Gregorie, "was chosen by his fellow-children upon St. Nicholas daie. Upon this daie rather than any other, because it is singularly noted of this Bishop (as St. Paul said of his Timothy) that he had known the scriptures of a childe, and led a life *sanctissime ab ipsis incunabilis inchoatum*." The reason is yet more properly and expressly set down in the English Festival.—"We rede while he lay in his cradel, he fasted Wednesday and Friday; these dayes he would souke but ones of the day, and ther wyth held him plesed, thus he lyued all his lyf in vertues with this childe name. And therefore children don him wershipe before all other saints," &c. Lib. Festivals, fol. 55.

"From this daie till Innocents daie at night (it lasted longer at the first) the *Episcopus Puerorum* was to bear the name, and hold up the state of a Bishop, answerably habited with a crosier, or pastoral staff in his hand, and a miter upon his head, and such an one too som had, as was—(saith one)—verie much richer then those of Bishops indeed." "The rest of his fellows from the same time beeing, were to take upon them the style and counterfait of Prebends, yielding to their Bishop (or els as if it were) canonical obedience. And look what service the verie Bishop himself with his Dean and Prebends (had they been to officiate) was to have performed, the Mass excepted, the verie same was don by the Chorister Bishop, and his

Canons upon the eve and the holiadaie." *Episcopus Puerorum*, p. 115, 116.

It is said that he also received rents, duties, &c., during the time of his office; that he held a kind of visitation; and that, if he died during the continuance of his dignity, "his exequies were solemnized with an answerable glorious pomp and sadness." Ibid.

Those who wish to have a particular account of the ritual observed on this occasion, will find it in the work cited above. It is now time to return to the consideration of the *Feast of Fools*; which, however nearly it resembled the ceremony of the *Boy Bishop*, and although confounded with it by the Council of Basil, was, as Gregorie has remarked (p. 119, 120), a different institution.

This festivity was called the *Liberty of December*, as being observed towards the close of that month. Beletus, formerly mentioned, as well as Polydore Virgil, traces it back to the time of heathenism. "This liberty," he says, "is called that of December, because it was in former times customary among the heathen, that in this month both male and female bond-servants, as well as shepherds, had a kind of liberty granted to them, and enjoyed a sort of equality with their masters, being admitted to the same festivities, after the harvest was gathered in." Some of the customs observed at this time plainly declare a heathen origin. From the decrees of the Council of Rome, A. 1445, we learn that in the *Ludi Fatuorum*, the actors appeared *larvatis facibus*, with masks; and this is assigned as one reason of their being prohibited. We shall have occasion to attend more particularly to this custom, under the article GYAR, q. v.

It has been seen that the Act of Parliament makes mention of "wemen or uthers *singand*," so as to "make perturbation to the Quenis liegis." This seems more immediately connected with the character of the *Quenis of May*. It is probable, however, that a custom of this kind had been attached to the festivities of the mock abbot. For the Theological Faculty of Paris, in a circular letter sent to the Bishops of France, A. 1444, complained that the priests and clergy themselves, having created a Bishop, Archbishop, or *Pope of Fools*, during the continuance of his office, "went about masked, with monastrous aspects, or disguised in the appearance of women, of lions, or of players, danced, and in their dancing sung *indecent songs*," in choro cantilenas inhonestas cantabant. "This was not all. They eat fat viands near the horns of the altar, hard by the person who was celebrating Mass; they played at dice, (taxillorum), in the same place; they incensed with stinking smoke from the leather of old soles; they run and danced through the whole church," &c. Du Cange, vo. *Kalendarie*, p. 1666.

Thus, although the grounds on which our Parliament proceeded in passing this act are not particularly pointed out, we may conclude from analogy, that the abuses which had prevailed in our own country in the celebration of these sports, had been such as to merit the attention of the legislature.

The following account is given of the election of a *Lord of Misrule*, among the vulgar in England; and of the abuses committed on this occasion.

"First of all, the wilde heads of the parish, flocking together, chuse them a ground captaine of mischief, whom they innoble with the title of *Lord of Misrule*; and him they crowne with great solemnity, and adopt for their king. This king annoynted chooseth forth twentie, forty, threescore, or an hundred, like to himself, to waite upon his lordly majesty, and to garde his noble person. Then every one of these men he investeth with his liveries of greene, yellow, or some other light wanton colour, and, as though they were not gawdy enough, they bedecke themselves with scarves, ribbons and laces, hanged all over with gold

ringes, pretious stones and other jewels. This done, they tie aboute either legge twentie or fourtie belles, with riche handkerchiefes in their handes, and sometimes laide acrossse over their shoulders and neckes. Thus all thinges set in order, then have they their hobby horses, their dragons, and other antickes, together with their baudie pipers, and thundring drummers, to strike the devil's daunce with all. Then march this heathen company towards the church, their pipes pyping, their drummers thundring, their bells jynghing, their handkerchiefes fluttering aboute their heades like madde men, their hobbie horses and other monsters skirmishing amongst the throng: and in this sorte they go to the church though the minister be at prayer or preaching, dauncing and singing with such a confused noise that no man can hear his own voyce: and thus these terrestrial furies spend the sabbath day. Then they have certaine papers, wherein is painted some babilerie or other of imagerie worke, and these they call my Lord of Mistrule's badges or cognizances. These they give to every one that will give them money to maintain them in this their heathenish devillrie; and who will not show himselfe buxome to them and give them money, they shall be mocked and flouted shamefully; yea, and many times carried upon a cowlstaffe, and dived over heade and eares in water, or otherwise most horribly abused." Stubbs, *Anatomic of Abuses*, 1595. V. Godwin's *Life of Chaucer*, i. 161—163.

A B C, an alphabetical arrangement of duties payable to government on goods imported or exported.

'Reserveand alvyis to his maiestie the grit custumes of all guidis alswell inbrocht as carryt furth;—quhilk custome salbe tane of the saidis guidis conforme to the particular *A B C* set down anent the saidis custumes be the lordis auditouris of his hienes chekker." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, iv. 162.

ABE, *s.* Dimin. of Ebenezer, pron. q. *Ebē*. Roxb.

ABEE. To let *abee*, to let alone, to bear with, not to meddle with, *S.*

Ha'd your tongue, mither, and let that a bee,
For his eild and my eild can never agree:
They'll never agree, and that will be seen;
For he is fourscore, and I'm but fifteen.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 176, 177.

"O. E. *abye*, Chaucer Speght," Gl. Lyndsay. This word, however, is not in Speght's Gl.; nor have I observed that it is used by Chaucer in any similar sense. Let a bee is merely a corr. of E. *let be*, used precisely in the same manner.

ABEE. V. LET ABEE.

ABEE, used in the same sense as *be*.

TO LET ABEE, to let alone, *S.* V. To Lat *Be*.

LET-ABEE, used as a noun, in the sense of forbearance, or connivance. *Let-abee* for *let-abee*, one act of forbearance meeting another, mutual forbearance. *There mairn be let-abee for let-abee*, there must be a kind of composition in the exercise of mutual forbearance, *S.*

"Miss Brenda is right," said Claud Halero; "I am for *let-a-be* for *let-a-be*, as the boys say; and never fash about a warrant of liberation." The Pirate, iii. 227. V. BAIRN'S BARGAIN, and BYGANES.

LET ABEE, far less, not to mention.

"He couldna sit, *let abee* stand," *S.*

ABEECH, ABEIGH, *adv.* Aloof, "at a shy distance;" chiefly used in the West of *S.* *Stand abeigh*, keep aloof.

When thou an' I were young and skeigh,
An' stable-meals at fairs wad dreigh,
How thou wad prance, an' snore, an' skreigh,
An' tak the road!
Toun's bodies ran, an' stood *abeigh*,
An' ca't thee mad.

Burns, iii. 142. V. SKEICH.

This may be viewed as a corr. of *abak*; unless we should suppose, from the form of the word, that it is more immediately allied to Alem. *bach*, Germ. *bach*, the back. Isl. *a bui*, however, is used in a sense pretty much allied, as corresponding to *abroad*, *afield*. *Heima skal heit feita, enn hund a bue*; The horse must be fattened at home, the dog *afield*; foris, vel ruro, Hava-maal. G. Andr. p. 40.

The oldest example I have met with of the use of this word is in an allegorical song composed in the reign of Queen Anne.

Whene'er her tail play'd whisk,
Or when her look grew skeigh,
It's then the wise auld man
Was blythe to stand *abeigh*.

Auld Gray Mare, Jacobite Relics, i. 69.

An' now the glomin comin on
The lasses turned skeigh, man;
They hid themsels among the corn,
To keep the hals *abeigh*, man.

Davidson's Seasons, i. 90.

A remark has been made on the etymology here given, that certainly has a just claim to the reader's attention.

"It is rather singular that, at the word *abeigh*, the common English expression of 'standing at bay' should not have occurred either to Mr. Boucher or Dr. Jamieson. The English phrase is fully exemplified by Johnson, and derived from the French *abois*, which, as it seems to have been originally a hunting term, and our terms of the chase are chiefly borrowed from the French, is probably right. If so, the Scottish *abeigh* is only a corruption of the English *at bay*." British Critic, April 1808, p. 401.

This, doubtless, points to the true origin of the term. I do not suppose, however, that *abeigh* is corr. from E. *at bay*, but that, like many other terms in our language, it had been originally borrowed from the Fr. The Fr. word appears in a variety of forms, not merely *abois* and *abois*, but *abal*, *abay*, *abbais*, *abbay*, and *abbé*, all denoting the barking of a dog. Ours most nearly approaches to the Fr. phrase, *Tenir en abois*, faire languir, Roquefort; *Tenir en abbay*, to hold at bay, Cotgr.

ABEFOIR, *adv.* Formerly, before.

—"All and sindrie the landis, teynd-schawes, and vtheris abone speifeit,—quhilkis wer *abefoir* vnite, croat, and incorporat in ane haill and frie tennendrie, callit the tennendrie of Dunfelling." Acts Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 457.

This term frequently occurs in the same sense, MSS. Aberd. Reg.; also in Pitcottie, Edit. 1814; as in p. 29, a *befoir*.

ABEIS, ABIES, *prep.* In comparison with, in Fife. "This is black *abeis* that;"—

"London is a big town *abies* Edinburgh,"
Beis, in Loth.

This may be a corr. of *albeit*. In this case the resolution would be, "*Albeit* the one be black, the other is more so;"—"Albeit Edinburgh be large, London surpasses it." But I hesitate as to this etymon. V. BEIS, *prep.* and ALBUIST.

ABERAND, *part. pr.* Going astray, E. *uber-ring*.

"Als sone as the Saxonis had conquest Britane on this manner, thay visit the cursit ritis of Paganis, *aber-and* fra the Cristin faith, & makand odoratioun to ydolis, as thay wer institute in their first *errouris*." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 10.

To ABHOR, *v. a.* To fill with horror.

It wald *abhor* thee till heir red,
The sailkes blude that he did schod.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 79.

ABIDDIN, *part. pa.* Waited for.

"S. Augustino vryttis, hou that Pelagius the heretike was condemnit in the Concile of Palaestina be sindrie bischopis, bot at the last quhen he was condemnit be Innocentius bischop of Rome, he sayis that a farther iudgement aucht to be *abiddin*." Nicol Burne, F. 111, a.

To ABY, *v. a.* To suffer for.

O wrēdit man! O full of ignorance!
All thy plesance thow sall right deir *aby*.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 135.

Lord Hailes renders it *buy*. But, although I see no other origin than A.-S. *byg-an*, *emere*, the E. verb does not explain it, unless it be used in a highly metaphorical sense. It is certainly the same word which occurs in Chauc. under the different forms of *abeyge*, *abeie*, *abie*, rendered by Tyrwhitt as above.

For if thou do, thou shalt it deir *abie*.
Chan. Yemane's Prol. v. 16612.

Gower uses *abeie*.

But I was slowe, and for no thyng
Me lyste not to loue obeie
And that I nowe full sore *abeie*.
Conf. Am. F. 70. b.

It occurs in an older work.

So it may betide, thet salle dere *abie*
My that thei hide, my men in prison lie.
R. Brunne, p. 159.

i. e. mine, my property.

It seems to be used nearly in the sense of Lat. *luc*. In one place where Virgil uses *pendo*, Douglas translates it *aby*.

O ye wrechit pepyl! gan he cry,
With cruell pane full dere ye sall *aby*
This wilful rage, and with your blude expres
The wrangis of sic sacrilege redres.
Virgil, 228, 41.

Palsgrave expl. the term in this manner: "I *abye*; I forethynke, or am punished for a thyng." B. iii. F. 136, b.

ABIL, *adj.* Able.

He wes in his yhowthede
A fayre, swete, plesand chyld;—
At all poynt formyd in fassown;
Abil; of gud conditiyowne.

Wyntown, vii. 6. 344.

Johnson derives this from Fr. *habile*, Lat. *habilis*. But there are various terms to which it may more properly be traced; C. B. *abl*, Belg. *abel*, id. Mr. Macpherson has mentioned Isl. and Su.-G. *abl*,

strength. To this may be added Isl. *bell-a*, Su.-G. *baell-a*, posse, valere; *baelle*, potentia. Mr. Chalmers in his Gl. refers to A.-S. *abel*, whence, he says, E. *able*. But there is no A.-S. *adj.* of this signification. The s. *bal* indeed signifies strength, also craft, wisdom.

ABIL, *adv.* Perhaps. V. ABLE.

ABYLL, *adj.* Liable, apt.

"This woman knawing hir hous mony dayis afore *abyll* to be segit, send to Kyng Edward, and desiryt rescours." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 9. Perhaps from Fr. *habile*, fit, apt.

ABILYEMENTIS, ABEILYEMENTIS, *s. pl.*

1. Dress.

Sir Thomas Urquhart approaches very near to the ancient form of the word.

"In these so handsome clothes, and *abiliments* so rich, think not that either one or other of either sexe did waste any time at all; for the masters of the wardrobes had all their raiments and apparel so ready for every morning, and the chamber-ladies so well skilled, that in a trice they would be dressed, and compleatly in their clothes from head to foot." Rabelais, B. i. p. 247.

2. Accoutrement, apparatus of what kind soever.

"That certain lordis—ger mak or got schippis, buschis, & vther gret pynk botis, witht nettis, & al *abilyementis* ganing tharfor for fisching." Acts Ja. III. 1471, Ed. 1814, p. 100.

"Artilyearis & puldir, with vthir *abeilyementis* of weire," &c. Ibid. 1479, p. 126.

ABITIS, *s. pl.* Obits, service for the dead.

Thay tyrit God with tryfillis tume trentallis,
And daisit him with [thair] daylie dargels,
With owklie *abitis*, to augment thair rentallis,
Mantand mort-mumlingis, mixt with monye leis.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 197.

Lat. *obitus*, death; used in the dark ages for the office of the church performed for the dead. *Anniversarium*, dies *obitus* quotannis recurrrens, officium Ecclesiasticum. Du Cange.

ABLACH, *s.* 1. "A dwarf; an expression of contempt," Gl. Shirr. S. B. Gael, *abhach*, id.

Up the kirk-yard he fast did jee,
I wat ~~he was~~ na heoly;
An' a' the *ablachs* glow'd to see
A bonny kind o' tulyie
Atweish them twa.

Christmas Ba'ing, Ed. 1805.

The author altered this to *kenyies* (V. Ed. 1809); which has a very different signification.

2. The remains of any animal that has become the prey of a dog, fox, polecat, &c. Aberl.

3. A particle, a fragment; used in a general sense, Mearns.

This might be supposed to resemble Isl. *afslag*, any thing superfluous, Dan. *afslagt*, left.

ABLE, ABLIS, ABLINS, *adv.* Perhaps, peradventure.

Bot thay that hes ane conscience large,
And thinkis thay haue na mair ado,
Bot only preiching to luke to,
And that but *perfunctoria*,
Anis in four oulkis, and *able* ma,

Perchance threttene or thair cum thair,
God wait sa weill that flock will fair.
Diall. Clerk and Courtour, p. 16.

The man may *ablines* tyme a stot,
That cannot count his kinsch.
Cherry and Slae, st. 79.

Abline is still used, S.
To lat you gae, gin she speared, what'll ye give me,
I've *abline* said, that I fall tak you with me.
Ross's Helenore, p. 104.

But spare to speak, and spare to speed;
She'll *abline* listen to my vow:
Should she refuse, I'll lay my dead
To her twa een sae bonnie blue.

Burns, iv. 299.

A. Bor. *Yeable-sea*, according to Ray, from A.-S. *Geable* potens, (a word I cannot find in any lexicon.)
Proinde *Yeable-sea* sonat ad verbum Potest ita se habere.

* **ABLE**, *adj.* 1. Fit, proper.

"Alsua in consideratioun that his hienes cousigne
and counsallour foirsaid is oy and apperand air to vin-
quhill James erll of Mortoun his gudschir, and thairby
maist *able* to succede to him, his landis, honouris and
dignities, His maiestie thairfoir is maist willing that
he bruike the samyn," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed.
1814, p. 262.

Able is here used as synon. with *HABIL*, q. v.

2. Liable, in danger of.

"The said Johnne (Achesoun)—is *able* to decay,
and his landis will be compraiit. And our said souerane
lord, &c. having pietie of the said Johnne, quha is *able*
to wrak," i. e. liable to ruin, "for na deid nor occasioun
committit be him, bot rather for seruice," &c. Acts
Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 495.

"Finding your self *able* to drovne, ye wald preis
agane to the boit." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 159.

"Woulde ye knowe if a judgement be coming on
a creature, I will tell you; if I finde the knaue sleep-
ing and snorting in murder, adulterie and wicked-
nesse, I will say, Thou art *able* to get a black wak-
ning." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 237. V. *ABYLL*.

ABLEEZE, *adv.* In a blaze, S.

"The very bushes on the ither side wore *ableeze* with
the flashes of the Whig guns." *Bride of Lammermoor*,
ii. 247.

ABLINS, *adv.* V. **ABLE**.

ABOIL, *adv.* To come a-boil, to begin to
boil, S.

"This without any other preparation, is put into a
pot on the fire, and by the time it comes a-boil, is trans-
formed into a coagulation, or jelly, of a considerable
degree of thickness." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 432.

A-BOOT, *adv.* To boot, the odds paid in a
bargain or exchange, Roxb.

ABORDAGE, *s.* Apparently, the act of
boarding a ship.

The master farther gettis of the ship takin be him
and the companie, the best cabill and anchor for his
abordage." Sea Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 640.
Fr. *abord-er*, to board.

ABOUT-SPEICH, *s.* Circumlocution.

Rycht so by *about-speich* often tymes
And semblabill wordis we comyle our rymes.
Doug. Virg. 10. l. 12.

ABOWYNE, ABONE, ABOW, *prep.* 1. Above,
as signifying higher in place; *aboon*, S. Gl.
Yorks. Westmorel.

Abowne the towne, upon the southpart sid,
Thar Wallace wald and gud Lundy abid.
Wallace, viii. 746. MS.

Oboouen is used in this sense in O. E.

Bot in the yere after, *abouen* Grimsby
Est thei gan aryue thorgh sonde prieuely.
Thorgh fals Edrike, that tham thider hasted.
R. Brunne, p. 42.

He also writes *abouen* and *abowen*, p. 82.

2. Superior to, S.

So quhat he dois, that swa fowly
Fleys thus for his cowardly;
Bath him and his weneusyt he,
And gerris his fayis *abowyne* be.
Barbour, ix. 94. MS.

Sa knychtlyk upon athir sid,
Giffand and takand rowtis roid,
That *pryme* wes passyt, or men mycht se,
Quha mast at thar *abow* mycht be,
Barbour, xv. 56. MS.

i. e. who they were that had most the superiority
there.

What part soonest *abone* should be,
Edit. 1620, p. 277.

A.-S. *Abyfan*, id. Junius thinks that A.-S. *byfan* is
from *be ufan*, which he derives from *ufer*, super, as
binnan is from *be innan*. Alem. *uf*, id. would have
been a more natural etymon for *ufan*.

Su.-G. *an* is a particle added to words, which often
denotes motion towards a place. V. *OWE*.

3. Over.

"Tullus rang xxxii yeris in grete glore *abone* the
Romanis." Bellenden's T. l. v. p. 57.

ABRAIDIT, *part. auj.* A term applied by
carpenters to the surface of a ragstone, used
for sharpening their tools, when it has become
too smooth for the purpose, Roxb.

O. Fr. *abradant*, wearing away; Lat. *abrad-ere*, to
scrape or shave off.

To **ABREDE**, *v. a.* To publish, to spread
abroad, Gl. Sibb. A.-S. *abraed-an*, propalare.

To **ABREDE**, *v. n.* To start, to fly to a side.

And thare I founde afir that Diomedee
Receivit had that lady brycht of hewe,
Troilus nere out of his wytte *abrede*.

Henryson's Test. Cresseide, Chron. S. P. i. 168.

Chaucer *abraide*, id. [Isl. *Breida*, to spread.] V.
BRAD, v. i.

ABREED, *adv.* In breadth. S. Gl. Burns.

ABREID, *adv.* Abroad, at large.

The story of Achilles stout
With gold was browderd thair *abreit*.

Burel's Entr. Queen. Watson's Coll. ii. 9.

This may be derived from A.-S. *abred-an*, extendere.
The Isl. however affords a far more natural derivation.
In this language, *braut* signifies road, way; which G.
Andr. derives from *brijt*, frango, because in making a
road, it was necessary to break down woods and remove
other obstacles. A *braut*, or *brautu*, corresponds to E.
abroad. Thus *At ganga a braut*, fara a *braut*, rida
brutt, abire, discedere. Exiles were anciently designed
brautur-gaungumenn, q. men who went abroad. Dan.
borte, *bort*. The vulgar S. phrase is similar. Of

one who flies for debt, or to escape justice, it is said, "He has tane the *road*," or "*gate*."

"The prophecy got *abread* in the country, that whenever Misticot's grave was fund out, the estate of Knockwinnock should be lost and won." Antiquary, ii. 245. *Abraid* is still used in this sense in Ettr. For.

2. Asunder; as, among children at play, "Haud your legs *abreid* till I creep through," Roxb.

Hence the phrase, *Fa'n abreid*, fallen down asunder, *ibid*.

A.-S. *abraed-an* dilatate, *abraedde* extendebat.

ABSOLVITOR, ABSOLVITOUR, ABSOLVITUR, s. A forensic term, used in two different ways. 1. *Absolvitur ab instantia*. "One is said to be absolved from the instance, when there is some defect or informality in the proceedings; for thereby that instance is ended until new citation." Spottiswoode's Law Dict. MS.

2. *Absolvitur from the claim*. "When a person is freed by sentence of a judge from any debt or demand, he is said to have obtained *absolvitur from the pursuer's claim*." *Ibid*.

"Declaris the hail remanent ressones of redutioun before specefeit relevant,—except in the speciall heidis thair of alone written quhairfra *absolvitur* is geven." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1816, p. 130.

"Haddo—for his safety and protection paid also to the earl 8000 merks,—by whose means he had got an *absolvitor*, as was alledged, from these claims, long before, in presence of a full committee." Spalding, i. 304.

Evidently from the use of the 3d pers. sing. of the Lat. verb in this deed;—*Absolvitur*.

ABSTACLE, s. Obstacle.

"Att this tyme, some of the Kingis serwantis that came out with him, maid *abstacle* and debaitt." Pit-scottie's Cron. p. 26.

ABSTINENCE, s. A truce, cessation of arms.

"It was the 27 of September, some days before the expiring of the *Abstinence*, that the Noblemen did meet (as was appointed) to consult upon the means of a perfect peace." Spotswood's Hist. p. 263.

L. B. *Abstinentia*, id. Ab armis cessatio. Gall. olim *abstinence*. Avons accordé et accordons que la souffrance, ou l' *Abstinence* de guerre, soit éloignée. Rymer, T. ii. 800. V. Du Cange.

ABSTRAKLOUS, adj. Cross-tempered, Aysr.

Perhaps a misnomer of *obstreperous*, like vulgar E. *obstrepulous*.

AB-THANE, ABTHANE. V. THANE.

ABUFIN, prep. Above.

"The said Robert abbot sall content the said William the said some of xv marcs of malis of the landis *abufin* writin," &c. Act. Dom. Aud. A. 1478, p. 59.

This nearly resembles the A.-S. form of the prep. *abufan*. V. ABOWYNE.

ABULYEIT, ABULYIED, ABILYEIT, part. pa. 1. Drest, apparelled.

With the blessand torchs of day,
Abulyeit in his lemand fresche array,
Furth of his pallice riall ischit *Phobus*.

Doug. Virgil, 399, 39.

2. Equipped for the field.

"And they that ar neif hand the Bordowris ar ordanit to haue gude houshaldis and weill *abulyeit* men, as effeiris." Acts Ja. II. 1455, c. 61. Edit. 1566. *abulyied*, Skene, c. 56.

Fr. *Habiller*, to clothe.

ABULIEMENT, s. Dress, habit, S.

"He despitid his company, and took purpose to humble himself, and come in a vile *abullement* to the King, and ask pardon for the high offence that he had committed." Pit-scottie, p. 45.

It is most commonly used in the plural number, and signifies dress in general.

"Thay auld faderis war geuyn to imitacioun of Crist in pouerté;—nocht arraying thaym with gold, syluer, nor precious *abulyementis*." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 11. Vestesque preciosos, Boeth. V. also Quon. Attach. c. 21.

Although this is plainly from Fr. *habiliment*, Skinner inclines to view it as corrupted from *abellishments*, and connected with *embellish*.

To ABUSE, v. a. To disuse, to give up the practice of any thing.

"At [That] the futbal and golf be *abusit* in tym cummyng, & the buttis maid up, & schuting uit after the tenor of the act of parlyament." Parl. Ja. III. A. 1471, Ed. 1814, p. 100. *Abusit* is substituted for the phrase "not to be used" in the act referred to, Ja. II. A. 1457, c. 71. Ed. 1566. "Nocht usyt," Ed. 1814, p. 48. V. VYSSIS.

L. B. *abuti*, non uti. V. Du Cange.

ABUSIOUN, ABUSION, s. 1. Abuse. Fr. *Abusion*.

"Herefore oure souerane lord, willing—to seclude and put away all sic *abusious*, ewill vsis, & extorsious put on his peple—has, be autorite of this parliament, ordinit to be sessit and left the taking of the saidis Cawpis in all tymes tocom." Acts Ja. IV. 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

2. Deceit, imposition practised on another.

"The mighty God, seeing the *abusion* of the King, turned the matter so that he was taken and soon after shamefully justified." Pit-scottie's Hist. Edin. 1768, p. 257.

His preistes mumbliit absolntioun,
And many other false *abusoun*,
The Paip has done inuent.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 189.

AC, Ec, conj. But, and.

Tristrem, for sothe to say,
Y wold the litel gode;
Ac Y the wraied never day.—
Ac thei ich wende to dye,
Thine erand Y schal say.

Sir Tristrem, p. 119; 120.

Barbour uses *ec* for *and*, or *also*.

The gud King, upon this maner,
Comfort thaim that war him ner;
And maid thaim gamyn *ec* solace.

The Bruce, iii. 465, MS.

R. Glouc. uses *ac* in the same manner.

At Londone he was ibore, *ac* an elders brother ther was. Chron. p. 468.

A.-S. *æc*, *æac*, Moss-G. *aut*, Alem. *auh*, Su.-G. *ock*, *ock*, Belg. *ock*, id. This seems the imper. of the *v.* signifying to add, A.-S. *æac-an*, Moss-G. *aut-an*, &c. Lat. *ac* corresponds. [Isl. old *oc*, modern *og*, old.]

ACCEDENS, s. A term used in reference to rent in money.

—"Of the first *accedens* that cumis in the Den [Dean] of gildia handia." Aberd. Reg. V. xvi. p. 525. MS.

L. B. *Accidentia* is expl. as equivalent to *escaeta*, or *E. escheat*; Du Cange. I hesitate, however, whether it should not be traced to Lat. *accedere*, to come to, as denoting the first sum that the Dean should get into his hands. Thus the phrase is pleonastic.

ACCEDENT, s. An accession, or casualty.

"About this time the earl of Stirling departed this life at London, who for all his court and *accidents* left no great estate nor means free behind him." Spalding, i. 217. V. *ACCKEDENS*.

To ACCLAME, v. a. To lay claim to, to demand as one's right.

"That quha that persewes not within the said space, thay, thair airis, executouris, or assignayis, sall neuer be hard to persew the samin—notwithstanding quhat-someuer iurisdiction, priuilegis, lawis or constitutionis, quhillis the saidis persounis, or any of thame had, hes, or may pretend, or *acclame*, as grantit be our said souerane Lady," &c. Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 537.

"The Commissioner's G.—protested that the said act—is contraire to the perpetual custome, and never *acclaimed* befor." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 282.

Acclamyt, claimed, occurs frequently in Aberd. Reg. MS.

L. B. *acclam-are*, idem quod *Clamare*, vendicare, asserere. Acclamer quelque chose. *Acclamavit ipsa jure hereditario has supradictas terras.* Sinn. Dunelm. V. Du Cange.

ACCOMIE, ACCUMIE, s. A species of mixed metal, S.

The term is used by that miserable writer, Scot of Satchell, when describing the reliques of the celebrated Michael Scot.

his writing pen did seem to me to be
rden'd metal, like steil, or *accomie*.

Hist. Name of Scot, p. 34.

ACCUMIE PEN, s. A metallic pencil employed for writing on tablets, S.

ACCORD, v. n. As *accords*, an elliptical phrase, commonly used in our legal deeds, sometimes fully expressed thus, as *accords of law*, i. e. as is agreeable, or conformable to law.

This in some respect corresponds with the phrase as *effeirs*. But the latter has a more extended signification, being used to denote any thing proportional, convenient, fitting, becoming, &c. as well as conformity. As *effeirs of law* never occurs, although as *accords* is frequently used in this form in deeds and judicial proceedings.

* **ACCOUNT, s.** To lay one's account with, to assure one's self of, to make up one's mind

to, anything, S. This, according to Dr. Beattie, is a Scotticism.

"I counsel you to lay your account with suffering." Walker's Peden, p. 56.

ACE, s. 1. The smallest division of any thing, Orkn.

2. A single particle, ibid.

Isl. *das*, unitas in tessera seu talis; monas; G. Andr., Verel., Haldorson.

ACE, s. Ashes, S. V. As, Ass.

To ACHERSPYRE, v. n. To sprout, to germinate.

This term is used concerning barley, when in the state of being made into malt. It has been generally understood as applicable to the barley, when it shoots at both ends. But as the word is still commonly used in Scotland, I am informed by those who should be best acquainted with it, that the barley is said to *acherspyre* not when it shoots at both ends, but when it shoots at the higher extremity of the grain, from which the stalk springs up; as it is the *acherspyre* that forms the stalk. When the seed germinates at the lower end, from which the root springs, it is said to *come*. V. *COME*. In the operation of malting, the barley invariably observes the natural course. It shoots first at the lower end, a considerable time before it *acherspyres*. Ere this take place, the roots are sometimes about an inch in length. As soon as the *acherspyre* appears, the malt is reckoned fit for the kiln. The maltsters do not wish the stalk-germ to appear even above the point of the seed, lest it should be too much weakened. Hence the following complaint against those who had been careless in this respect:

"They let it *acherspyre* and shute out all the thrift and substance at baith the ends, quhere it sould *come* at ane end onely." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 28.

From the mode of expression here used, the term, which properly denotes one germination only, has been understood as including both; especially as *acherspyring* is the last of the two. For the grain, when allowed to *acherspyre* to any considerable degree, indeed "shutes out all the thrift and substance at baith ends," because it has formerly *come* at the lower end. I strongly suspect indeed that the word *come*, as used by Skene, is to be understood at least in the general sense of *springing*.

Skinner supposes that the word is compounded of A.-S. *æcer*, corn, and E. *spire*, a sharp point. As A.-S. *æchir* signifies an ear of corn, (spica, Lye), the word may have been formed from this, or Su. G. *aakar* corn, and *spira*, which denotes the projection of any thing that is long and slender. Douglas uses *echeris* for ears of corn. In the Lyfe of St. Werburge, *spyre* occurs in the sense of twig or branch. Warton's Hist. P. II. 183. *Ackerprit*, a potatoe with roots at both ends: Lancash. Gl. A. Bor. V. *ECHER*.

Dr. Johns. quotes Mortimer, as using *acrospire* in the same sense with the S. word; also *acrospired* as a participle. This he derives from Gr. *akros*, summus, the highest, and *σπειρα*, *spira*. But *σπειρα* denotes a roundel or circle, a coil of ropes, &c. and does not, like Goth. *spira*, refer to a sharp point. *Acrospire* seems to have been lately imported into the E. language. It was unknown to Minshew, although mentioned in Kersey's edition of Phillips.

It may be added that O. E. *spyer* signifies to shoot out in an ear, as a blade of corn. "I *spyer*, as corne dothe whan it begynneth to waxe ripe. Je espie. This wheate *spyereth* fayre, God saue it." Palagr. B. iii. F. 369, a.

ACHERSPYRE, s. The germination of malt at that end of the grain from which the stalk grows, S. V. the v.

ACHIL, adj. Noble. V. **ATHIL.**

To ACK, v. a. To enact. V. **ACT, v.**

ACKADENT, s. Expl. "A spirituous liquor resembling rum," Ays.; apparently the corr. of some foreign designation beginning with *Aqua*.

ACKER-DALE, adj. Divided into single acres, or small portions.

"He—orders his affaires in Gillmertoune, from which lands he reaped as much benefite—as he did from any other of his baronies,—being all of it in *acker-dale* land (except the Drum and Gutters, duely payed), because of the neer neighbourhead of the toune of Edinburgh." *Memorie of the Somervills, i.* 168.

A.-S. *æcer*, an acre, and *dael-an*, to divide. V. **FREITH, v.** sense 3.

ACLITE, ACKLYTE, adv. Awry, to one side, Roxb.; synonym. *Agee, S.*

Isl. *hlit* signifies *deveritas*, and A.-S. *hlithe* jugum montis. But perhaps the word is merely a corruption, q. *a-gleyd*. V. **GLE'D**, oblique.

ACORNIE, s. Apparently, a drinking vessel with ears or handles; perhaps the same with *Quaich*.

"Item, a silver cup, with silver *acornie* and horn spoons and trenchers." *Deprod. on the Clan Campbell, p.* 80.

Fr. *acorne*, horned, having horns.

ACQUAINT, part. adj. Acquainted, pronounced as if *acquaint*, S. *acquaint*, S. B.

It occurs in the metrical version of the Psalms used in S.

Thou also most entirely art

Acquaint with all my ways. *Psa. cxxxix. 3.*

"He is weel *acquaint* wi' a' the smugglers, thieves, and banditti about Edinburgh." *Heart M. Loth. ii.* 77.

ACQUART, AIKWERT, adj. 1. Averted, turned from.

2. Cross, perverse, S.

Dido agreuit ay, quhil he his tale tald
Wyth *acquart* luke gan toward him behald,
Rollyng vnuquille hir ene now here now thare,
Wyth sycht vnstabill wauerand ouer al quhare:
And all enragit thir wordis gan furth brade.

Doug. Virgil, 112, 26.

The word here used by Virgil is *aversus*. *Acquart* is still used in this sense, S. as is *aukward* in E., and has been derived from A.-S. *acwerd*, *aversus*, *per-versus*.

ACQUATE, pret. • Acquitted.

"—Doe find and declair, that the said noble Erle Alexander Erle of Levin—worthily *acquate* himself of the great place and trust was putt vpon him to be generall of thair armies." *Acta Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V.* 517.

To ACQUEIS, v. a. To acquire.

No swaging his raging
Micht mitigate or meis:
Sic badness and madness,
Throw kind, he did *acquies*.

Burel's Psjg. Watson's Coll. II. 19.

Formed from Fr. *acquis*, *acquise*, part. Lat. *acquisitus*, *acquired*.

To ACQUIET, v. a. 1. To quiet, to bring to a state of tranquillity.

"Be caus thair hes bene greit abusioune of justice in the north partis,—the pepill ar almaist gane wilde,—it is tharefor statut—for the *acquietting* of the pepill be justice that thair be in tyme to cum Justicis and scheriffis deput in thair partis," &c. *Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p.* 249.

2. To secure.

"In the cause persewit be Cuthbert Menyeis of Achinsell, aganis Robert Menyeis of the Ennoch—to werrand, *acquiet*, and defend, to the said Cuthbert & his airis the landis of Achinsell," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p.* 133.

L. B. *acquiet-are*, quietum seu securum reddere, from *quietus*. Fr. *acquies une terre*, "to quiet a peece of land, to rid it from suits, trouble, and controversie, by recovering, or delivering, it from such as usurped it; to cleere the title thereof." *Cotgr.*

To ACQUITE, v. a. This has been understood as signifying to revenge. But it is very doubtful.

"He exhortit his men to haue curage, set asyd al dredour (gif thay had ony) remembring the gret spreit and manheid of thair eldaris, that thay may *acquite* thair deith; and thoche thay faucht with vnfortunat chance of battal, that thay be nocht vnreuengit of thair ennymes." *Bellend. Cron. B. 6, c.* 13.

Ingentesque spiritus autitae virtutis recordati resumerent: cauerentque ne, si forsitan aduersante Marte moriendum foret, multi occumberent. *Booth.*

It is not the death of ancestors that was to be avenged, but their own death, if they should fall in battle.

ACRE, s. "An old sort of duel fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, between the frontiers of their kingdom, with sword and lance." *Cowel's Law Dict.*

In the *Annals of Burton, A. 1237*, we find a complaint, that in the diocese of Carlisle, even the abbots and priors, when challenged by any belonging to the kingdom of Scotland, were wont *Acram* committere inter fores utriusque regni.

Cowel conjectures that, "as this judicial sort of duelling was called *camp-fight*, and the combatants *champions*, from the open field that was the stage of tryal, *æcer* among the Saxons being the same with *campus*, the borderers on Scotland, who best retained the Saxon dialect, called such *Camp-fight, Acre-fight*, and sometimes simply *Acre*."

It does not appear, however, that there is any affinity between Lat. *camp-us* as denoting a plain, and A.-S. *camp*, certamen, bellum. The monkish writers might indeed think that they were originally the same, and thus substitute *Acre*, denoting a plain or level field, for *camp*, as if the latter had been originally synonymous.

I have met with no other proof of this use of the term. It corresponds in so far, however, with that of *Isl.* and *Su.-G. holmr*, which literally signifies a river-land; but, as being the place generally chosen for

single combat, was hence used to denote the place of combat: *Campus*, in circulum baculis inclusus, quem sibi describebant in certamen singulare descensuri, forte exinde, quod in more positum erat veteribus, insulas ejusmodi duellis eligere, ut ignavo omnis elabendi via præcluderetur. *Ihre, vo. Holme.* Hence *holmganga*, descensus ad certamen.

ACRE-BRAID, s. The breadth of an acre, S.

Wad Phillis loo me, Phillis soud possess
Sax acre-braid o' richest pasture grass.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 104.

ACRER, s. A very small proprietor, S. A.

"£54,097 : 7 : 3 belongs to lesser commoners, including those small proprietors known by the provincial name of *acrerers* [L. *acreris*], portioners, and *feuars*." *Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 15.*

To ACRES, ACCRESCE, v. n. 1. To increase, to gather strength.

Ay the tempest did acres,
And na was lykin to grow les
Bot rather to be mair.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 81.

Fr. *Accrois-tre*, id. *accroisist*, increase. Lat. *accrescere*.

2. This term is still used in our law, as expressing that one species of right or claim flows from, and naturally falls to be added to, its principal.

"*Accresce*—denotes the accession of one part, to the property of another part; as, when a person disposes the property of any subject, whatever right afterwards befalls to him or his heirs, *accresces* to the purchaser, as if it had been in his person when he disposed." *Spottiswoode's Law Dict. MS.*

To ACT, ACK, v. a. To require by judicial authority; nearly the same with *E. enact*, with this difference, that there is a transition from the deed to the person whom it regards; an old forensic term, S.

"Seing I am *actit* in the buikis of the said committee not to depart aff the towne without licence—I am heavilie damned," &c. *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 361.*

"That Thomas Kenedy of Bargeny be *ackit* to condolt & pay to the saidis William & Marioune the soume of twentj li for certane merchandiss & lent siluer aucht to the said vmquhile Schir Patrik be the said Thomas." *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 221.*

"The said Robert grantit, in presens of the lordis, that he haid causit the said Adam to be *ackit* in the officialis buk for the soume of j^c merkis," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 310.*

ACTENTIKLY, adv. Authentically.

—"The first gift—was maid be vmquhile our souerane lord—in the tendir and nonage of the said vmquhile our souerane lord, and was thareftir reuokit;—and na new gift, confirmacioun, nor infestment *actentikly* gevin agane sene the said reuocacioun." *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 31.*

ACTION SERMON, the designation commonly given in S. to the sermon which precedes the celebration of the ordinance of the Supper.

This has been generally viewed as referring to the action of symbolically eating the body and blood of the Saviour. By some, however, it has been supposed that it may have been borrowed from the Fr. phrase for thanksgiving, *Action de graces*. The following day in S. is commonly called the *Thanksgiving Day*.

ACTION, s. Affairs, business, interest.

"Yit sa far as pertainis to our *actioun*, consider that our ennymes are to fecht aganis us, quhome we neur offendit with iniurias." *Bellend. Cron. B. 6, c. 17.* Quod ad rem nostram maxime attinet. *Boeth.*

ACTON, s. A leathern jacket, strongly stuffed, anciently worn under a coat of mail.

Our historian Lealy describes it as made of leather. "*Lorica hamis ferreis conserta muniebantur, hanc tu-*

p. 53. According to Caseneuve, *auqueton* was anciently a doublet stuffed with cotton, well pressed and quilted, which military men wore under their coats of mail; and, in latter times under their cuirasses, for more effectually resisting the stroke of a sword or lance. Grose says that it was "composed of many folds of linen, stuffed with cotton, wool, or hair quilted, and commonly covered with leather made of buck or doe skin." *Milit. Antiq. ii. 248.*

"It is statute, that induring the time of weir, that ilk laick landed man haueand ten pounds in gudes and goir, sall haue for his bodie, and for defence of the Realme, ane sufficient *Acton*, ane basnet, and ane gloue of plate, with ane speare and sword. Quha hes not ane *Acton* and basnet; he sall haue ane gude habirgeon, and ane gude irn Jak for his bodie; and ane irn knapiskay, and gloues of plate." *1. Stat. Rob. I. ch. 26.*

Fr. *Hoqueton*; O. Fr. *auqueton*, *haucton*; Germ. *hockete*; L. B. *Aketon*, *u. m.* Matthew Paris calls it *Alcalto*. Caseneuve contends that its proper name is *alcoto*, which he whimsically supposes to be formed of Arab. *al* and *coto* cotton; adding, that *auqueton* anciently signified cotton, for which he quotes various authorities. Du Cange inclines to derive the term from C. B. *actuum*, given by Boxhorn, as signifying, *lorica dupla*, *duplodes*. But the most probable derivation is that of M. Huet, mentioned *Dict. de Trev.* He views Fr. *hoqueton* as a diminutive from *houque* and *hougue*, which occur in Monstrelet. Ces grands clerics à ses rouges *huyques*. *Huyque*, he supposes, was used for *huche*, which denoted a piece of female dress. The word, he adds, is Flemish. Belg. *huyk* is an old kind of cloak, which in former times was worn by women. Most probably, however, the word was not restricted to female dress. For Kilian renders *huycke* *toga*, *pallium*; *q. d. hoedke*, *ab hoeden*, i. e. a tuondo, sicut *toga* a *tendo*. What favours this etymon from *huycke*, is that Fr. *hoqueton* is defined by Cotgr. "a short coat, cassock or jacket without sleeves, and most in fashion among the country people."—Colobion, sagum, *Dict. de Trev.* In the XVth century, according to Lobineau, *hoquet* signified *cotte d'armes*. Thus, *huyk* denoting a cloak or mantle; its diminutives *hoquet* and *hoqueton* may have been primarily used to signify the jacket or short coat worn by peasants, and, in a secondary sense, a stuffed jacket for the purpose of defence. The phraseology used by French writers shews that the *hoqueton* was properly a piece of common dress. For Cotgr. calls "a souldier's cassock, or horseman's coat-armour," *hoqueton de guerre*.

ACTUAL, adj. An actual minister, sometimes an actual man; a phrase, still used by

the vulgar, to denote one who is ordained to the office of the ministry, as distinguished from one who is merely licensed to preach; S.

"The Bishop hath presented an *actual* minister, Mr George Henry, fit and qualified for the charge, now being, according to the Act of Parliament, fallen into his hand, *jure devoluto*." Wodrow's Hist. i. 181.

Q. *in actu*; L. B. *actus*, officium, ministerium; Du Cange.

I find this term has the sanction of Parliament.

"The deane of the said chaptoure, with samony of thame as salhappin to be assembled, sall proceed and chuse the persoun quhome his maiestie pleased to nominat and recommend to their electioun; he always being an *actuall* minister of the kirk, and sall elect none vther then ane *actual* minister to be so nominat and recomendit be his maiestye as said is." Acts. Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 529.

Here we have a *congé d'elire* without any disguise.

ADAM'S WINE, a cant phrase for water as a beverage, our first father being supposed to have known nothing more powerful, S.

"Some take a mutchkin of porter to their dinner, but I sloken my drowth wi' *Adam's wine*." Sir A. Wylie, i. 107.

ADDER-BEAD, s. The stone supposed to be formed by adders, Nithsdale.

Ye maun sleeve-button't wi' twa *adder-beads*,
Wi' unchristened fingers maun plait down the breeds.
Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 111. V. BEAD.

ADDER-STANE, s. The same with *Adder-bead*, S.

"The glass amulets or ornaments are, in the Lowlands of Scotland, called *Adder-stanes*, and by the Welsh *Gleini na Droedh*, or Druid-glass, which is in Irish *Glaine nan Druidhe*, *glaine* in this language signifying glass, tho' obsolete now in the Welsh dialect, and preserved only in this *Gleini na Droedh*.—The two last kinds [of monuments of the worship of the Druids, of glass, and of earth bak'd extremely hard], were ornaments or magical gems, as were also those of chrystal and agat, either perfectly spherical or in the figure of a lentil." Toland's Hist. of the Druids, Lett. I. § 16.

"The very same story is told of the *Adder-stanes* [in the Lowlands of Scotland] which Pliny relates of the Druid's Egg, without the omission of one single circumstance." Ibid. Notes, p. 273.

ADDETTIT, *part. pa.* Indebted.

— I that was by enuy and haitrent
Of myne awne pegil with thare hale assent
Expellit from my sceptre and my ryng,
And was *addeittit* for my misdoing
Unto our cuntré to haue sufferit pane.

Doug. Virgil, 351, 7.

i.e. I owed it, debueram, Virg. Fr. *endehtë*, id.

* **ADDLE**, *adj.* Foul; applied to liquid substances; "an *addle* dub," a filthy pool, Clydes.

ADE, **ADIE**, s. Abbreviations of *Adam*, and pron. *Yedie*, South of S.

"*Ade* Bell.—*Ade* Graham." Acts 1585. III. 391. 393. *Adie* Bell, 392.

"Weel," quo' she, "my life, my *Adie*,
Fouth o' bless live in thy words!"

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 178.

ADEW, gone, departed, fled.

And like as that the wyld wolf in his rage,
Knawand his recent falt and grete outrage,
Quhen that he has sum young grete oxin slane,
Or than werryit the noithird on the plane,
Tofore his fais with wapinnis him persew,
Anone is he to the hie mont *adew*,
And hid him selfe ful fer out of the way.

Doug. Virgil, 394, 37.

Used as an *adj.* in an oblique sense, from Fr. *adieu*, which sometimes approaches pretty near to this. *Adieu* est aussi un terme de commandement, de chagrin, ou de refus, lorsqu'on chasse, ou congédie quelqu'un. *Apogee te*. Diet de Trev.

ADEW, *part. pa.* Done.

On Kertyngaym a straik chosyn he haies
In the byrnes, that polyst was full brycht;
The punyeand hed the plattys persit rycht,
Throuch the body stekit him but resekew;
Derftly to dede that chyftane was *adew*;
Baithe man and horss at that strak he bar down.

Wallace, vii. 1199, MS.

It has been suggested, that *Kertyngaym* should be read *Kercynaym* in MS.; the name of the person being Cressingham.

This is not, like the preceding, a figurative use of Fr. *adieu*; but from A.-S. *adao*, *facere*, *adon*, tollere; *God thanon ado to heora agnum lande*; God thenceforth took away their own land. Oros. iii. 5. ap. Lye.

ADHANTARE, s. One who haunts a place.

"*Vaigaris*, *adherentis* of aillhoussis," &c. Ab. Reg.

ADHEILL, s. That district in S. now called Athol. This is the old orthography.

— I wate welle

That thar the erle wes of *Adheill*.

Barbour, iv. 62.

The same in MS. In Wallace it is *Adell*. According to Garnett, "*Adh* signifies happiness or pleasure, and *oll* great (as *Blair* a plain clear of woods), so that *Blair-adh-oll*," the name of the fine valley extending from Blair Castle to Dunkeld, "probably means the great pleasant plain; which is very descriptive of it." Tour, II. 44.

ADIENCE. To *gie adience*, to make room; as, to give a wall *adience*, not to confine it in its extent, Fife. It is viewed as synon. with S. *scouth*. L. B. *adjenc-iae* is used for *adjucentiae*, appendices.

Dedit—dictae villae intus et extus, & totius territorii aisanciarum (easements), *adjenciarum* & pertinenciarum ejusdem; Du Cange. Fr. *adjanc-er* signifies to set fitly, to match duly, to put handsomely together.

ADILL, **ADDLE**, s. 1. Foul and putrid water.

As on the altaris, birmand full of sence,
The sacrifice scho offerit, in hir presens,
Ane grisly thing to tell, scho gan behald
In blak *adill* the hallowit water cald
Changit in the altare, furth yet wynis gude
Anone returnit into laithlie blude.

Doug. Virgil, 115, 51.

Latites nigrescere sacros. Virg.

2. The urine of black cattle, Renfrews.

Hence, To *addle*, v. a. to water the roots of plants with the urine of cattle, *bid*.

E. *addle* occurs only as an *adj.*, "originally applied to eggs," says Dr. Johnson, "and signifying such as

produce "nothing." He derives it from A.-S. *adel*, a disease. But A.-S. *adl* has also the sense of tabum, filthy gore; Teut. *adel*, filth, mire. The same word, among the Ostrogoths, and in other parts of Sweden, denotes the urine of cattle. Thre observes, that C. B. *adail* signifies *faeces*; and, according to Davies, C. B. *hull* is *marcidus*, *putris*. Su.-G. *adl-a*, mejere.

ADIORNALE, ADJOURNAL, Acte of, s.
The designation given to the record of a sentence passed in a criminal cause; a forensic term, S.

—"The saidis personis to bring with thame and produce before my said lord Gouvernour and thre estatis of parliament the pretendit *acte of Adiornale*, sentence, and proces of forfaltour,—decernand that the said Jhone Lord Glamis had committit art and part of the consiling and nocht reueling of the conspiratioun and imaginatioun in the distructioun of vmquhile our souerane lordis maist nobill persone of gude mynd, quhem God assolye, be pusoune [poison], emaginate and conspirt be vmquhile Jonet Lady Glamis his moder," &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 420.

Sometimes the term occurs by itself.

—"As at main lenth is contenit in the said process, *adiornule*, decrete, convict, and dome of foirfaltour foirsaid," Ibid. p. 577.

It seems also used as equivalent to register.

"Orlanis lettres to be direct charging all sic personis as ar or salbe fund in registeris or *adiornal*, standand denunceit rebellis, and at the horn—to compeir personalie," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1590, p. 525.

The books in which these justiciary records are contained are called the *Books of Adjournal*. Whether the term originated from the power of the court to *adjourn* from time to time, I cannot pretend to determine.

To ADIORNIS, v. a. To cite, to summon.

"Tha had *adiornist* him tharfor as insufficient stuf." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, v. 20. Fr. *adjourn-er*, L. B. *adjorn-are*, id.

ADIST, prep. On this side.

"I wish you was neither *adist* her, nor ayont her." S. Prov. "Spoken to them who jeer you with some woman that you have an aversion to." Kelly, p. 899.

It might seem allied to Germ. *diss*, hoc, with a prefixed, as equivalent to *on*; thus signifying, *on this* (supply) side.

It is pron. *adist*, Ayrs., and is differently expl., as signifying, on that side; being opposed to *anniest*, which is rendered, on this side, and applied to the object that is nearest. It indeed seems merely A.-S. *on neaviste*, in vicinia, prope ad, Bed. v. 12, from *neah*, near, nigh; formed like E. *aside*, from *on side*, &c.

This word is not only pron. *adist*, but *athist* Dumfr.

ADMINICLE, s. Collateral proof.

—"Quhillkis writtis being—maliciouslie obscurit, gif thai be fals, quhill proces of tyme, decoiss of parties, witnessis, and writtaris, tak away all *adminicles* of improbatioun," &c. Acts J. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 184.

"When it is to be proved by the testimony of witnesses, the pursuer ought, in the general case, to produce some *adminicle* in writing, i. e. some collateral deed referring to that which was lost, in order to found the action," &c. Ersk. Inst. B. iv. tit. 1, sec. 55.

Fr. *adminicule*, help, aid, support.

ADMINACLE, s.

—"Having no relation to any *adminacle* haldand few

of the said Archbishops of Glasgow," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 151.

The term, as here used, might appear to signify property, such as a *pendicle* of land, as it is said to *hald few*.

ADMINICULATE, part. pu. Supported, set forth.

"I remit you—particularly to these two defences of an extrajudicial confession, and the promise of life given to me thereupon by the chancellor;—upon the verity whereof I am content to die, and ready to lay down my life; and hope your charity will be such to me, a dying man, as not to mistrust me therein, especially since it is so notoriously *adminiculate* by an act of secret council, and yet denied upon oath by the principal officers of State present in council at the making of the said act." Crookshank's Hist. i. 381.

Lat. *adminicul-ari*, to prop, to support.

To ADNULLE, v. a. To abrogate, to annul.

"That our soverane lord, with advise of his thre estatis, will *adnull* all sic thingis." Acts Ja. IV. 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

—"All his blunt boältis and pithles artelyerie ar schot, to infirm and *adnull* his awin cause rather than to strenthe the samin." N. Wemyet's Quest. Keith, App. p. 222.

Lat. *adnull-are*, from *ad* and *null-us*.

ADOIS, ADOES, ADDOIS, s. pl. 1. Business, affairs.

It is frequently used in this sense, Aberd. Reg. MS. "Thai wer directit be his Maiestie to returne within this realme for certane his Maiesties speciall *adois* within the same." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 568.

"They directit Capitane Wauchop with his band toward Aberdiene, be sea, to Adame Gordoun, lieutenant in the north for the quene, to supplie him in his *adois*." Hist. James the Sext, p. 168.

This is merely the pl. of E. *ado*; which, as far as I have observed, occurs, in that language, only in the singular. In S. it is scarcely ever used except in pl.

Dr. Johns. has said that this is formed "from the v. to do, with a before it, as the Fr. *affaire* from *a* and *faire*." But Mr. Todd has justly remarked that the origin is A.-S. *ado-a* facere.

2. It is very commonly used as denoting difficulties, like E. *ado*; as, "I had my ain *adoes*," i.e. peculiar difficulties, S.

To ADORNE, v. a. To worship, to adore.

"Bot vtterly this command forbiiddis to mak ymagis to that effect, that thai suld be *adornit* & wirschippit as goddis, or with ony godly honour, the quhill sentence is expremit be thir wordis; *Non adorabis ea neque coles*; Thow sall nocht *adorne* thame nor wirschip thame as goddis." Arbp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 23, b.

ADOW. Naething adow, worth little or nothing, Roxb.

From the v. Dow, to be able, A.-S. *dug-an*, prodesse, valere.

ADRAD, part. adj. Afraid; Upp. Clydes.
A.-S. *adrad-an*, timere.

ADRAD, part. pa. Afraid, Gl. Sibb.

Chaucer, *adrad*, *adradde*, A.-S. *adrad-an*, timere.

ADRED, adv. Downright, from Fr. *adroit*, or *droit*, and this from Lat. *directus*, Rudd.

ADREICH, adv. Behind, at a distance. To follow *adreich*, to follow at a considerable distance, S. B.

"The more he standis a *dreich* fra it, he heris ay the better." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 6. Remotissime, Boeth.

Skinner mentions *adrich*, quoting these words, although without any reference:

"The King's Doughter, which this sigh,
For pure abashe drew her *adrich*."

They occur in Gower's Conf. Fol. 70. It is evidently the same word, explained by Skinner, *Præ mero metu se è conspectu subduxit*. He erroneously derives it from A.-S. *drif-an*, *adriſ-an*, *pellere*. V. DREICH.

ADREID, conj. Lest.

— And tho for feir I swet
Of hir langage; bot than anone said scho,
List thou so farlies, behald thame yonder lo,
Yit studie nocht our mekill *adreid* thow warie,
For I persau the hallfings in ane farie.
Palace of Honour, iii. st. 65.

Mr. Pinkerton in his Gl. renders *warie* in the two senses of *get worse* and *curse*. *Adreid* is undoubtedly the imperat. of A.-S. *adraed-an*, *timere*, used as a conj. *Reed* is used in the same sense, S. B. V. REED, *v.* and conj.

ADRESLY, adv. With good address.

Of gret pepil the multitude
On likè sid, that thare by st
Commendyt heily his affere,
His aporte, and his manere,
As he hym hawyt *adresly*,
And his court taucht sa vertuously,
As he resemlyd a Lord to be
Of hey state and of reawtè.

Wyntonon, ix. 27, 317.

To **ADTEMPT** against, *v. n.* To disobey,
Aberd. Reg. V. **ATTEMPTAT**.

To **ADVERT**, *v. a.* To avert.

Fra my sinnes *advert* thy face.
Poems 16th Cent., p. 116.

ADVERTENCE, ADUERTANCE, s. 1. Retinue.

The king is into Paris, that sall I warrand,
And all his *aduertance* that in his court dwellis.
Rauf Collyear, C. j. b.

2. Adherents, abettors, advisers.

"In the hender end of the quihlk counsall they blew out on Schir William of Crechtoun, and Schir George of Crechtoun, and thar *adwertence*." Short Chron. of Ja. II. p. 36.

Fr. *advert-ir*, to give advice.

To **ADVISE**, *v. a.* To Advise a Cause, or Process, to deliberate so as to give judgment on it; a forensic phrase, S.

—"And desyrit the estatis to *advise* the process, and to pronounce thair sentence of parliament thairintill according to the saidis probationis and thair consciencis." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 9.

"And desyrit the saidis estatiss of parliament to *advise* the depositionis of the saidis witnessis and vtheris probationis, and to pronounce thair sentence," &c. Ibid. p. 11.

L. B. *advise-are* does not seem to have been used actively, merely signifying, *consultare*, *deliberare*.

To **BE ADUYSIT** with. To be ready to give judgment, in consequence of deliberate investigation.

—"The hail wreittis and probationis being red, sene & considerit be the saidis hail estatiss of parliament, —and thay thairwith being ryplie *aduyssit*, —findis, decernis," &c. Ibid. p. 11.

To **ADVOCATE**, *v. n.* To plead; sometimes used actively, S., as to *advocate a cause*; Lat. *advocare*.

"For men seldom *advocate* against Satan's work and sin in themselves, but against God's work in themselves." Ruth. Lett. P. ii. ep. 2.

ADVOUTRIE, ADVOUTRY, s. Adultery.

"She allso procured hym to be divorced from his leeful wiff, uppon a charging of hymself, that he had lived in frequent *advoutry*, specially with one Lady Reress." Anderson's Coll., IV. P. 1, p. 101. O. Fr. *advoultrerie*, *advoutire*, &c. V. AVOUTERIE.

To **ADURNE**, *v. a.* To adore; the same with *Adorne*.

"Gif ye deny Christis humanitie, be ressoun of the inseparable conjunction thair of with his divinitie, to be *adurnit*; ye ar alrady confudit by the exemple of the thre kingis quha *adurnit* him in the crib, and be exemple of utheris also in the Evangel." N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 238.

ADWANG.

At length when dancing turn'd *adwang*,
Quo' aunty, Mains, ye'll gie's a sang.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 11.

This should have been printed a *dwang*, literally a toil or labour, i. e. tiresome from long continuance. V. DWANG.

AE, adj., s. 1. One, S.

Ah, chequer'd life! *Æ* day gives joy,
The niest our hearts mann bleed.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 180. V. the letter A.

2. Used with superlatives in an intensive sense, S.

He's gane, he's gane! he's frae us torn,
The *ae* best fellow e'er was born!

Burns's Elegy on Capt. Henderson, iii. 426.

"Come to my hand, thou lang taper spearment—the half o' thy virtue has never been kent. Thou art the *ae* safest thing a hizzie fond o' daffin can sew in the hem o' her smock." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 513.

It has been justly observed to me by a literary friend, that this use of the S. word resembles that of Lat. *unus*.

Justissimus *unus*
Qui fuit in Teucris. *Virg. Æn.* ii. 426.

AE-BEAST-TREE, s. A *swingle-tree* by which only one horse draws in ploughing, Orkn.

AE-FUR, adj. Having all the soil turned over by the plough in one direction, Clydes. Selkirks.

AE-FUR-LAND, s. Ground which admits of being ploughed only in one direction be-

cause of its steepness, in which only *one furrow* can be drawn, as the plough always returns without entering the soil, Selkirks, Clydes.

AE-FUR-BRAE, a synonym phrase, *ibid*.

AE-HAUN'T, *adj.* Single-handed, S. O.

"They wadna be a jiffy o' gripping ye like a gled, they're no sae *ae-haun't*." Saint Patrick, i. 220. q. having "one hand."

AE-POINTIT-GAIRSS, *s.* Sedgo-grass, a species of *carex*, Lanarks.; i.e. single-pointed grass.

The reason why this tribe of plants is denominated *Ae-pointit Gairss*, is because the points of its blades are sharper and much more stiff than those of rich succulent grass.

AE, *adj.* Only, S.

Thou kill'd my father, thou vile Southron,
And thou kill'd my brethren three,
Whilk brak the heart o' my *ae* sister,
I lov'd as the light o' my *ae*.

Young Maxwell, *Jacobite Relics*, ii. 33.

"His only sister dying with grief for her father, and three brothers slain." *Ibid*. N. p. 273.
V. the letter *A*.

AE, *adv.* Always, E. *aye*.

"O but *ae* I think that citie must be glorious!" Z. Boyd's Last Batt. p. 807.

Johns. mentions A.-S. *awa*, Gr. *aei*. But he might have referred to some synonym. terms which have a nearer resemblance; Isl. *ae*, semper; Su.-G. *ae*, nota universalitatis, *ae-tid*, omni tempore; *e aevum*, *ewig* aeternus; Isl. *aeft*, Alem. *eua*, Belg. *eeuwe*, as well as Lat. *aevum*, *aeculum*; Moes.-G. *aiw* aeternum.

AER, *s.* Oar.

"Na man sall buy herring, or any fish, quhill is brocht in the shippe to the towne, before the ship ly on dry land, and put forth an *aer*." Stat. Gild. ch. 22. s. 1. V. *AIR*.

AFALD, **AFALD**, **AFAULD**, *adj.* 1. Honest, upright, without duplicity.

Therefore, my derest fader, I the pray,
Do alsic doutis of suspitioun away;
Gif ony sic thochtis restis in thy mynd,
And traistis welc Ence *afald* and kynd.

Doug. Virgil, 471, 39.

"It is anisit and sene speidfull, that the said counsall now chosin in this present Parliament be sworne in the Kingis presence & his thre Estatis, to gif his hienes a trow *afald* counsall in all maters concerning his Maiestie and his Realme." Acts Ja. IV. 1489, c. 28. Edit. 1566."

"We faithfullie and solemnelie swear and promise, to tak a trow *afauld* and plain pairt with His Maiestie and amangis our selfis; for diverting of the appearand danger threatned to the said religion, and His Majesties estate and standing depending thair-upon." Band of Maintenance, Coll. of Conf. ii. 109, 110.

2. It is used to denote the unity of the divine essence in a Trinity of persons.

The *afauld* God in Trenytlé
Bring ws hey till his mekill blis;
Quhar always lestand liking is.

Barbour, xx. 618. MS.

Afald Godhede, ay lesting but discrepance,
In personis thre, equale of ane substance,
On the Ical with humyl hart and milde.

Doug. Virgil, 11, 27.

The term is still commonly used in the first sense, and pronounced as if written *afald*, S. From *a* one, and *fald* fold. V. the letter *A*. This composition, in the same sense, is common in the Northern languages; Moes.-G. *ainfalth*, simplex, Matt. 6, 22. Isl. *enfauld*; Sw. *enfaldig*, A.-S. *anfeald*, Alem. and Franc. *einfalla*, *einfallt*h, Germ. *einfall*, Belg. *eenvoudig*, (*vour*, a fold); q. having only one fold. The formation of Lat. *simplex* differs, as denying the existence of any fold, *sine plica*. V. *ANEFALD*.

"James Erl of Mortoun—maid fayth and gaif his ayth—that he sould gif his *afauld*, leill, and trow counsall in all thingis sould happin to be proposit in counsaile." Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 121.

It is also written *Anfall* and *Effauld*.

"That the said William—sall tak *awfall*, trow, and plane part with him and his foirsaidis in all and sindre his and thair actionis, quarrellis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 624.

—"Wee, and everie ane of us—sall tak trow, *effauld*, plane and upright pairt with him, to the defence and maintenance of his quarrell," &c. Bond to Bothwell, 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 381.

AFAST, *adj.*

I wrot him back, that ye yeed aff frae me,
Wi' time enough at hame in time to be;
And in guded heal, and seem'd as sair agast
To hear the news, and fairly'd as a *fast*.
This took him by the stamnick very sair, &c.

Ross's *Heleneore*, p. 34.

This cannot signify, wondered as *fast*; i. e. wondered as much as the other did. In first edit. it is, "fairly'd *assa fast*." It appears, that this is a phrase used in the higher parts of Angus, the literal meaning of which the author himself did not understand; and therefore that he hesitated as to the mode of writing it. There can be little reason to doubt that *as afast* is the proper mode; or that it is radically the same with A.-S. *ae-faest*, juris, legis, religionis tonax, religiosus, Lye, vo. *Faest*; from *aeu*, jus, lex, and *faest*, firmus. The idea seems borrowed from one who is under the influence of religious terror; as corresponding with the preceding term *agast*, or *aghaast*, not improbably deduced from a [perhaps rather A.-S. *on*], and *gast* spectrum, q. terrified like one who has seen a spectre. The idea might seem more fully expressed, did we suppose that A.-S. *ege*, *oga*, terror, whence E. *awe*, had constituted the first syllable. But I have met with no example of *eg-faest*. In this case, the literal signification would be, "fixed," or rivetted with awe.

AFAULDY, *adv.* Honestly, uprightly.

"The faderis, for fere of the Tarquinis, intertenit the pepill with continual benefactis and gudis, to mak thame stand the mair *afauldly* at thair opinioun." Beland. T. Liv. p. 137.

To AFYAND, *v. a.* To attempt, to endeavour, to try.

Warly thair raid, and held thair horsis in aynd,
For thair trowide weyll Sotheron wald *afyand*
With hail power at anys on thaim to sett:
Bot Wallace kest thair power for to lett.

Wallace, v. 874. MS. Perth Edit. id.

But in Edit. 1648, it is changed to *offend*. A.-S. *afand-ian*, tentare, to prove or make trial; Somn. R. of Brunne uses *feende* in the same sense; immediately from A.-S. *fand-ian*, id.

AFF, *adv.* 1. Off.

But thinkna, man, that I'll be set *aff* sae,
For I'll hae satisfaction ere I gae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 81.

As to this particle, the S. corresponds with most of the Northern dialects; Moes-G., Su.-G., and Isl. *af*, Alem. *ab*, Dan. *af*, Belg. *af*, id. G. Andr. and Jun. derive it from Gr. *αφ*, which, before a word beginning with an aspirate, is *αφ'*. Ihre observes from Priscianus, that in Old Lat. *af* was used for *ab*, as in the Laws of the Twelve Tables. *Sei Pater filiom ter venum duit, af patre liber estod.*

Aff at the knot, lunatic, S. B. Gl. Shirr., perhaps from the idea of a joint being dislocated.

Aff or *on*. It is desired that one should be either *aff* or *on*, that he should determine one way or another; as in merchandize, that he should either strike the bargain, or entirely break it off. *Aff* and *on*. Those who lodge on the same floor are said to be *aff* and *on*. A sick person is also said to be *aff* and *on* as he was, when there is no discernible difference in his situation. Su.-G. *af och on* is used in a different sense, as denoting an unsettled state, ultrocitroque, Ihre.

2. *Aff* and *on* as he was, situation.

This use of the phrase, however, does not seem quite accurate. It appears to be more strictly applicable to a fluctuating state, as perhaps intimating that there is no permanent change, notwithstanding the occasional variations of the disease.

3. It is equivalent to E. unsteady, vacillating, as regarding conduct, S.

This adv. is also used with the addition of *about*. *Aff* and *on* about, pretty much about; as, "*Aff* and *on* about twenty," i.e. twenty or thereabout, S.

AFF, prep. From, off, as denoting lineage, S.

"I could show ye letters frao his father, that was the third *aff* Glenstrae, to my father," &c. Rob Roy, ii. 233.

AFFANE'S FIT, weakly, or unfit for any work; as, "I never saw him sae sair *aff* his *fit* [foot] as now," S.

AFFCAST, s. A castaway.

'In the minde, in the hart and conscience of him that hes sae smored and oppressed his faith, it will oft times come to pas in his awin judgement, hawing his eies fixt on him self onlie; that he will think him to be a reprobate, to be ane *affcast*, and neuer able to recover mercie." Bruce's Sermon, on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. T. 4, b.

AFFCOME, s. 1. The termination of any business, the reception one meets with; as, "I had an ill *affcome*," I came off with an ill grace, I was not well received.

2. It is also sometimes used in the sense of escape; S. Su.-G. *Afkomst*, reditus; from *af* of, and *komm-a*, to come.

"I houp we'll hae a gude *affcome*."—"I'm for the good oncome,—a fear for the *affcome*." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 156.

3. An evasive excuse, or, something foreigen to the subject of discourse; hedging; as, "That's a pair *affcome*," S.

AFFECTION, s. Relationship, consanguinity; or affinity.

"That na persone offerit to pass vpoun assyissis—salbe repellit quhan thai attene to the partie aduersar in the lyke or nerrar greis of that same sort of *affection*." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 44.

L. B. *Affectus*, filii, consanguinei, uxor, nepotes, &c. *Caritates* dixit Ammianus Marcellinus. V. Du Cange. The use of the term is evidently metaphorical, from that tenderness of affection which ought to subsist between those who are nearly related.

AFFEIRING, adv. In relation or proportion; as, "It's no sae ill *affeiring* to," said of any work done by a person who could not have been expected to do it so well, Ettr. For. V. AFFERIS, EFFEIRS, v.

AFF-FAINS, s. pl. Scraps, castings, S.

"Her kist was well made up wi' *aff-fa'ins*." H. Blyd's Contract.

What has fallen off. Sw. *affall-a*, to fall off.

AFFERD, part. pa. Afraid.

There is na drede that sall mak vs *afferd*.

Doug. Virgil, 30, 17.

Chaucer, *afferde*, *aferde*. A.-S. *asfaered*, id. The word is still used by the vulgar in E.

AFFERIS, EFFEIRS, v. *impers*. 1. Becomes, belongs to, is proper or expedient.

The kynryk yharne I nocht to have,
Bot gyff it fall off rycht to me:
And gyff God will that it sa be,
I sall als frely in all thing
Hald it, as it *afferis* to king;
Or as myn eldris forouch me
Hald it in freyast rewate.

Barbour, i. 162. MS.

In the same sense this term frequently occurs in our laws.

"It is sene speidfull, that restitution be maid of victuallis, that passis to Berwyk, Roxburgh, and Ingland vnder sic panis, as *effeiris*." Acts Ja. IV. 1456. c. 67. Edit. 1566. V. ABULYET.

2. It is sometimes used as signifying what is proportional to, S.

"That the diet be deserted against all Resettlers, they taking the *Tent*, and such as will not,—that these be put under caution under groat sums *effeiring* to their condition and rank, and quality of their crimes, to appear before the Justices at particular diets." Act Council, 1683. ap. Wodrow, ii. 318.

Rudd. thinks that it may be derived from Fr. *af-faire*, business, work. But it is evidently from O. Fr. *affert*, an impersonal v. used precisely in sense first. V. Cotgr. *Afferta*, conviendra; n' *affert*, ne convient; il vous *affert*, il vous convient. Rom. de la Rose. The author of the Gl. to this old book says, that the term is still used in Flanders. "*Afferir*, vieux mot. Appartenir. On a dit, Ce qui lui *affert*, pour dire, Ce qui lui convient." Dict. Trev. It needs scarcely be added, that the Fr. v. has evidently been derived from Lat. *affero*, from *ad* and *fero*. *Accorde* is now frequently used in the same sense in law-deeds. V. EFFEIR, v.

AFFECTUOUS, adj. Affectionate.

"We aucht to lufe our self and sa our nichtbour, with ane *affectuous* & trew lufe vnfenyetly." Abp.

Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 39., b. V.
EFFECTUOUS.

AFFER, AFEIR, EFFEIR, EFFERE, s. 1.
Condition, state.

Quhen the King left had the sporing,
Hys charge to the gud King tauld he.
And he said, he wad blythly se
Hys brothyr, and so the *affer*
Off that cuntré, and of thar wer.
Barbour, xvi. 27. MS.
...Fele tymes in *haisty effere* for drede
The portis vasy thay, gif ocht war nede.
Doug. Virgil, 280, 88.

2. Warlike preparation, equipment for war.

To Schortwode Schawe in haist thai maid thain boun,
Chesyt a strenth, quhar thai thar luyng maid:
In gud *affer* a quhill thar still he baid.
Wallace, iv. 514. MS. *Effeir*, Edit. 1648.
Erll Patrik, with xx thousand, but lett,
Befor Dunbar a stalwart sege he sett.—
Thai tald Wallace off Patrikis gret *affer*.
Thai said, Forsuth, and ye mycht him our set,
Power agayne rycht sone he mycht nocht get.
Wallace, viii. 166. MS.

3. Appearance, show.

And syne to Scone in hy rald he,
And wes maid king but langer let,
And in the kingis stole wes set:
As in that tyme wes the maner.
Bot off thair noble gret *affer*,
Thar seruice, na thair realté,
Ye sall her na thing now for me.
Barbour, ii. 182. MS.

It has perhaps the same sense, as restricted to military appearance, in the following passage:

Harnest on horsis in to thair armour cler,
To seik Wallace that went all furth in feyr;
A thousand nien woull garnet for the wer,
Toward the wode, rycht awfull in *affer*.
Wallace, iv. 528. MS.

4. Demeanour, deportment.

That fre answered with fayr *afeir*,
And said, "Schir, merie for your mycht!
Thus man I bow and arrowis beir,
Becaus I am ane baneist wycht."
Mourning Maiden, Maitland Poems, p. 207.

This word seems to have no affinity with the preceding v., and as little with Fr. *affaire*, business. It is to all appearance radically the same with *Fair*, *feré*, q. v.

AFFGATE, s. A mode of disposing of, an outlet; applied to merchandize; an *affgate* for goods, Loth.; perhaps rather *affget*, q. to get off.

AFFHAND, used as an adj. 1. Plain, honest, blunt, given to free speaking, S.; *affin-hand*, Ang. From *aff* and *hand*.

This word is also used adverbially in the same sense with E. *off hand*, without premeditation.

Wer't my case, ye'd clear it up *aff-hand*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 154.

—Ah! Symie, rattling chiels ne'er stand
To cleck, and spread the grossest lies *aff-hand*.
Ibid. p. 88.

2. Forthwith, without delay, Loth.

—Ere they flinch they will *affhand*
E'en gae their ways. *The Har't Rig*, st. 108.

AFFLUFE, AFF LOOF, adv. 1. Without book, off hand. To repeat anything *afflufe*, is to deliver it merely from memory, without having a book in one's hand, S.

2. Extempore, without premeditation, S.

How snackly could he gie a fool reproof,
E'en wi' a canty tale he'd tell *aff loof*!
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 11.
Whene'er I shoot wi' my air gun,
'Tis ay *aff loof*. Davidson's Seasons, p. 183.

3. Forthwith, immediately, out of hand.

"Sae I was ca'd in to the praesence, and sent awa *aff loof* tao speer ye out, an' bring ye tao speak tao the muckle fo'k." Saint Patrick, i. 76.

AFFORDELL, adj. Alive, yet remaining.

In the MS. history of the Arbutnot family, written in Latin on the one page, with an English translation on the opposite page, the word occurs thrice thus:

Fratrum ejus alii jam obierunt, alii etiam supersunt.	"Of his brether sum ar dead, utheris yit <i>affordell</i> ."
Et liberos alios quorum tamen posteri aut non supersunt, aut ignorantur.	"Of quhais posterity either name <i>affordell</i> , or ar unknowin."
Quarum nonnullae una cum posteris supersunt.	"Of quhais posteritie sum yit ar <i>affordell</i> ."

This seems nearly akin to the S. phrase, *to the fore*. Whether the termination *dell* be allied to A.-S. *dael*, as signifying in part, is uncertain. The term most closely resembles the Buchan word *Forluls*, "stock not exhausted." V. FORDEL, *adj*.

AFFPUT, s. Delay, or pretence for delaying, S. *Affputting*, Delaying, trifling, dilatory, *putting off*, S.

AFFRAY, s. Fear, terror.

Stonayit sa gretly than thair war,
Throw the force off that fyrst assay,
That thair war in till gret *affray*.
Barbour, ix. 605. MS.

Chaucer, id. Fr. *affre*, *effroye*, a fright; evidently of Gothic origin.

AFFROITLIE, adv. Affrightedly, Rudd.

Fr. *Effroyer*, to frighten.

To AFFRONT, v. a. To disgrace, to put to shame, S.

AFFRONT, s. Disgrace, shame, S.

"This sense," Dr. Johnson remarks, "is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect." The only example he gives of it is from a Scottish writer.

"Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he died of grief." *Arbutnot on Coins*.

AFFRONTED, part. adj. Having done any thing that exposes one to shame, S.

AFFRONTLESS, adj. Not susceptible of disgrace or shame, Aberd.

AFFSET, s. 1. Dismission, the act of putting away, S. Moes-G. *afsæt jan*, amovere.

2. An excuse, a pretence, S.

But words I winna langer using be,
Nor will sic *affsets* do the turn with me.

Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

AFFSIDE, *s.* The further side of any object, S. Su.-G. *afsidēs*, seorsum; from *af* off, and *sida* side.

AFFTAK, *s.* A piece of waggishness, tending to expose one to ridicule, Fife.

AFTTAKIN, *s.* The habit or act of *taking off*, or exposing others to ridicule, *ibid.*

AFLAUGHT, *adv.* Lying flat, Roxb. *q. on flaught*; from the same origin with *flaucht* in *Flauchtbred*.

AFLOCHT, **AFLOUGHT**, *part. pa.* Agitated, in a flutter, S.

"Al this day and nicht bygane my mynd and body is *aflocht*, specially sen I hard thir innocent men as cruelly tormentit." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. ch. 29. Nulla quies detur, Boeth. V. **FLOCHT**.

AFORE-FIT, **A'FORE-FIT**, *adv.* Indiscriminately, all without exception, Upp. Clydes.; *q. all before the foot*.

AFORGAYN, *prep.* Opposite to.

—*Aforgayn* the schippis ay,
As thai sullyt, thai held thair way.

Barbour, xvi. 555. MS.

This may be from A.-S. *ofer* over, and *gean*, *agen*, contra; or, by an inversion of Su.-G. *gent-ofwer*, *gen* or *gent*, signifying contra, and *ofwer* trans. Or it may have the same origin with **FOREANENT**, *q. v.*, also **FORE-GAINST**.

AFORNENS, *prep.* Opposite to.

The castelle than on Twed-mouth made,—
Set ewyn *a-for-nens* Berwyke,
Wes tretyd to be castyn down.

Wyntown, vii. 8, 899.

V. **FORE-ANENT**.

AFRIST, *adv.* On trust, or in a state of delay.

V. **FRIST**, *v.*

AFTEN, *adv.* Often, S.

Thus when braid flakes of snaw have cled the green,
Aften I have young sportive gilpies seen,
The waxing ba' with meikle pleasure row,
Till past their pith it did unwieldy grow.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 322.

Lye views A.-S. *æft*, iterum, as the origin of E. *oft*.

AFTER ANE, *adv.* Alike, in the same manner, in one form, S. i.e. *after one*. Belg. *by een* is used in the same sense.

...A' my time that's yet bygane,
She's fix't my lot maist *after ane*.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 69.

AFTERCAST, *s.* Consequence, effect, what may ensue; as, "He durst na do't for fear o' the *aftercast*," Roxb.

AFTER-CLAP, *s.* Evil consequence. Gl. Sibb.

AFTERCOME, *s.* Consequence, what comes *after*, South of S.

"And how are ye to stand the *aftercome*? There will be a black reckoning with you some day." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 9.

"I fear she is ruined for this world,—an' for the *aftercome*, I dare hardly venture to think about it." *Ibid.* ii. 48.

AFTERCUMMER, *s.* A successor.

—"That he and all his *aftercummers* may bruik the samen, as a pledge and taiken of our good-will and kindness for his trow worthiness." Letter Ja. V. 1542, Nisbet's Heraldry, i. 97.

AFTERGAIT, *adj.* 1. Applied to what is seemly or fitting; as, *That's something aftergait*, that is somewhat as it ought to be, or after the proper manner, Lanark.

2. Tolerable, moderate, what does not exceed; as, "I'm ill o' the toothache; but I never mind sae lang as it's ony way *aftergait* ava," Roxb.

It is applied to the weather; as "I'll be there, if the day's ought *aftergait*," *ibid.* From the prep. *after*, and *gait*, way, *q.* "not out of the ordinary way."

To AFTER-GANG, *v. n.* To follow.

With great hamstram they thrimled thro' the thrang,
And gae a nod to her to *aftergang*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 86.

It would appear that this *v.* is used in the higher parts of Angus. A.-S. *aeftergan*, *subsequi*.

AFTERHEND, *adv.* Afterwards. V. **ERTIRHEND**.

AFTERINGS, **AFT'RINS**, *s. pl.* 1. The last milk taken from a cow, S. Lancash. Derbysh. *id.* A.-S. *aefter*, post. Alem. *afterin*, posteriora; Schilter.

Stane still stands *hawkie*, he ber neck does claw,
Till she'll frae her the massy *aft'rins* draw.

Morison's Poems, p. 185.

2. The remainder, in a more general sense; as, "the *aft'rins* o' a feast," East of Fife.

3. Consequences, Ayr.

"I have been the more strict in setting down these circumstantial, because in the bloody *afterings* of that meeting they were altogether lost sight of." R. Gilhaize, iii. 88.

AFTERSUPPER, *s.* The interval between supper and the time of going to rest, Lanarks. V. **FORESUPPER**.

AFTERWALD, *s.* That division of a farm which is called *outfield* in other parts of Scotland, Caithn.

—"The outfield land (provincially *afterwald*)."
Surv. of Caithn, p. 87.

Can this have any affinity to the A.-S. phrase, *aefter* *tham wealde*, *seculus sylvam*; *q.* ground taken in from the forest?

AFWARD, *adv.* Off, away from, Renfr.

Thi can soothe our sorrowing breasts,
Want and care set *afward* whizzing.

A. Wilson's *Poems*. 1790, p. 194.

AGAIN, adv. At another time; used indefinitely.

"This will learn ye, *again*, ye young ramshackle."
Reg. Dalton, i. 199.

"Here's sunket for ye;—fifteen sugar pippins.—
Even take some of the ripest, and greet about his gifts
again, and get another; he was a leash lad and a leal."
Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 160.

AGAYNE, AGANE, prep. Against.

The kyng of Frawns that tyme Jhon
Agayne hym gadryd hys ost anon.

Wyntown, viii. 43, 10.

With thir *agane* grete Hercules stude he,

Doug. Virgil, 141, 25.

O. E. *agen*.

Agen that fole of Westsex hii noms an batayle.

R. Glouc. p. 240.

A.-S. *gean*, *agen*, *ongean*, Su.-G. *gen*, *igen*, Isl. *gegn*,
gen, Germ. *gegen*, id. Mr. Tooke "believes it to be a
past participle, derived from the same verb, from which
comes the collateral Dutch verb *jegenen*, to meet, *ren-*
contrer, to oppose."

Agane is still used in this sense in various counties
of S.

"Deacon Clank, the white-iron smith, says that the
government folk are sair *agane* him for having been
out twice." Waverley, iii. 219.

TO AGAIN-CALL, v. a. 1. To revoke.

"And that the said Robert sall nocht revoke nor
again-call the said procuratour quhill it be visit & hafe
effect." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 70.

2. To oppose, to gainsay; so as to put in a
legal bar in court to the execution of a sen-
tence: synon. with FALSE, v.

"That the dome gevin in the schirref court of Drum-
fress—was weile gevin & evil *again callit*.—The dome
gevin—& falsit and *again callit*—was weile gevin,"
&c.. Parl. Ja. III. A. 1469, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 94.

AGAINCALLING, s. Recall, revocation. Reg.
Aberd. *passim*.

"Wit ye we, of our speciale grace, to have respitt,
supersedet, and delayit—Edward Sinclair of Strome,
&c. ffor art & part of the convocation & gadering of our
lieges in arrayit battel agains umq' Johnne Erle of
Cathness,—to endure but ony revocation, obstacle,
impediment, or *againcalling* quhatsumever." Barry's
Orkney, App. p. 491, 492.

AGAIN-GEVIN, s. Restoration.

"And als to sele ane instrument of resignacioune
and *agane gevin* of the foresaid landis & annuall, of the
quhilkis lettrez the selis wer distroyit," &c. Act. Dom.
Conc. A. 1491, p. 229.

TO AGANE-SAY, v. a. To recall; "Revoke
and *agane-say*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, v.
16.

A-GAIRY. To Go **AGAIRY**, to leave one's
service before the term-day, Orkney.

The origin is very doubtful. It can scarcely be
traced to A.-S. *geare*, *geara*, *gearo*, olim, quondam,
'in time past, in former time,' (Somner); because this

seems properly to denote time considerably remote, or
long past. I hesitate as to its relation to A.-S. *ageara*
paratus; although it might be supposed that the phrase
signified, to go off as *prepared* for doing so, as is vul-
garly said, "with bag and baggage." Isl. *gerra* sig-
nifies homo vanus et absurdus.

AGAIT, adv. On the way or road.

A strenth thar was on the wattr off Cre;
With in a roch, rycht stalwart wrocht off tre;
Agait befor mycht no man to it wyn,
But the consent off thaim that duelt within.
On the bak sid a roch and wattr was,
A strait entré forsooth it was to pass.

Wallace, vi. 802. MS.

This has hitherto been printed as two words, *a gait*;
but it is one in MS.; from *a* in the sense of *on*, and
gait way. A.-S. and Isl. *gata*. V. GAIT.

AGAIT, adv. Astir, S. B. q. *on the gait* or
road, as, "Ye're air *agait* the day."

AGAITWARD, AGAITWAIRD, adv. 1. On the
road; used in a literal sense.

"The Erles of Erygyle and Athole wes that same day
agaitward to return to thair awin dwellingis." Bel-
haven MS. Moyse's Mem. Ja. VI. fol. 7.

"The hailt tounsmen of Edin' past on fute *agait-*
ward that day." Ibid. fol. 41.

"The lord of Mortoun had put the Regent's Grace
a gaitward." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 170.

2. In a direction towards; referring to the
mind.

"Eftir he had be thir meanis, and mony utheris,
brocht ws *agaitward* to his intent, he partlie extorted,
and partlie obtenit oure promeis to tak him to oure
husband." Q. Mary's Instructionis, Keith's Hist. p.
391.

A'-GATES, adv. Everywhere, literally *all*
ways, S.

"Ye maun ken I was at the shirra's the day; for,
—I gang about *a'gates* like the troubled spirit." Au-
tiquary, ii. 128. V. ALGAT.

AGATIS, adv. In one way, uniformly.

Ane off them is Astrologi,
Quhar clerkys, that ar witty,
May knaw conjunctions off planetis,
And quhethir that thar cours thaim settis
In soft segis, or in angry;
And off the hewyn all halyly
How that the dispositioun
Suld apon thingis wyrk her down,
On regiones, or on climatis,
That wyryks nocht ay quhar *agatis*,
Bot sum quhar less, and sum quhar mar,
Eftyr, as thair bemys strokryt ar,
Othir all ewyn, or on wry.

Barbour, iv. 702. MS.

This passage, having been misunderstood, has been
rendered in Ed. 1620:

That all where worketh not *all gaites*:

whereas the meaning is, "that worketh not every
where in *one way*." From *a* one, and *gatis*, which may
be either the plur. or the gen. of A.-S. *gat*, *gata*. V.
GAIT.

AGEE, A-JEE, adv. 1. To one side, S.:
from *a* on, and *jee*, to move, also to turn or
wind.

He kames his hair, indeed, and gaes right snug,
With ribbon-knots at his blue bonnet lug;
Whilk pensylvie he wears a thought *a-jee*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 75, 76.

Tod Lowrie slee, wi' head *agee*,
Despis'd baith Pitt and Hood man,
And Cecil Wray, and a' his fry;
He kent his friends were gude, man.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 208.

To look *agye*, to look aside; Gl. Yorks. V. JEE, v.

2. A-jar, a little open, S.

But warily tent, when ye come to court me,
And come nae, unless the back-yett be *a-jee*;
Syn'e up the back-style and let nae body see,
And come as ye were na comin to me.

Burns, iv. 98.

3. It is sometimes applied to the mind, as expressive of some degree of derangement, S.

"His brain was awae *agee*, but he was a braw preacher for a' that." *Tales of My Landlord*, iv. 161.

To AGENT, v. a. To manage, whether in a court of law, or by interest, &c., S.; from the s.

"The Duke was carefully solicited to *agent* this weighty business, and has promised to do his endeavour." *Baillie*, i. 9.

"Thir complaints were strongly agitated before this committee, whereof the lord of Balmerinloch—was president,—*agented* also by the laird of Craigievar." *Spalding*, i. 303.

To AGGREGE, AGGREADGE, v. a. To aggravate, to increase, to enhance.

"Quhare ye *aggrege* our iniuris be reiffyng of certane ilis fra our dominioun, we vnderstand ye ar na lauchfull jugeis to geif decision of ony iniuris or richtis pertening to ws or our liegis." *Bellend. Cron.* B. xiii. c. 17. *Exaggeratis*, Booth.

"The Assembly hereby declares that presbyteries have a latitude and liberty to *aggreudge* the censures above specified, according to the degrees and circumstances of the offences." *Acts of Assen.* 1646, p. 312.

"Therefore to transact so with God, whilst I foresee such a thing, were only to *aggrege* my condemnation." *Guthrie's Trial*, p. 243.

Fr. *aggreg-er*, id. evidently from Lat. *aggreg-are*, to associate, to gather together.

To AGGRISE, v. a. To affright, to fill with horror.

With fyre infernale in myne absence also
I sall the follow, and fra the cadd dede
Reyf from my membrys thys saul, in every stede,
My goist sall be present the to *aggrise*,
Thou sal, vnwourthy wicht, apoun thys wise
Be punyst wele.

Doug. Virgil, 113, 17.

This word is nearly allied to S. *grouse*, to shudder. *Aggrise*, as used by Chaucer, signifies both to shudder, and to make to shudder. In the last sense, it is said;

Lordings, I coude have told you (quod this frere)
Swiche peines, that your hertes might *aggrise*.

Sompn. Prol. v. 7231.

A. S. *agrys-an* horrere. V. GRYS.

AGIE, s. An abbrev. of the name *Agnes*, S. B.

AGLEE, AGLEY, adv. Aside, in a wrong direction, S. O. used in a moral sense.

We haena mense like cruel man;
Yet tho' he's paukier far than we,
Whatreck! he gangs as aft *aglee*.

Picken's Poems, i. 87. V. GLEY.

AGLEY, A-GLY, adv. Off the right line, obliquely, wrong, S.

But, mousie, thou art no thy lane,
In proving foresight may be vain:
The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft *a-gly*.

Burns, iii. 148. V. GLEY.

AGNAT, AGNATE, AGNET, s. The nearest relation by the father's side.

"It is—ordanit anent the breif of tutorie—that he that is nerrest *agnet*, and of xxv yeiris of age, fulfilling the laif of the poyntis of the breif, salbe lauchfull tuteur, suppois the childe that happynis to be in tutery haif ane yong brother or sister." &c. *Parl. Ja.* III. A. 1474, *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 106, 107. *Agnat*, *Ed.* 1566.

"George Douglas's brother was cognosced nearest *agnate*." *Chalmers's Life of Mary*, i. 278.

From Lat. *agnat-i*, kindred by the father's side. Hence most probably Fr. *ainé*, anciently *aisné*, eldest, first born; although Menage derives it from *ante natus*. Fr. *ainesse*, Norm. *ainneesche*, primogeniture, seem merely corr. from Lat. *agnatio*, relationship by the father; as it was this that gave the birthright.

AGREATION, s. Agreement, Fr.

"The government of all companeis in these kingdoms can have no reference to a popular *agreation* of all the vnderakers." *Acts Cha.* I. *Ed.* 1814, vol. V. 229.

AGREEANCE, s. Agreement, Aberd.

"The committee of estates of parliament travail between them for *agreeance*, but no settling." *Spalding*, i. 338.

"Haddo seeks peace, friendly; but no *agreeance* at home nor abroad." *Ibid.* ii. 98.

AGRUF, adv. Flat or grovelling. V. GRUF.

AGWET, the name anciently given to the hill on which the castle of Edinburgh stands.

Such, at least, is the account given by John Hardyng. Speaking of Ebranke, king of Britain, he says;

He made also the mayden castell strong,
That men now call the castel of Edinburgh,
That on a rock standeth full hye out of throng,
On mount *Agwet*, wher men may see out through
Full many a toune, castel and borough,
In the shire about. It is so hye in syght,
Who will it scale, he shall not find it light.

Chron. Fol. 20. b.

This perhaps is a corr. of the name which is said to have been imposed on this hill, in the language of the ancient Britons; *Mynydd Agned*, mount *Agned*, whence it is pretended the fortress was called *Castell mynydd Agned*; Arnot's *Edinburgh*, p. 3. H. Boece calls the town itself *Agneda*. *Hist.* Fol. 12, 58.

"C. B. *agen* signifies a cliff, *ageniad* a rifting, and *agenedig* cleft. Thus, *Castell mynydd Agnet* might be equivalent to "the castle of the rifted mount."

AHECHIE, interj. An exclamation uttered in ludicrous contempt, Loth. V. HECH, HEGH.

AHIN, adv. Behind, Aberd.

• Mysel' gaed creepin' up ahin,
An' stappit alee and sicoor.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 121.

AHIND, AHINT, prep. Behind, S.

1. Behind, in respect of place, S. *ehint*. Cumb. id.

Bat fat did Ajax a' this time !
E'en lie like idla tike ;
He steer'd na' sin Sigia's hill,
Bat slipt *ahint* the dyke.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 22.

A.-S. *hindan*, float ; Moes-G. *hindana*, *hindar*. Shall we suppose that there is any affinity with Isl. *hianna*, immoror ?

2. Late, after, in regard to time, S.

3. Applied to what remains, or is left, S.

It seems that lad has stown your heart awa',
And ye are following on, wi' what's *ahind*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 68.

4. Denoting want of success in any attempt or project ; as, "Ye've fa'n *ahind* (ahint) there," i. e. you are disappointed in your expectations, S.

5. Expressive of error or mistake in one's supposition in regard to anything, S.

6. Marking equality as to retaliation, when it is used with a negative prefixed. "I shanna be *ahint* wi' you," I shall be even with you, I shall be revenged on you, S.

In the two last senses, it has nearly the power of an adjective.

To COME IN AHINT one, v. n. To take the advantage of one, S.

"Had M'Vittie's folk behaved like honest men," he said, "he wad hae likt ill to hae *come in ahint* them and out afore them, this gate." Rob Roy, iii. 285.

To GET ON AHINT one, to get the advantage of one in a bargain, to take him in, S.

I know not if the phrase may allude to a stratagem often practised in a state of hostility, when an enemy was wont to make another his prisoner by leaping on horseback *behind* him, and forcibly holding his hands.

AHOMEL, adv. Turned upside down ; applied to a vessel whose bottom is upwards, Roxb.

From *a* for *on*, and *Quhemle*, q. v.

AICH, s. Echo ; pron. as *ax* in Gr. *αχ* vox.

*This is the only term used in Angus to denote the repercussion of sound. In the Gothic dialects, Echo has had no common appellation. It is evident that our forefathers have originally considered it as something supernatural. For it has received a variety of personal designations. In A.-S. it is called *Wudu-maere*, or the woodland nymph ; *maere* not being confined to the night-mare, but used as a generic term. The Northern nations give it the name of *Dwerga-mal*, or the speech of the Fairies, Pigmies, or *Droicha*, (for our word *Droich* acknowledges the same origin) which were supposed to inhabit the rocks. The Celtic nations seem to have entertained a similar idea. For echo in Gael. is *Mactaluh*, i. e. "the lone son of the rock."

AY, adv. Still, to this time ; as, "He's *ay* livin'," he is still alive, S.

My mither's *ay* glowrin' o'er me. *Old Song*.

To AICH, v. n. To echo, Clydes.

The lintie's blithe on the gowden whin,
An' the gowdspink on the spray ;
But blither far was the marmalid's sang,
Aichan frae bank to brae.
Marmaliden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag. May*, 1820.

AICHER (gutt.) s. A head of oats or barley, Orkn. **V. ECHER and ECHERSPYRE.**

AYCHT, s. An oath. *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1548, *V.* 20. **V. ATHE.**

A mere perversion in orthography.

AICHUS, HAICHUS, (gutt.) s. A heavy fall, which causes one to respire strongly, Meafns ; apparently from *HECH, HEGH, v.*

AIDLE-HOLE, s. A hole into which the urine of cattle is allowed to run from their stables or *byres*, Ayr. **V. ADILI, ADDLE.**

"By the general mode of treatment, a hole is dug at the outside of the *byre*, which might contain from two to three hundred gallons, and is termed the *aidle-hole*." *Agr. Surv. Ayr.*

AID-MAJOR, s. Apparently equivalent to *E. adjutant*.

"That particularly it may be granted us, to choose the laird of Carloups, and the laird of Kersland, or Earlstoun, be admitted for *aid-major*." *Society Con- tendings*, p. 395.

AYEN, s. A term applied to a beast of the herd of one year old ; also to a child ; Buchan. Pron. as *E. aye*.

AYER, s. An itinerant court.

"Thar lordis ilkman be himself is in ane amercia- ment—sic as offeris to be taken in the said Justis *ayer*." *Act. Audit. A.* 1476, p. 57.

AIERIS, s. pl. Heirs, successors in inheri- tance.

"Robert Charteris of Aynisfelde protestit that the delay—anent the laudis of Drumgrey suld turne him to na preiudice tuichinge his possessioun, nor to his *aiaris* anent the richt and possessioun of the samyn." *Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1472, p. 42.

AIFER, s. A term used by old people in Ettr. For. to denote the exhalations which arise from the ground in a warm sunny day ; now almost obsolete : *Sturtle-o-stobie* and *Summer-couts*, synon.

Teut. *alverye*, *praestigia*, *delusiones* ; *ludus*, *lusus* ; from *alv-en*, *larvam agere* ; *ludere* ; formed from *alf*, *alve* (E. *elf*), incubus, faunus. Isl. *aefr*, hot, fierce, kindling.

AIGARS, s. Grain dried very much in a pot, for being ground in a quern or hand- mill, S. B.

Ulphilas uses Moes-G. *akran* to denote grain of any kind. As in S. all grain was anciently ground in this

way; the word, originally applied to grain in general, might at length, when new modes of preparation were introduced, be restricted in its meaning, as denoting that only which was prepared after the old form. *Aigar-meal* is meal made of grain dried in this manner; and *aigar-brose*, a sort of pottage made of this meal. V. Brose. Su.-G. *aker*, Isl. *akur*, corn, seges, Ihre; A.-S. *aecer*, *achyr*; Germ. *aehr*, Alem. *ahir*, spica; Franc. *uuachar*, fructus autumnales, *wackarhafr*, fertilis. Some have derived these words from Moes-G. *auk-a*; Alem. *auch-on*; Belg. *æck-en*, &c., augere, as denoting the increase of the field; others, from *ek*, *eg*, *ech*, acies, because of the grain being sharp-pointed. Perhaps Moes-G. *akre*, a field, may rather be viewed as the origin; especially as Su.-G. *aker* denotes both the field itself and its produce.

To AIGH, *v. a.* To owe, to be indebted.
Aighand, owing. S. B.

Su.-G. *aeg-a*, id. *Iag aeger honom saa mycket*; Tantum illi debeo; Ihre. Isl. *eig-a*. But as the primary sense of these verbs is, to possess, we may view ours as also allied to Moes-G. *aig-an*, A.-S. *ag-an* habere, possidere. Thus a transition has been made from the idea of actual possession, to that of a right to possess: and the term, which primarily signifies what one *has*, is transferred to what he *ought* to have. Gr. *ex-w*, habeo, seems to have a common origin.

AIGHINS, *s. pl.* What is owing to one; especially used as denoting demerit. When one threatens to correct a child, it is a common expression, "I'll gie you your *aighins*." S. B.

Our word, in form, closely corresponds to Moes-G. *aigins*, possessio. *Aagiez*, in O. Fr. signifies debts; Rom. de la Rôge.

To AIGHT, EIGHT, *v. a.* 1. To owe, to be indebted. Aberd.

2. To own, to be the owner of, *ibid.*; synon. *Aucht*. V. AICH.

AIGLET, *s.* A tagged point.

Fr. *esguilette*, q. d. aculeata. It is also explained a jewel in one's cap. Gl. Sibb.

AIGRE, *adj.* Sour. Fr.

"Wine,—when it hath not only becom *aigre*, but so rotten also, as it can neither be counted wine nor serve for vinegar, may then not only be condemned as reprobate, but even lustily be cast out as not only unprofitable but also noysome and pestilent." Forbes's Discov'ry of Pervers Deceit, p. 7.

AIKEN, AIKIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to oak; oaken, S.

"That ane man of honour be send to the said king of Denmark—with letters supplicatouris—for—bringing home of *aikin* tymmer, quhilk is laithie inhibite to be sauld to the inhabitantis and liegis of this realme," &c. Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 545.

An auld kist made o' wands,—

Wi' aiken woolly bands,

And that may ha'd your tocher.

Maggie's Tocher, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 78.

Through aiken wud an' birken shaw

The winsome echoes rang.

Marmaiden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.* May 1820.

AIK, AYK, *s.* The oak, S.

Bot yone with couerit hedis by and by,
With ciuile crownis of the strang *ask* tre,
Sall beild and found to thy honour, quod he,
Nomentum cleté, and Gabilas the toun.

Doug. Virgil, 183. 1.

Plur. *akis*, *Doug. Virg.*, 169, 18.; A.-S. *ac*, *aec*; Alem. *eih*, *eiche*; Su.-G. *ek*; Isl. *eik*; Germ. *eiche*; Belg. *eike*, id.

AIKER, *s.* The motion, break, or movement made by a fish in the water, when swimming fast, Roxb.; synon. *swaw*.

Isl. *iack-a*, continué agitare.

AIKERIT, *adj.* (pron. *yaikert*). Eared; weil *aikerit*, having full ears; applied to grain. Tweedd. V. AIGARS.

AIKIE GUINEAS, *s.* The name given by children to small flat [pieces of] shells, bleached by the sea, Mearns.

AIKIT, *pret.* Owed, Aberd. Reg. MS.

AIKRAW, *s.* The Lichen *scrobiculatus*. Linn. This is only a provincial name confined to the South of S. V. STANERAW.

"L. *Scrobiculatus*.—Pitted warty Lichen, with broad glaucous leaves; Anglis. *Aikraw*; Scotis *australibus*." Lightfoot, p. 850, 851.

AIKSNAĞ, *s.* V. SNAG.

AYLE, *s.* 1. A projection from the body of a church; one of the wings of the transept.

2. An inclosed and covered burial place, adjoining to a church, though not forming part of it, S. It has received this designation as being originally one of the wings, or a projection.

"Donald was buried in the laird of Drum's *ayle*, with many woe hearts and doleful shots." Spalding, ii. 282.

Moes-G. *alh*, templum; A.-S. *alh*, id. as used by Cædmon. V. Jun. Goth. Gl. Hence perhaps by transposition, A.-S. *heall*, Su.-G. and E. *hall*.

AILICKEY, *s.* The bridegroom's man, he who attends on the bridegroom, or is employed as his precursor, at a wedding.

On Friday next a bridal stands

At the Kirktown.—

I trow we'll hae a merry day,

And I'm to be the *Alikay*.

The Farquhar's Ha', st. 51, 53.

"The bride appoints her two bride-maids, and the bridegroom two male attendants, termed *ex officio* *Allekays*."—"The victor's meed of honour [in riding the broose] is a pair of gloves, and the privilege of kissing the bride, who is now led home by the *allekays*, her maids having previously decorated the breast of their coats with a red ribbon, the badge of office." Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 412.

It appears that the same term originally denoted a footman or lacquey. V. ALLAKEY.

This is the only word used in Ang., although in other parts of S. he who holds this place is called the *best man*.

This word is most probably very ancient ; as compounded of Su.-G. *e*, Germ. *ehe*, A.-S. *æwe*, marriage, and Sw. *lackay*, Germ. *labet*, a runner, explained by Wachter, cursor, servus a pedibus ; from Su.-G. *lack-a* ; Germ. *lack-en*, *leck-en*, currere. This name might be very properly given ; as he to whom it belongs not only serves the bridegroom, but is generally sent to meet and bring home the bride. Wachter observes, that the word *lak* has been diffused, by the Goths, through France and Spain, to which Italy may be added. For hence Fr. *lacquay* ; Hisp. *lacayo* ; Ital. *lacché* ; Eng. *lacquey*. The *v. lak* and *lacka* are traced, both by Wachter and Ihre, to Gr. *λαῖ* a term applied to the feet, *καὶ λαῖ*, manibus pedibusque ; and by the former, viewed as related to E. *leg*, Su.-G. *laegg*, Isl. *legg-r*, and Ital. *laeca*.

AILIN, s. Sickness, ailment, S.

AILSIE, s. The contraction of the female name *Alison* ; as, "Ailsie Gourlay," Bride Lam. fi. 232.

AINCE, adv. Once, S. V. ANIS.

AINCIN, adv. 1. Once, Ettr. For.

2. Used as-equivalent to E. *fairly* ; as, "He'll ride very weel, gin he were *aincin* to the road," i.e., fairly set a-going, *ibid*.

AINST, adv. Used for *Aince*, S.

Scren. gives *at enast* as a Sw. provincial phrase signifying, una vice.

AIN, adj. Own. V. AWIN.

AYND, END, s. Breath.

With gret payne thiddir thai him broucht ;
He wes sa stad, that he ne mocht
Hys *aynd* bot with gret payns draw ;
Na spek bot gif it war weill law.

Barbour, iv. 199. MS.

This sayand with richt hand has scho hynt
The hare, and cuttis in tua or that scho stynt,
And thare with all the naturale hete out quent,
And with ane puff of *aynd* the lyfe out went.

Doug. Virgil, 124, 55.

O. E. *onde* breath. It also signifies vehement fury.
Seynt Edward the yonge martir was kyng of Engelande :
Yong y marterid he was thow trecherie and *onde*.

MS. Lives of Saints, Gl. R. Brunne, in vo.

Leulyn had despite of Edward's sonde,
Bot wurred also tite on him with nyth & *onde*.

R. Brunne, p. 237.

"with the utmost malice and vehemence ;" Gl. Hearne adds, "It is a French word, signifying a wave which goes with force." But it is merely a metaph. use of the word primarily signifying breath, spirit. Isl. *ande*, *ond* ; Su.-G. *ande* ; A.-S. *ond*. G. Andr. derives the Isl. word from Heb. *אנח*, *anahh*, suspiravit, genuit, Lex. p. 12.

A. Bor. *yane*, the breath ; *y* being prefixed, like A.-S. *ge*.

To AYND, AINDE, EAND, v. n. To breathe upon.

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs.

"For ane familiar example, *Spirat, ergo vivit*, as I wald say, he *aindee, ergo* he lues." Reasoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, E. ii. a.

2. To expire, without including the idea of inspiration ; to breathe upon.

"Efter his resurrection—he *candit* on thame and said :—*Ressaue ye the haly spreit*." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catech. Fol. 133, b.

3. To blow upon, as denoting the action of the air.

"Gif thay fynd thair eggis *ayndit* or twichit be men, thay leif thaym, and layis eggis in ane othir place." Bellend. Descr. Alb. ch. xi. Ejus anhelitu et afflatu vel leviter imbuta, Booth.

Hence *aynding*, breathing ; and *aynding stede*, a breathing-place.

The donk nicht is almaist rollit away,
And the feirs orient wil that I withdraw ;
I feile the *aynding* of his horsis blaw.

Doug. Virgil, 152, 34.

Thare may be sene ane throll, or *aynding stede*,
Of terribil Pluto fader of hel and dede.

Ibid, 227, 41. *Spiracula*, Virg.

Isl. *and-a*, Su.-G. *and-as*, respirare. Ihre views the verb as formed from the noun ; and it is evident that the latter is much more frequently used with us than the former. Su.-G. *and-as* often signifies to die. Hence are formed Isl. *undlut* expirare, and Su.-G. *aendalykt*. V. INLAKE.

AINLIE, adj. Familiar, not estranged ; Selkirks ; given as synon. with *Innerly*.

This might seem to be radically the same with Su.-G. *wenlig*, familiar. But, as *ainlie* is viewed as synon. with *innerly*, which signifies affectionate, I would prefer Isl. *einlaeg-r*, sincerus, ingenuus ; if it be not merely from *ain*, our own, and *lie*, q. attached to what is viewed as one's own.

AINS, adv. Once. V. ANIS. . .

AINSELL, Own self, used as a s. S.

"They are wonderfu' surprised, no doubt, to see no crowd gathering binna a wheen o' the town bairns that had come out to look at their *ainselfs*." Reg. Dalton, i. 193.

AYNDLESSE, adj. Breathless, out of breath.

Quhile to quhile fra,
Thai clamb into the crykys sua,
Quhile half the crag thai clumbyn had ;
And thar a place thai fand sa brad
That thai mycht syt on anerly.
And thai war *handles* and wery ;
And thair abud thair *aynd* to ta.

Barbour, x. 609. MS.

But in edit. 1620, instead of *handles* it is *ayndlesse*, which is undoubtedly the true reading, for the sense requires it, as well as the connexion with the following line. The effect of climbing up a steep rock, that on which the castle of Edinburgh stands, is here expressed. It may be observed, that there are various evidences that the edit. 1620 was printed from a MS. different from that written by Ramsay, and now in the Adv. Library.

AY QUHAIR, adv. Wheresoever.

"Bot all the gudis *ay quhair* they be fundin, to pay the said yield, baith the taxatioun, baith of Clerkis, Baronis, and Burgesses." Act Ja. I., 1424, c. 11, Ed. 1566.

This ought to be written as one word, being merely A.-S. *ahwar*, ubicunque, "in any place, wheresoever ;" Sommer. It is also written *aeghwaer*. Can this be from *a*, *aa*, semper, and *hwar*, *hwaer*, ubi ?

AIR, AYR, AR, ARE, adv. 1. Before, formerly.

In Sanct Jhonstoun, disgysyt can be fair
Till this woman the quhilk I spak of ayr.

Wallace, iv. 704. MS.

— The Cliffurd, as I sade ar,
And all his rout, rebuty war.

Barbour, xii. 335. MS.

There was ane hiddnous battall for to sene,
As thar nane vthir bargane are had bene.

Doug. Virgil, 53, 45.

O. E. *are*, before, R. Glouc., R. Brunne.

2. Early. *Very air*, very early in the morning, S. *Airer* and *airest* are used as the comp. and superl.

It is a common proverb, "An air winter's a sair winter," S.

AIRNESS, s. The state of being early, S. as "the *airness o' the crap*," or harvest.

Of this assege in thare hethyng
The Ingilis oysid to mak karpynge;—

"Come I late, come I late,
"I fand Annot at the yhate."

Wyntoun, viii. 33, 143.

Are morrow, early in the morning.

I irkit of my bed, and mycht not ly,
Bot gan me blis, syne in my wedis dressis :
And for it was *are morrow* or tyme of messis
I hint ane scripture, and my pen furth tuke ;
Syne thus began of *Virgil* the twelt buke,

Doug. Virgil, 404, 34.

i.e. "about the time of prayer or saying mass," A.-S. *On aer morgen*, primo mane, Bed. 5, 9. Moes-G. *air*; A.-S. *aer*; Alem. *er*; Belg. *eer*; E. *ere*, ante, prius. Moes-G. *air*, and Isl. *aar*, *aur*, also signify tempus matutinum. Ulph. *Filu air this dayis*, Mark. 16, 2. valde matè, or in S. *Fell air* in the day; Junius conjectures that Moes-G. *air* had been formed, and had borrowed its meaning, from Gr. *np*, diluculum, tempus matutinum; so that it might originally signify the first part of the natural day, and be afterwards extended to denote any portion of time preceding another; Gl. Goth. But there is no occasion for having recourse to the Gr. for the root. Su.-G. *ar* signifies the beginning, initium, principium; which is a radical idea.

Ar war allta, tha ecki var;

Principium erat ævi, quon nihil esset.

Voluspa, Str. 3.

Franc., Alem., and Germ. *ur*, although now only used in composition, has precisely the same meaning; as in *urbild*, imago primitiva, *uranen*, proavi, *ursache*, principium, causa originis. It is often used as synon. with Germ. *vor*, before.

AIR, adj. Early, S.

"You wou'd na hae kent fat to mak o' her, unless it had been a gyr-carlen, or to set her up amon' a curn air bearg to fley awa the ruicks." Journal from London, p. 2. i.e. "early barley," that which is sown so early in the season as to be soon ripe.

AIR, s. Expl. "hair, used for a thing of no value."

Ferne luvè, for favour, feir, or feild,
Of riche nor pur to speik suld spair,
For luvè to hienes hes no heild,
Nor lychtlets lawlines ane air,
But puttis all persohns in compair.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 192.

Lord Hailes has most probably given the proper sense of the word. But it may deserve to be mentioned,

that Isl. *aar* denotes the smallest object imaginable. Primitivum *minutissimum quid*, et *το ατομικον* significans; G. Andr.

AIR, AIRE, AYR, AR, s. An oar.

A hundreth shippis, that rather bar and ayr,
To turs thair gud, in hawyn was lyand thar.

Wallace, vii. 1066. MS.

Then schippyt thair, for owtyne mar,
Sum went till ster, and sum till ar,
And rowyt be the ile of But.

Barbour, iii. 576. MS.

O. E. *are*, Ritson's A. M. Rom. A.-S. and Alem. *are*; Isl. *aar*; Dan. *aare*; Su.-G. *ara*, id. Some derive this term from Su.-G. *ar-a*, to plough; as sailing is often metaphorically called, ploughing the waters.

"The tyde of the sea betwixt this yle and Jvra is so violent, that it is not possible to passe it, either by sayle or ayre, except at certane times." Description of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

This is still the pronunciation of the north of S. It occurs in a Prov. applied to one who has too many undertakings, or who engages in a variety of business at once: "He has o'er many *airs* i' the water."

AIR, AIRE, AYR, s. An heir.

And quhen it to the king was tauld
Off Ingland, how thair schup till hauld
That castell, he was all angry;
And callyt his sone till hym in hy,
The eldest, and aperand ayr,
A young bachelor, and stak, and fayr,
Schir Eduard callyt off Carnauerane.

Barbour, iv. 71. MS.

Bot Bruce was knawin weyll ayr off this kyurik,
For he had rycht, we call no man him lik.

Wallace, ii. 355. MS.

Hence *ayrschip*, inheritance.

Anent the *ayrschip* of mouabil gudis, that the *airis* of Barronis, gentillmen, and freholders sall haue, It is statute and ordanit, that the saidis *airis* sall haue the best of ilka thing, and efter the statute of the Burrow Lawis." Acts Ja. III. 1474, c. 66. edit. 1566.

Moes-G. *arbi*; Isl. and Su.-G. *arf*; Alem. *erbe*, *erve*; A.-S. *yrf*; Belg. *oor*; Lat. *haer-es*. The Su.-G. word primarily signifies, terra, *arvum*; and, in a secondary sense, the goods of the soil, fundus una cum edificiis, et quicquid terræ adheret; *hre*. Thus it has been originally applied to landed property, descending by inheritance; as the term *heritage*, which, in our laws, is still opposed to moveable property, extends not only to the land itself, but to all that adheres to the soil.

Sw. *arfskap* exactly corresponds with our term.

AIR, AIRE, AYR, s. An itinerant court of justice, E. Eyre.

That gud man dred or Wallace suld be tane;
For Suthroun ar full sutaille eur ilk man.
A gret dyttay for Scottis thair ordand than;
Be the lawdayis in Dundè set ane Ayr.
Then Wallace wald na langer soiorne thar.

Wallace, i. 275. MS.

"About this time the King went to the south land to the *Airs*, and held justice in Jedburgh." Pitcottie, p. 135.

The judges of such courts are L. B. sometimes called *Justitiiarii itinerantes*. Roger of Hoveden writes, A. 1176, that Henry II. of England appointed tres *Justitiiarii itinerantes*. They are also called *Justitiiarii errantes*; Pet. Blesensis, Ep. 95; sometimes *Justitiiarii itineris*, as in Trivet's Chron. A. 1260, *Justitiiarii itineris de Corona*. By Knyghton, A. 1353, they are designed, *Justitiiarii super la Eyre*. V. Du Cange. In the laws of Rob. III. of Scotland, it is ordained, that the Lords,

having courts of regality, should hold, twice a year, itinera Justitiarum, c. 30, 33.

Skene derives this from *Iter*, which indeed is the Lat. word used in our old laws, and translated *Aire*. Skinner prefers Fr. *aire*, a way. It would appear that we have borrowed the term from the English; and that they had it immediately from the Fr. For we find it in use among them from the time of the Conquest. Pur ceo que la comunen fine et amercement de tout le countie en *aire* des justices pur faux jugementz, &c. Will. I. ca. 19. Rastell. Fol. 238, b.

AIR, s. A very small quantity, Orkn.

This has every appearance of being a very ancient Goth. term. Gudm. Andr. gives Isl. *dr*, *aar*, as an Isl. or Goth. primitive, conveying 'the very same idea. Minutissimum quid, et *ro* *drupor* significans;—atomon, et unitatem, seriei principium.—*Aar* insuper vocamus atomos in radiis solaribus, per fenestram domus illabentes. Lex. p. 15. Pulvis minutissimus, atomus in radiis solaribus; Haldórson. "Principium rerum ante creationem. *Ar* var *alda*, *tha* *ecki* var; Principium erat, cum nihil adhuc esset productum. Edda, Verel. Ind. It has been supposed that the Gr. term *ἀρχή* has had a common origin.

To AIR, v. n. To taste, Orkn.

Apparently to take "a very small quantity," from the *s.* explained above.

AIR, s. A sand-bank, Orkn. Shetl.

"They have also some Norish words which they commonly use, which we understood not, till they were explained; such as *Air*, which signifies a sand-bank." Brand's Zetland, p. 70.

"*Air*, a bank of sand." MS. Explication of some Norish words.

Perhaps the most proper definition is, an open sea-beach. "Most of the extensive beaches on the coast are called *airs*; as *Stour-air*, *Whale-air*, *Bou-air*." Edmonston's Zetl. i. 140.

The power thou dost covet

O'er tempest and wave,

Shall be thine, thou proud maiden,

By beach and by cave;—

Ry stack, and by skerry, by noup, and by voe,

By *air*, and by wick, and by helyer and gio,

And by every wild shore which the northern winds knqw,

And the northern tides lave.

The Pirate, li. 142.

Isl. *cyre*, ora campi vel ripae plana et sabulosa. G. Andr. p. 60. *Eyri*, ora maritima. Alias *Eyri* est sabulum, i.e. gross sand or gravel. Verel. Ind. This word, in Su.-G., by a change of the diphthong, assumes the form of *oer*; signifying glareas, locus scrupulosus, whence in composition *stenoer*, our *stanners*. *Oer* also signifies campus, planities sabulosa, circa ripam. V. Ihre in vo.

To AIRCH (pron. q. Airtsh), v. n. To take aim, to throw or let fly any missile weapon with a design to hit a particular object, Roxb. Aberdeens. It is not at all confined to shooting with a bow.

"Shoot again,—and O see to *airch* a wee better this time." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 155.

I can scarcely think that this is corr. from *Airt* or *Airth*, id. It may have been borrowed from the use of the *s.* *Archer*, E. a bowman.

AIRCH, ARCH, s. An aim, Aberd. Roxb.

ARCHER, s. A marksman, Aberd.

AIRCH, AIRGH, (gutt.), adv. Scarcely, scantily, as, "That meat's *airch* dune," i.e. it is not dressed, (whether boiled or roasted), sufficiently, Loth.

A.-S. *earh*, *earhlíce*, remisse. V. AIRGH and ERGH.

AIREL, s. 1. An old name for a flute; properly applied to a pipe made from a reed, Selk. Liddes.

This might seem to be a corr. of *air-hole*, a name which might be given to the instrument, from its structure, by those who knew no other name.

2. Transferred to musical tones of whatever kind, Rox.

The beetle began his wild *air*el to tune,

And sang on the wynde with ane eirysome croon.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 203.

To AIRGH, v. n. To hesitate, to be reluctant, S.

"I *airghit* at keuillyng witho him in that thrawart haughty moodle." *Wint. Ev. Tales*, ii. 41. V. ERGH, ARGH, v.

AIRGH, adj. Expl. "hollow;" and used when anything is wanting to make up the level, Etr. For.

Perhaps it properly means "scarcely sufficient" for any purpose. V. ERGH, scanty.

AIRISH, adj. Chilly, S.

To AIRN, v. a. To smooth, to dress with an iron; *airn'd*, ironed, *s.*

Now the saft maid—
Recks nae, I trow, her want o' rest,
But dinks her out in a' her best,
Wi' weel *airn'd* mitch, an' kirtle clean,
To wait the hour o' twall at e'en.

Picken's Poems, l. 79.

AIRNS, s. pl. Fetters, S. V. IRNĒ.

AIRT, ART, ARTH, AIRTH, s. 1. Quarter of the heaven, point of the compass.

Maistres of woddis, beis to us happy and kynd,
Relief our lang trauell, quhat euer thow be,
And under quhat *art* of the heuin so ble,
Or at quhat *coist* of the world finaly
Sall we arrive, thow teich us by and by.

Doug. Virgil, 23, 22.

In this sense we commonly say, "What *airt's* the wind in?" i.e. From what point does it blow? *Airt* is the general pronunciation in the west of S., *airth* in the Eastern counties.

2. It is used, by a slight deflection from what may be accounted its primary sense, to denote a particular quarter of the earth, or one place as distinguished from another.

Thus, in the passage already quoted, "*coist* of the world," or earth, is distinguished from "*art* of the heuin." It often occurs in this sense.

Wallace answered, said, Westermar we will,
Our kyne ar slayne, and that me likis ill;
And othir worthi mony in that *art*;

Will God I leiffe, we sall us wreke on part.

Wallace, l. 309. MS.

Yit, for the lytle quantance that we had,
Sen that I se the in sturt sa straightly stad,
Quhairever thow ga, in eird or art,
With the, my freind, yet sall I never part.

Priests of Peblis, p. 48.

Thow suld have sene, had thou bidden in yone *airt*,
Quhat wise yon hevenlie company conversit.

— I purposit ever till have duelt in that *art*.

Palace of Honour, iii. st. 83, 91.

3. Used in a general sense, like E. *hand*, *side*, &c.

"If all I have donè and said, to this purpose, were yet to do—I would desire it as my mercy to do it again, and say it again, and that with some more edge and fervour, in the foresight of all that hath followed of sorrow and reproach from all *airths*." M'Ward's *Contendings*, p. 215.

On every art is sometimes used in the same sense in which we say, *on every hand*, or *on all sides*.

Thair is within an lle inuironit on athir part,

To breke the storme, and wallis on *euery art*,

Within the wattir, in ane bosom gais.

Doug. Virgil, 13, 7.

"This Donald gathered a company of mischievous cursed limmers, and invaded the King in every *arth*, wherever he came, with great cruelty." *Pittcottie*, p. 55.

"We expect good news from that *airth*." *Baillie's Lett.* ii. 55.

Hardyng is the only E. writer, who, as far as I have observed, uses this word. Nor is it unlikely that he learned it from the Scots, during his residence among them. For it seems very doubtful, whether we ought to lay more stress on his using this term, as a proof of its being old E., than on his testimony with respect to the many vouchers he pretended to have found in this country, of its being all along dependent on the English crown. But let us hear John himself:

This Galaad then rode forth, with his route,
At every way he made a kn,
To tyme thei were al seuerally gone out,
And none with hym; so eche one had thei part:
And gif any met another at any *art*,
Hys rule was so, he should his felowe tell
His aduentures, what so that hym befell.

Chronicle, F. 69, b.

The singular orthography of the term might of itself induce a suspicion, that the use of it was an innovation.

This word has been generally derived from Ir. and Gael. *aird*, quarter, cardinal point, a coast; as *on aird shoir*, from the Eastern quarter. Thus, Sir J. Sinclair says: "The verb *art* is probably derived from the Gaelic *aird*, a coast or quarter. Hence the Scots also say, *What art!* for *What quarter does the wind blow from!*" *Observ.* p. 26. *Arctus* being the name given in Lat. to the two famous constellations called the *bears*, near the North Pole, which is designed *Polus Arcturus*; this might seem to be the origin of our word. This being also that quarter to which the eye of the astronomer or traveller is directed, it might be supposed that this at length gave name to all the rest. It might seem to confirm the conjecture, that C. B. *arth* signifies a *bear* (Lhuyd); and to complete the theory, it might also be supposed that the Provincial Britons borrowed this designation from the Romans.

The Gothic, however, presents claims nearly equal. Germ. *ort*, place; *die 4 orte oder gegenden des Erdbodens*, the four regions or parts of the earth. *Wart* also has the sense of *locus*; *warts*, *werts*, versus locum. Wachter derives *ort*, as signifying towards, from *werts*, which has the same senso. Verel. renders Isl. *vart*, versus plagas orbis; *Nordan-vart*, versus Septentrionem. Belg. *oörde*, a place or quarter. These are all evidently allied to Moes-G. *wairtha*, versus; ut, Orientem, Occidentem versus; in connection with

which Junius mentions A.-S. *eastbeard*, *west-weard*; Goth. Gl.

The Isl. employs another word in the sense of *airth* or quarter, which can scarcely be thought to have any affinity, unless it should be supposed that *r* has been softened down in pronunciation. This is *aet*, *att*, plur. *atter*; *altha aetter*, octo plagae; *i sudur aett*, to the south; *i nordri aett*, towards the North.

To AIRT, ART, v. a. 1. To direct; to mark out a certain course; used with respect to the wind, as blowing from a particular quarter, S.

"That as to what course ships or boats would take to proceed up the river, would, in his opinion, depend upon the mode by which their progress was actuated, either by pulling, rowing, or sailing, and as the wind was *airted*." *State, Fraser of Fraserfield*, 1805, p. 192.

2. To give direction, or instruction, in order to find out a certain person or place, or any other object. It properly respects the act of pointing out the course one ought to hold, S.

"To *art* one to any thing; to direct or point out any thing to one." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 26.

As the verb is not used by our ancient writers, it has certainly been formed from the noun. *Art* occurs as a v. in O. E.; and might at first view be considered as the same with this. But it is quite different, both as to meaning and origin.

— My poore purs and peynes stronge
Have *artid* me speke, as I spoken have.
— Neede hath no lawe, as that the Clerkes trete:
And thus to crave *artilth* me my neede.

Hoccleve, p. 53, 56.

When I was young, at eightene yeare of age,
Lusty and light, desirous of plessaunce,
Approching on full saddle and ripe courage,
Loue *arted* me to do my obeerance,
To his estate, and done him obeisaunce,
Commaunding me the Court of Loue to see,
Alite beside the mount of Citharee.

Chaucer, Court of Love, i. 46.

Tyrwhitt renders the word, *constrain*, which indeed seems to be its natural meaning in all the three passages quoted; from Lat. *arcto*, id. To these we may add another in prose.

"In France the people salten but little meat, except their bacon, and therefore would buy little salt; but yet they be *artyl* (compelled) to buy more salt than they would." Fortescue on Monarchy, ch. 10. V. Ellis, Spec. E. P. i. 314.

Ah, gentle lady, *airt* my way
Across this langsome, lancelly moor;
For he wha's dearest to my heart
Now waits me on the western shore.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 147.

He *erted* Colly down the brae,
An' bade him scour the flats.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 51.

3. To direct as to duty.

"I perceive that our vile affections—cling too heavily to me in this hour of trying sorrow, to permit me to forget of my ain duty, or to *airt* you to yours." Heart M. Loth. ii. 185–6.

"After this discovery of a possibility to be saved, there is a work of desire quickened in the soul.—But sometimes this desire is *airted* amiss, whilst it goeth out thus, 'What shall I do that I may work the works of God?'" Guthrie's Trial, p. 89.

4. To AIRT on, v. a. To urge forward; pointing out the proper course, Galloway.

—Sp the steep the herd, wi' akin' shanks,
Pursues the fremmit yowe; and now and then
Eris on the tird tike with "Sheep awa, a, d'!"
Ibid, p. 24.

5. To **AIRT out**. To discover after diligent search; as, "I *airtit* him out;" I found him after long seeking, Roxb.

ARTE is used in the same sense by old Palgrave, Fo. iii. F. 152, b. "I *arte*, I constrayne [Fr.] Je constrains:—I maye be *searcted* that I shall be fayne to do it," &c.

AIRT and PART. V. ART.

AIR-YESTERDAY, s. The day before yesterday, Banffs. **V. HERE-YESTERDAY.**

AIR-YESTREEN, s. The night before last, Galloway. **V. as above.**

AISLAIR, adj. Polished, S.

"A mason can nocht hew ane euin *aislair* without direction of his rewill." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 5, a.

AISLAR-BANK, s. A reddish-coloured bank, with projecting rocks in a perpendicular form, as resembling ashlar-work, Roxb.

AISMENT, AYSAMENT, s. Used in the same sense with *E. easement*, as denoting assistance, accommodation.

"Nane of them sall freebie giue, or for anie price sell, or transport, or carie bowes, arrowes, or anie kind of armour, or horse, or other *aismentis* to the common enemies of our Realme." 2. Stat. Rob. I. Tit. 2. c. 33. *Fr. aisement*, commodum, Dict. Trev.

AIT, Out or Oaten; for it may be viewed either as a *s.* in a state of construction, or as an *adj.*

I the ilk vmquhillis that in the small *ait* rede
Toned my sang, syne fra the woddis yede,
And feildis about taught to be obeysand,
Thocht he war gredy, to the bissy husband,
Ane thankfull werk made for the plewman's art,
Bot now the horrible sterne dedis of Marte.

Doug. Virgil, 12, 20.

AITs, s. pl. Oats, S.

The corns are good in Blainshes;
Where *ait*s are fine, and said by kind,
That if ye search all thorough
Mearns, Buchan, Mar, nane better are
Than Leader Haughs and Yarrow.

Ridson's S. Songs, ii. 121, 122.

A.-S. *ata*, *ate*, id. *Hafre* is the word used, in the same sense, in the Germ. and Scandinavian dialects. One might almost suppose, that as this grain constituted a principal part of the *food* of our ancestors, it had hence received its name. For *Isl. at* signifies the act of eating, and the pl. *aete*, food in general, *pabula*, *præda*, G. Andr. A.-S. *æt* has the same meaning; *edulium*, Lye. It has the diphthong, indeed, whereas *ate*, *avena*, is without it. But this is not material; as *a* and *æ* are commonly interchanged in A.-S.

Wild aits, bearded oat-grass, S. *Avena fatua*, Linn.

The beard of this plant, I am informed, is exquisitely sensible to moisture; and hygrometers are often constructed of it.

AITEN, adj. Oaten, S.

Pan playing on the *aiten* reed
And shepherds him attending,
Do here resort their flocks to feed,
The hills and haughs commending.
Ridson's S. Songs, ii. 120.

AIT, s. A custom, a habit; especially used of a bad one, Mearns.

Isl. aede, ædi, indoles, moi.

AITEN, s. A partridge, Selkirks.

As the term *hoen* or *han*, denoting either a cock or hen, is the final syllable of the name of this bird in various languages, (as Teut. *feldthun*, Belg. *roephoen*, Su.-G. *rapphan*), *Aiten* may be q. *ait-hen*, or the fowl that feeds among oats. This bird has an A.-S. name with a similar termination; *erac-henne*, *perdrix*, a partridge, Somner. Su.-G. *aaker-hoena*, id. q. an *acre*, or *feld-hen*.

AIT-FARLE, s. One of the compartments of a cake of oat-bread, S.

Two pints o' weel-boilt solid sowins,
Wi' whanks o' gude *ait-farle* cowins,—
Wad scarce hae ser't the wretch.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 91. **V. FARLE.**

AITSEED, s. 1. The act of sowing oats, S.

"That the Session and College of Justice salbegin—vpoun the first day of Nouember yeirlic, and sall sitt—quhill the first day of Merche nixt thairafter; and that the hail moneth of Merche salbe vacance for the *aitseed*." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 447. **V. BEIRSEID.**

2. The season appropriated for sowing oats, S.

"Quhan did that happen?" "During the *aitseed*."

AITH, AITHIE, s. Oath. **V. ATHE.**

AITH, or AIFTLAND, s. That kind of land called *infield*, which is made to carry oats a second time after barley, and has received no dung, Ang. Perhaps from A.-S. *aeft*, iterum.

AITH-HENNES, s. pl. seems to signify *Heath-hens*, as being bred on the *heath*.

"Na man sall sell or buy any—Murefowles, Blackcocks, *Aith-hennes*, Termiganes,—[or] any sic kinde of fowles commonlie used to be chased with Hawks, vnder the paine of ane hunder pounds to be incurred, alsweil be the buyer as the seller." Ja. VI. Parl. 16. c. 23. Skene's Pec. Crimes, tit. 3. c. 3.

AITLIFF CRAP, s. In the old husbandry, the crop after bear or barley, Ayrs.

This has been derived from *Ait*, oats, and *Lifft*, to plow, q. v. It is, however, written *Oat-leave* by Maxwell. **V. BEAR-LEAVE.**

AIVER, s. A he-goat, after he has been gelded. Till then he is denominated a *buck*. Sutherland.

This is evidently from a common origin with *Hebrun*, id. q. v.

AIVERIE, adj. Very hungry, Roxb.; a term nearly obsolete. **V. YEVEERY.**

AIXMAN, *s.* 1. A hewer of wood, Sutherland.

2. One who carries an *axe* as his weapon in battle.

"That every *aixman* that has nowthir spere nor bow na hafe a targe of tree or leder," &c. Parl. Ja. III. 1481, Ed. 1814, p. 132, *axman*, Ed. 1566.

"This laird of Balmamoone was captaine of the *aixmen*, in whois handis the hail hope of victorie stood that day." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 106.

AIX-TRE, *s.* An axletree, S.

"Item, twa gross culverinis of found, mountit upoun their stokis, quheillis and *aixtreis*, garnisit with irne, having thre tymmer wadgis." Coll. Inventories, A. 1566, p. 166. V. AX-TREE.

AYSYAMENT. V. AISMENT.

AIZLE, *s.* A hot ember. V. EIZEL.

AKYN, *adj.* Oaken. *Akyn* tymmer, oaken timber; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538. V. AIKEN.

— Bessy with wedgis he
Stude schidand aue fouresquare *akyn tre*.
Doug. Virgil, 225, 27.

ALAIGH, *adv.* Below, in respect of situation, not so high as some other place referred to, Selkirks.; from *on* and *laigh*, low.

ALAIS, *s. pl.* Alleys.

Fortrace and Werk that was without the toun,
Thai brak and brynt and put to confusoun:
Hagis, *alais*, be lawbour that was thar,
Fulyeit and spilt, thai wald no froit spar.
Wallace, ii. 21. MS.

ALAK, Wallace, viii. 1407. V. LAK.

ALAKANEE, *interj.* Alas, Ayrs.

The cheeriest swain that e'er the meadows saw;
Alakanee!—is Robin gane awa!
Proben's Poems, 1788, p. 20.

The first part of the word is evidently E. *alack*, alas.
The second resembles Su.-G. *aj oh*! and *naa* verily.

ALAGUST, *s.* Suspicion. V. ALLAGUST.

ALAMONTI, *s.* The storm-finch, a fowl, Orkn.

"The storm-finch (*procellaria pelagica*, Linn. Syst.) our *alamonti*, is very frequently seen in the friths and sounds." Barry's Orkney, p. 302.

The name seems of Ital. extract, from *ala* a wing, and *monte*, q. the bird that still mounts, or keeps on its wing, agreeing to a well-known attribute of this animal.

"For trial sake chopped straw has been flung over, which they would stand on with expanded wings; but were never observed to settle on, or swim in the water." Penn. Zool. p. 553, 554. V. ASSILAG, the name of this bird in St. Kilda.

R. *Alamotti*, as in Neill's Tour, p. 197. It is pron. q. *alamoutie* or *alamootie*. It may be from Ital. *ala* a wing, and *moto* motion, q. "ever moving;" or, if a Goth. origin be preferred, it might be deduced from *alle* omnis, and *mota* occurrere, q. "meeting one every where."

ALANE, **ALLANE**, *adj.* Alone.

Hys Douchtyr succede sall in his sted,
And hald hye herytage hyr *alane*.
Wynfoun, VIII. 4. 323.

This, as Mr. Macpherson has observed, is equivalent to *her lang*, in modern S.

— Quhat wene ye is thar nane,
That euir is worth bot he *allane*!
Barbour, xv. 414, MS.

"Commonlie, gif a man sleepis in sinne, and rysis not in time, ane sinne will draw on another: for there is neuer a sin the *alane*; but ay the mair greate and heinous that the sinne be, it hes the greater and war sinnes following on it." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacrament, 1590. Sign. O. 8. b.

Alem. *alain*; Germ. *allein*; Belg. *alleen*; Su.-G. *allena*, adv. alone. The word, however varied in form, is evidently from *all* and *ain*, *ein*, *een*, one; q. entirely one, one and no more. Wachter has justly observed, that in the ancient dialects, the same word denotes *one* and *alone*, without any difference. Thus in Gloss. Keron., *einer* occurs in the sense of *unus*, *eina* for *sola*, and *einen* solum. We may add, that Moes-G. *ains* signifies both *unus* and *solus*.

ALANERLIE. V. ALLANERLY.

ALANG, **ALANGS**, *prep.* Alongst, S.

He het me *alangs* the backbane,—he struck me on the backbone. It conveys the idea of a longitudinal stroke, or one affecting a considerable portion of the object that is struck.

Su.-G. *laange*, id.

ALASTER, **ALISTER**, *s.* A common abbreviation of the name *Alexander*, especially in the countries bordering on the Highlands, S.

"*Alister* Sandieson," &c. Spalding, i. 166.
Alaster an' a's coming.—*Jacobite Relics*, i. 151.

ALAREIT. V. LAREIT.

ALARS; *Alars yet*.

—Vapours hote richt fresche and weill ybet:
Dulce of odour, of flouur maist fragrant,
The sluer droppis on dasels distillant:
Quhilk verdour branches our the *alars yet*,
With smoky sence the mystis reflectant.
Palace of Honour, Prol. St. 2. edit. 1579.

This may signify, the *yet* or gate overspread with the branches of the *alder*; or the gate made of this tree: A.-S. *alr*; Su.-G. *al*; Alem. *elira*, id.; Su.-G. *alar*, of or belonging to the alder-tree. I suspect, however, that it is *not* the *alder*, but the *elder* that is meant. For as the *elder* or *bore-tree* is still by the superstitious supposed to defend from witchcraft, it was formerly a common custom to plant it in gardens. In many it is preserved to this day. It is probable, therefore, that the allusion is to this tree; and that for greater security, the trunk of it might be used for supporting the garden-gate, if this itself was not also made of the wood. Belg. *holler*, id. I dare not assert, however, that *alars* may not here signify *common* or *general*, q. the gate which opened into the whole garden. In this case, it would be the same with *allaris*, q. v.

ALAVOLEE, *adv.* At random. V. ALLAVOLIE.

ALAWE, *adv.* V. LAWE.

ALBLASTRIE, *s.*

There sawe I dresse him, new out of hant,

The clymbare gayte, the elk for *alblastrie*.
King's Quair, c. v. st. 5.

"What the meaning of the quality expressed by *alblastrye* is, I cannot find out. The colour of this animal is dark grey;" Tytler. *Alblastrye* seems to signify the exercise of the cross-bow. Can the expression refer to the *clace* of the elk, or the arrows of a larger kind, as those shot from the *cross-bow*, employed by its pursuers for killing it? V. AW-BLASTER.

ALBUIST, conj. Though, albeit, Ang.

— Shortayne unto our glen,
Seeking a hership, came yon unko men;
An' our ain lads, *albuist* I say't mysell,
But guided them richt cankerdly and snell.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit. p. 62.

This seems the same with E. *albeit*, or formed like it from *all*, *beis* often used for *be*, and *it*. *Piece* is merely the common abbreviation of *albuist*. V. *PIECE*, and *ABEES*.

ALCOMYE, s. Latten, a kind of mixed metal still used for spoons.

E. *alchemy*; *accornie spoons*, spoons made of alchymy, S. Bor.

From thens vnto his chalmere went he syne,
About his schulderis assayis his hawbrek fyne,
Of burnist male, and shyndand rymche
Of fynest gold and *quhillis* alchymche.
I.e. of a whitish colour.

Doug. *Virgil*, 409, 28.

It has received this name, as being the result of a chemical preparation. V. *LATTOUN*.

ALD, ALDE, AULD, adj. 1. Old, S. Yorks. Westmorel.

Bot as I fynd Phyllip the *alde*
Wes the Emperoure, that tuke
Fyrst Crystyndome, as sayis oure buke.

Wyntoun, v. 9. 14.

Furth of the chyn of this ilk hasard *auld*,
Crete fluidis ischis, and styf iseschokillis cauld,
Dounne from his sterne and grisly berd hyngis.

Doug. *Virgil*, 108, 29.

Ald is used by R. Brunne in the same sense. A.-S. *æld*; Alem., Franc., Germ. and Præcop. *alt*.

Mr. Tooke derives E. *eld*, *old*, from A.-S. *yld-an*, *ild-an*, to remain, to stay, to continue, to last, &c. Divers. Purley, ii. 198, 199. The v. is also written *æld-ian*. It would seem, however, that the etymon ought to be inverted. Alem. *alt-en* corresponds to A.-S. *æld-ian*, and signifies *prolongare*; as if formed from the idea of age or long life. The primitive sense of Alem. *alt* is *cretus*, *adultus*, denoting a person grown-up, or come to maturity; being merely the part. past of *al-en*, to grow, *orescere*. V. Wachter in vo. This is undoubtedly the same with Isl. *al-a*, to nurse, also to fatten; *enutrire*, *saginare*. Hence Verel. derives *ald-r* proles, liberi, and Moes-G. *aldis*, generatio, ætas.

2. Often used as characterising what is deemed quite unreasonable or absurd; always as expressive of the greatest contempt, S.

As "Here's an *auld* wark about naething;"—"Please to draw off your party towards Gartartan—You will please grant no leave of absence to any of your troopers—"Here's *auld* ordering and counter-ordering," muttered Garschattachin between his teeth." Rob Roy, iii. 153.

"*Auld to do*," a great fuss or pother. This phrase occurs in an E. form, "So there was *old to do* about ransoming the bridegroom." Waverley, i. 279. V. TO CLEIK THE CUNYIE.

AULD SAIRS. The renewing of old party quarrels or contentions, is called "the ripping up o' *auld sairs*," i.e. old sores, S.

ALDAY, adv. In continuation.

I cast me nocht *alday* to gloiss in gloit,
Or to langar legends that ar prolixit.

Cockelbie *Sow*, v. 813.

Teut. *alle-dage*, quotidie; indies.

ALDERMAN, s. The term formerly used to denote a mayor in the Scottish boroughs.

"Touching the election of officiares in burrowes, as *aldermen*, baillies, and other officiares, because of great contention yearly for the chusing of the samen, throw multitude and clamour of commounes, simple persones: it is thought expedient, that na officiares nor council be continued after the kingis lawes of burrowes, farther then ane yeir." Acts Ja. III. 1469, c. 20. Skene.

"The election of *aldermen*, (afterwards called provosts, and baillies,) is formally wrested from the people of the burghs, upon pretence of avoiding annual clamours." Pinkerton's Hist. Scotland, i. 271.

It occurs in the lists of those called Lords Auditors, A. 1469.

"For the Commissare Walter Stewart *Alderman* of Strivelin—Robert Macbrare *Alderman* of Drumfres." Act. Audit. p. 9.

—"At [That] lettres be wirtin to the *Alderman* & balyeis of Perth to distrenye him thairfor." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 21.

"The magistrate styled provost in some burghs, was denominated *alderman* at Air, so late as 1507. Scotst. Cal." Pink. Hist. ii. 411, N.

The term *ældorman* was, in the times of the Anglo-Saxons, used in a very extensive sense; denoting "a prince, a primate, a noble-man, a duke, an earle, a petty vice-roy;" &c. &c. After the Norman conquest, *Aldermannus civilatis*, sive *burgi*, seems to have been equivalent to *Mayor* or *Provost*. There was also the *Aldermannus Hundredi*, the *alderman* of the *Hundred* or *Wapentake*, apparently corresponding with the modern use of the term in E., as denoting the *alderman* of a *ward*. V. Spelman in vo. The *Provost* of Edinburgh seems to be mentioned for the first time, A. 1482. Pinkerton, ut sup. p. 311. ●

ALEDE, s. Rule. *Ich alede*, each rule.

Fiftene yere ho gan hem fede,
Sir Roband the trewe;
He taught him *ich alede*
Of ich maner of glewe.

Sir *Tristrem*, p. 22.

A.-S. *alæd-an* ducere, to lead.

To ALEGE, v. a. expl. "To absolve from allegiance." Fr. *alleg-er*.

— All his liegis of alkyn greis,
Condittownys, statis, and qualiteis,
Lerit, and lawit, *alegit* he
Of alkyn aith of fewtē.

Wyntoun, ix. 20. 67.

ALENTH, adv. The same with Eng. *length* conjoined with *far*.

1. *To come alenth*, to arrive at maturity, S. B.

2. *To gae far alenth*, to go great lengths, *ibid*.

3. *To be far alenth*, to be far advanced, to make great progress or improvement, *ibid*.

ALERON.

"The hundreth salt Brouage, contenant nine score bollis, Scottis watter met, is reknit to be worth in fraught twentie tunnis Aleron." Balfour's Pract. p. 87.

This word is printed, as if it referred to the name of a place whence the measure had been denominated. But it may be from Fr. *à la ronde*, i.e. in compass, as being measured by bulk: unless we shall suppose an error in orthography for *Orleans* or *Aurelian*. *Le tonneau d'Orleans*, Lat. *Dolium Aurelianense*, is mentioned, Dict. Trev. vo. *Tonneau*.

ALEUIN, *adj.* Eleven.

"Quhen ye hef veil socht the verite, ye sal fynd that it is the false blude that descendit of Sergestes and Engestes (Hengist) quhilk var tua Saxons that cam vitht aleuin thousand Saxons fra thair auen cuntra, to support and supple the kyng of Grit Bertanye, quhilk is nou callit Ingland, quha vas opprest be cruel ciuil veyris." Compl. Scot. p. 133.

"It is sen the tyme of Hierome aleuin houndreth threttie sax yeris." Kennedy, Commendator of Crosraguell, p. 78.

It needs scarcely be observed, that the vowels are frequently interchanged; or, that in old writing *u* is most frequently used where we employ *v*.

ALGAT, ALGATE, ALGATIS, *adv.* 1. Every way.

O Iatye pepil, forsoith I wald algait,
And so had bene fer bettir, wele I wate,
Full lang or now auisit had we be,
Twiching the commoun wele and materis hie.
Doug. Virgil, 372, 30.

2. At all events, by all means.

Beseik him grant vntill his wretchit lufe
This lattir reward, sen all gatis ye wyl fle
Tary quhyll wind blow soft, and stahyl se.
Doug. Virgil, 114, 51.

Tyrwhitt evidently mistakes the sense of this word, as used by Chaucer, when he renders it *always*. He quotes the following passages in support of this sense.

My lord is hard to me and dangerous,
And min office is ful laborious;
And therefore by extortion I leve,
Forsoth I like all that men wul me yeve.
Algates by sleighte or by violence
Fro yere to yere I win all my dispence.
Freres T. v. 7013.

Misquoted in Gloss. as if 7031: i.e. I acquire my sustenance, every way, whether it be by fraud or by force. This exactly corresponds to the first sense.

I damned thee, thou must algate be ded:
And thou also must nedes lese thyn hod.
Somyn. T. v. 7619.

If the poor fellow, in consequence of being condemned, lost his head, he would certainly from that time forward *always* be dead; as after such a loss it is not likely that he would come alive again. But would Chaucer be chargeable with so ridiculous a truism? This seems rather to correspond to the second sense, than to the first; q.d. "It is a done cause with thee; thou must at all events lose thy life." The expression literally means *all ways*, from *all* and *gait*, way, q.v.

Hearne explains it properly as used in this sense;

"To London he wld *alle gate*."

R. Brunne; "to London he would (go) by all means."

ALHALE, ALHALEY, *adv.* Wholly, entirely.

His nauy loist reparellit I but fale,
And his feris fred from the deith alhale.

Doug. Virgil, 112, 52.

From *all* and *hail*, *hale*, whole, q. v.

ALYA, ALLIA, ALLYA, *s.* 1. Alliance.

Sexte full sone Schyr Johnhe [Menteth] gert dycht
Off hys awn kyn, and off *alya* was born,
To this tresoun he gert thaim all be suorn.

Wallace, ii. 991. MS.

The name *Menteth*, however, is supplied from editions. Fr. *allie*, id. The word, as used in this passage in *Wallace*, seems properly to denote alliance by marriage.

"He [Darius] hed of strangearis that var his frendis, and of his *allya*, to the nummer of thre hundreth thousand men!" Compl. S. p. 121. It has been justly observed, that "the Saxon termination *a* is frequently given to a word of Latin origin, which the English has received through the medium of the Saxon;" as *adagia*, an adage, *agonia*, agony. See Gl. Compl. S. The same observation is applicable to some Lat. words immediately borrowed from the Fr.

2. An ally.

"Our said soveraine Lorde has bene diverse times mooved be his dearest brother, cousing, and *allia*, the King of Denmark, and his Embassadours, in his name, sent in this realme; that the said Morning gift might be maid gude, to the Queenes Hienesse, and she entred in reall possession thereof, to her awin proper use." Acts Ja. VI. 1593. c. 191. Murray.

3. It is sometimes used as a plural noun, signifying allies.

"Incontinent all his *allia* and friendis ruschit to harnes." Bellend. Cron. b. vi. c. 1.

ALIAY, *s.* Alliance.

"Mare oure the saidis ambaxiatouris sall haue commissiounes—to renew the haly *aliay*, lig, and confederacioun maid betuix the realmez of Franco and Scotland, lik as has bene obseruit and keptit." Acts Ja. IV. 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 207. *Allya*, Ed. 1566, fol. 79, b.

ALYAND, *part. pr.* Keeping close together.

Thar leyff thai laucht, and past, but delay,
Rycht far *alyand*, in a gud aray;
To Stirlyng com, and wald nocht thar abyd;
To se the north furth than can he ryd.

Wallace, ix. 1965. MS.

i.e. right fairly keeping in a compact, body. Fr. *alli-er*, to join, to knit, to confederate; jungere, conjungere, sociare. Dict. Trev.

To ALYCHT, *v. a.* To enlighten.

The nixt day following, with his lamp bricht
As Phebus did the ground or erth *alicht*—
Full euill at eis quhen Dido on this kynd
Spak to her sister, was of the samyn mynd.

Doug. Virgil, 99, 28.

A.-S. *alilt-an*, illuminare; *alightmysee*, illuminatio.

ALIENARE, *s.* A stranger.

Gyf that thou sekis ane *alienare* vnknaw,
To be thy maich or thy gud sone-in-law—
Here ane lytill my fantasy and consate.

Doug. Virgil, 219, 32.

Lat. *alien-us*.

To ALIE, *v. a.* To cherish, to nurse, to pettle, Shetl.

From Isl. *alae* alere, gignere, parere, pascere; in pret. *el*; whence *elde* foetus, item *pastura*, agnatio, *alín* natus, agnatus; G. Andr. p. 8. He views this

as allied to Heb. *ṭā*, *yalad* foetus. There can be no doubt of its affinity to Lat. *al-ere*. The Goth. *v.* seems to point out the origin of *ald*, S. *eldin*, feuel, q. what nourishes flame. For *Ihre* gives accendere as the primary sense of Su.-G. *al-a*, of which *gignere* and *saginare* are viewed as secondary senses. Ulphilas uses *alidan stur* for the "fatted calf."

ALIE, *s.* 1. The abbreviation of a man's name. Acts 1585, iii. 393.

2. Of the female name *Alison*; sometimes written *Elie*, *S.*

ALIMENT, *s.* A forensic term denoting the fund of maintenance which the law allows to certain persons, *S.*

"In this case the *aliment* was appointed to continue till the majority or marriage of the daughters, which ever should first happen." Ersk. Inst. B. i. tit. 6. §58, N.

To **ALIMENT**, *v. a.* To give a legal support to another, *S.*

"Parents and children are reciprocally bound to *aliment* each other. In like manner, liferenters are bound to *aliment* the heirs, and creditors their imprisoned debtors, when they are unable to support themselves." Bell's Law Dict. i. 25.

ALISON, *s.* A shoemaker's awl, Shetl. *V. ELSEN.*

ALIST. To come *alist*, to recover from faintness or decay; applied both to animals and vegetables. The expression is used with respect to one recovering from a swoon, *S. Bor.*

I bade you speak, but ye nae answer made;
And syne in haste I lifted up your head:
But never a sinacle of life was there;
And I was just the neist thing to despair.
But well's my heart that ye are come *alist*.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 15.

Isl. *chlost* denotes the dawn of day, diluculum jam invalens, G. Andr.; from *a*, corresponding to *on*, and *lios*, light. Whether there be any affinity, is uncertain. A word, originally denoting the return of day, might without a violent transition be used to denote the revival of decayed objects.

This may be merely the A.-S. part. pa. *alysed*, liberatus, from *alys-an* liberare, redimere; q. freed from faintness or decay, restored to a better state.

ALYTE, *adv.* A little.

Yit will the Deith *alyte* withdraw his dart,
All that lyeis in my memoriall,
I sall declair with trew vntenyseit hart.

Lyndsay's *Warkis*, 1592, p. 210.

It is also used in O.-E. *V. AIRT*, *v.* and *LITE*.

ALJE, *interj.* Ah, alas.

All my hart, ay this is my sang, &c.

All my Loue, leife, mee not, &c.

Poems, 16th Cent. p. 130, 206.

Probably it has been written with the large *w*, *aw*, which in MSS. can scarcely be distinguished from double *l*.

ALL AT ALL, *adv.* On the whole; Chaucer, *id.*

Ane herd of hertis is more strong *at all*,
Havand ane lion aganis the houndis foure,
Than herd of lionis arrayit in battall,
Havand ane hert to be thair governoure.

Bellend. *Proheme*, cvii. Edit. 1821.

And thi scharpe figurate sang Virgiliane,
So wisely wrocht vythoutyne word in vane,
My wauering wit, my cunning febill *at all*,
My mynd misty, ther may not mys aue fall.

Doug. *Virg.* 3. 34.

ALLAGRUGOUS, *adj.* Grim, ghastly, *S. B.*

"She looked sae *allagrugous* that a body wou'dna hae car'd to meddle wi' her." Journal from London, p. 7.

This might be formed from *all* or Moes.-G. *alla*, and *grugous*, q. all ghastly. In the West of S. *malagrugous* is used in the same sense, q. v.

ALLAGUST, *s.* 1. Suspicion.

"Fan they saw us a' in a bourach, they had some *allagust* that some mishanter had befa'n us." Journal from London, p. 5.

2. Disgust, Gl. Shirr.

Qui. q. *all agast*? or, as Fr. *goust*, *gout*, is used metaphorically in the sense of exstimatio, judicium, it may be from the phrase *a le goust*, has a taste or smack of anything.

To **ALLAYA**, *v. a.* To ally.

"Than throcht that grit benefice that ye hef schauen to them of ther free vil & vitht aue guide mynde, thai vil *allaya* them vitht you, quhilk sal cause ferme and perpetual pace to be betuix Rome and Samuete." Compl. S. p. 156. Fr. *alli-er*, *id.*

ALLAKEY, *s.* An attending servant, a lackey.

"Deponis the day libelled he saw George Craig-ingelt and Walter Cruikschanck *allakey* standing in the yaird with drawin swordis." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 211, 212.

"And saw at that tyme the erle of Gowrie enter in at the yet with tua drawin swordis, aue in ilk hand: and aue *allakey* put aue steill bonnet on his heid." Ibid. p. 212.

ALLANERLY, *ALANERLIE*, *adj.* Sole; only.

"Besekand thy Hienes thairfore to be sa fauorable, that this berar James our secund and *allanerly* sonne may have targe to leif vnder thy faith & justyce.—And thus we desyre to be obseruat to this oure *allanerly* sonne." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi, c. 15. Qui *unus*—*superstos* est. Boeth.

"Camillus, efter that he had loist his *alanerlie* son in battall of Veos, callit all his cousingis and dere freindis,—and demandit thame quhat thay wald do concerning his defence aganis the tribunis of pepil." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 447.

"That aue *alanerly* sesing to be takin at the said principale chymnes sall stand and be sufficient sesing for all and sindry the laudis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

ALLANERLIE, *ALANERLY*, *ALLENARLY*, *adv.* Only, *S.*

"The precius germe of your nobilite, bringis nocht furth, *alanerly*, branchis ande tendir leyuia of vertu: bot as veil it bringis furth salutiffere & hoilsum frute of honour." Compl. S. p. 1.

"Deforcement in poynding, and the playes of the Crowne, pertaines to the King's court *allanerlie*." Reg. Maj. B. 4. c. 27. Tit.

"It pertains to God *allanerlie* to know the inward thoughts and hearts of men." Pitcottie, p. 58.

The ingenious author of the Gl. to Compl. S. says, "quas. *alanely*." But the word is comp. of *all* and *anerly*, only, q.v. This, accordingly, had at times been anciently written as two words; as in the following passage:

Men sayis that ma schippis than sua
Pressayt that tym the toun to ta:
Bot for that thar wes brynt bot ane,
And the engynour tharin wes tane;
Her befor mentiouan maid I
Bot off a schip *all anerly*.

Barbour, xvii. 470.

This is printed according to the MS.

ALL ANYS, *adv.* Together, in a state of union.

Kyndnes said, Yha, thai ar gud Scottismen.
Than Will said, Nay; werytē thou may ken;
Had thai bene gud, *al anys* we had beyn;
Be reson heyr the contrar now is seyn.

Wallace, x. 225. MS.

Edit. 1648,

All in one we had been.

All anys seems literally to signify, *all of one*; from A.-S. *ance*, the genit. of *an*, unus.

ALLARIS, ALLERIS. Common, universal, an old genit. used adjectively.

The lordis gawe assent thare-til,
And ordanyt with thaire *allar*is will,
That Inglis suld the Scottis prys,
And thai thaim on the samyn wys.
Wyntown, viii. 35. 178.

Thus argewe thai ernstlye wone *oftais*;
And syn to the samyn forsuth thai assent hale;
That sen it nychlit Nature, thair *alleris* maistris,
Thai coud nocht trete but entent of the temperale.
Howlate, i. St. 22. MS.

Instead of *offis*, as in Ed. Pink. it is *oftais* in MS. "Their *alleris* maistris" is literally, the mistress of them all. From A.-S. *allera*, genit. plur. of *all*, omnis; Gloss. Keron. *allero*, *alleru*, omnium; Belg. *aller*, id.

Aller, or *alre*, is used in Old E. with more propriety than *allar*is, and in the same sense. It is said of Erle Godwin, that he

—Let smyte of her *alre* heuedys, & made a reufol dom;
i.e. he caused them all to be beheaded. R. Glouc. p. 327.

—Ye be but members, and I aboue al
And sith I am your *allerhede*, I am your *allerhede*.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 111. a.

"As I am the head of you all, I am your common health, or the source of your prosperity." V. ALLER.

ALLA-VOLIE, ALLEVOLIE, *adj.* Giddy, volatile. "An *alle-volie* chield," a volatile fellow, S. V. the following word.

ALLA-VOLIE, ALLE-VOLIE, *adv.* At random.

Ane faith perfumit with fyne folle,
And mony vain word *alla-volie*;
Thy prayer is not half sa holle,
House-lurdane, as it semis.

Philotus, st. 111.

"I spake it quite *allevolie*," S. I spoke it at random. It is sometimes written entirely in the Fr. form.

"This again increased the numbers of the people in arms at the meetings; and warm persons coming in among them, projects were spoke of *A la volee*, and some put upon courses they at first had no view of, nor design to come to." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 41.

On the voley, O. E. id.

What we speak on the voley begins to work;

We have laid a good foundation.——

"A literal translation of the French phrase *à la volée*, which signifies *at random*, or *inconsiderately*." Note, Massinger, III. 181. s.

ALLAR, ALLER, *s.* The alder, a tree, S.

"In this stratum many roots of large trees are to be found, principally *allar* (alder) and birch." P. Longforgan, Perth. Statist. Acc. xix. 557.

To ALLEGE, *v. n.* To advise, to counsel.

"Sum *allegit* (howbeit victory succedit) to assoiye nocht the chance of fortun only forthis." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 19. *Suaderent*, Boeth.

L. B. *alleg-are*, *mandatis instruere*.

To ALLEGE, *v. a.* To confirm.

"Appius began to rage—sayand—becaus he wald nocht *allege* the law concerning lent money, he wes impediment that na army suld be rasit be auctorite of the senate." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 146. *Jus non dixisset*, Lat.

L. B. *alleg-are*, *ligare*.

ALLEGIANCE, ALLEGEANCE, *s.* Allegation.

—"The lordis ordanis bothe the partijs to haue letres to summond witnes to prufe sic *allegiance* as thai schew before the lordis." Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 34.

"The pursuer pleidit that the former *allegiance* aucht and sould be repellit," &c. Burrow Court, 1591, Melville's Life, i. 257.

ALLEIN, *adj.* Alone, S. B. Germ. id. V. **ALANE**.

To ALLEMAND, *v. a.* To conduct in a formal and courtly style, Ayrs.

"He—presented her his hand, and *allemanded* her along in a manner that should not have been seen in any street out of a king's court, and far less on the Lord's day." Ann. of the Par. p. 308.

Ital. *a la mano*, by the hand; or Fr. *à la main*, readily, nimbly, actively. *Aller à la main*, être d'une égalité de rang, Roquefort.

ALLE-MEN, *adj.* Common, universal.

A bastard shall cum fro a forest,

Not in Yngland borne shall he be,

And he shal wyn the gre for the best,

Alle men leder of Bretan shal he be.

True Thomas, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 38.

That this is the sense appears from what follows:

Truly to wyrke he shalbe boun,
And *all* leder of Bretans shal he be.

i.e. universal leader.

This mode of expression is common in Su.-G. *Al mena riksens kaer*; Regni communis querela; Chron. Rhythm. p. 181. *Ther hyllade honom alle i maen*; There all gave him homage; ibid. p. 262, ap. Ihre vo. *Men*, publicus. A.-S. *maene*, Alem. *meen*, communis. Teut. *alle man*, omnis homo, *al-ghemeyn*, universus.

ALLER, *adv.* Wholly, entirely, altogether.

In this maner assentyt war
The Barounis as I said yow ar.
And throuch thar *aller* hale assent,
Messingeris till hym thai sent,
That was than in the haly land,
On Saraceny's warrayand.

Barbour, i. 137, MS.

This is merely *Allaria*, *alleria*, used adverbially, without the unnecessary and anomalous use of the termination *ia*, borrowed from the genit. sing., and affixed to the plur. in the same case. *Alder* frequently occurs in R. Brunne's Chron.; as *alder best*, best of all, *alder next*, next of all.

Aller is here used nearly in the same manner as in other Northern languages. "To the superlative," says Sewal in his Belg. Grammar, "is often prefixed *alder* or *aller*, the more to heighten its superlative sense; as *aller-verstandiget*, the most understanding of all;" p. 81. To the same purpose Kilian. *Aller*, Omnium. Superlativis pulchre praeponitur, eorumque significationem adauget haec dictio; ut *allerbeste*, *allerkleynste*, *allermeeeste*. Omnium optimus, minimus, maximus. Germ. *allerhochste*, the most High; *allergelehteste*, the most learned. Sw. *aldra* is also used as a note of the superlative; as, *den adrasakraste utvay*, the securest way; *den adrasakraste flicka*, the most beautiful girl; Widegren. *Aller hale* is a pleonasm; as *hale* or *whole* necessarily includes the idea of *all*. V. ALLARIS.

ALLERIS, *s. pl.* "Allies, confederates," Rudd. But I have observed no passage in Doug. Virgil that can authorise this explanation. Perhaps the learned glossarist mistook the sense of the following:

Lat Latyne pepill sitting by to se,
How myne allane with awerde, in thare presens,
I sall reuenge and end our *alleris* offence.

P. 408. 1.

This Rudd. might view as signifying "the offence given, or injury done, to our *allies*." But it undoubtedly means, "our general offence, the injury done to *all*;" *commune*, Virg. The ingenious editor of the Poems of James I. has fallen into the same mistake, when explaining the following passage:

I will that *Gud Hope* seruand to the be,
Youre *alleris* frende, to let the to murn.

King's Quair, iii. 40.

"Your ally, associate, or confederate." N. V. ALLARIS.

ALLERISH, *adj.* Chilly, rather cold; as, "an *allerish* morning;" synon. "a *snell* morning," Teviotd.

This is undoubtedly the same with ELRISCH, q. v. The sense given above is nearly allied to that marked as 6. "Surly, austere," as regarding the temper.

ALLEVIN, *part. pa.* Allowed, admitted.

In haly legendis have I hard *allevin*,
Ma sanctis of bischoppis, nor freiris, be sic sevin;
Of full few freiris that has bene sanctis I reld.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 25.

Mr. Pinkerton explains this as above, Maitl. P. p. 536, and it is certainly the sense. The origin is A.-S. *alef*, *an*, concedere, permittere.

Su.-G. *loft-a*, permittere, Moes-G. *laub-jan* (in *us-laub-jan*) id.

ALLIA. V. ALYA.

ALLYNS, *adv.* 1. Altogether, thoroughly.

Than thay buskyt to the bynke, beirnis of the best;
The king crounit with gold;
Dukis deir to behold;
Allyns the banerit bold
Gladdit his gest.

Gowan and Gol. i. 18.

Mr. Pinkerton interrogatively explains this *always*. But it seems to signify altogether, thoroughly; Su.-G.

alleingia, *allaengia*, A.-S. *allinga*, *eallenga*, Moes-G. *allis*, id. omnino, prorsus. V. Ihre, i. 82.

2. This is used as signifying, more willingly, rather, Selkirks.

ALLISTER, *adj.* Sane, in full possession of one's mental faculties. "He's no *allister*," he is not in his right mind, Teviotd.

This might seem allied to ALIST, q. v.

ALLKYN, *ALKYN*, *adj.* All kind of.

They still say, *aw kyn kind*, S. Bor. A.-S. *eall-cyn*, *omni-genus*, all kind. V. KYN.

To ALLOCATE, *v. a.* To fix the proportions due by each landholder, in an augmentation of a minister's stipend, S. Synon. to *Local*.

—"The tithes, which are yet in the hands of the lay-titular, fall, in the second place, to be *allocated*." Erskine's Inst. B. ii. t. 10, sec. 51.

ALL OUT, *adv.* In a great degree, beyond comparison.

Allace! virgin, to mekill, and that is syn,
To mekil *all out* sa cruel punyssing
Has thou sufferit certis for sic ane th
Doug. 1

idd. renders this *fully*. But this do express the meaning, as appears from the following

And with that word assemblyt that.
Thai wer to few *all out*, perlay,
With sic a gret rout for to fycht.

Barbour, xv. 146. MS.

Sixty men against four thousand, were *fully* too few.

Quhen that Schyr Jhon Wallace weyll wnderstod,
Do away, he said, tharoff as now no mar:
Yhe did full rycht; it was for our weylfar.
Wysar in weyr ye ar *all out* than I,
Fadyr in armess ye ar to me for thi.

Wallace, v. 981. MS.

All out, q. omne extra, every thing else excluded; nearly the same in sense as *utterly*.

ALLOVER, *prep.* Over and above. *

"Item—two thousand seven hundred and fiftie-four merks: which makes his emolument above twentie-four thousand marks a yeare, by and *allover* his heritable jurisdiction." Culloden Pap. p. 335.

To ALLOW, *v. a.* 1. To approve of, generally with the *prep. of* subjoined.

—"Man *allows* of man, because he sees some good qualities in him, which qualities he never gaue him, for God gaue him them. But when God *allows* of man, he *allows* not for any good thing he sees in him, to moue him to *allow* of him, but all the allowing of God is of free grace." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 55.

This sense must be also viewed as old E., though not mentioned by Johnson. He indeed quotes 1 Thes. ii. 4. as an illustration of the sense "to grant license to, to permit," while it obviously signifies to approve. "But as we were *allowed* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts." There can be no doubt that *δεδοκιμασθε* strictly signifies, "we were approved of."

2. To praise, to commend.

Anone quhen this aimable had endit her speche,
Loud lauchand the laif allowit her meikill.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 53.

Chaucer uses *aloue* in the same sense. This word may have been immediately formed from Fr. *allouer*, to approve; which *Menage* derives from Lat. *allaud-o*. But the true origin is certainly to be sought in the Gothic. V. LOFE.

ALLOWANCE, *s.* Approbation.

"There is a difference betwene the *allowance* of men, when they allow of men, and God when he allowes of men.—His *allowance* of vs was not for any *grace* was in vs.—And so it is the *allowance* of God himselfe that makes man meet to that office." Rollock on 1 Thes. ii. 4, p. 54, 55.

To ALLOWSS, *v. a.* To loose, to release from.

"The officiaris to pass and *allows* the arrestment," &c. *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1541, V. 17.
A.-S. *alys-an*, liberare.

ALLPUIST, APIEST, APIECE, *conj.* Although, S. B.

"The third was an auld, wizen'd, haave coloured carlen;—we had been at nae great tinsel *apiest* we had been quit o' her." *Journal from London*, p. 2. Perhaps corr. from *albeit*.

ALLRYN, *adj.* Constantly progressive.

For in this world, that is sa wyde,
Is nane determynat that sail
Knew thingis that ar to fall,
Bot God, that is of maist powesté,
Reserwytt till his maistesté,
For to know, in his prescience,
Off *allryn* tyme the inowence.

Burbour, i. 134. MS.

From *all* and A.-S. *rinn-an*, to flow, to run.

ALLSTRENE, *adj.* Ancient.

Suppols I war ans ald yaid aver,
Schott furth our cleuche to squishe the clevis,
And heid the strenthis of all strene bevis,
I wald at Youl be housit and stald.

Maitland Poems, p. 112.

Probably from A.-S. *ald*, old, and *strygn*, generatio, *strygn-an*, gignere; perhaps the same as *Austrene*, q. v. For *clevis* and *bevis*, read *clevir* and *bevir*.

ALLTHOCHTE, *conj.* Although.

The sonnys licht is nauer the wers, traist me,
Allthochte the bak his bricht beames doith fle.

Doug. Virgil, 8. 49.

Mr. Tooke derives E. *though* from A.-S. *thaf-ian*, *thaf-igan*, to allow. But there is not the same evidence here, as with respect to some other conjunctions illustrated by this acute and ingenious writer. It certainly is no inconsiderable objection to this hypothesis, that it is not supported by analogy, in the other Northern languages. In A.-S. *thead* signifies *though*, Alem. *thack*, Isl. O.-Sw. *tho*, id. I shall not argue from Moes-G. *thauh* in *thauhjaba*, which Jun. views as synon. with *though*; because this seems doubtful. In O.-E. *thah* was written about 1264. V. Percy's Reliques, ii. 2, 10. In Sir Tristrem, *thai* occurs, which nearly approaches to A.-S. *thead*. V. THAI.

Instead of *thock*, in our oldest MSS. we generally find *thocht*, *allocht*. This might seem allied to Isl. *thoett* quamvis; which, according to G. Andr. is per syncope. for *tho at*, from *tho licet*, *etai*; Lex. p. 286. But it is more probable that our term is merely A.-S. *thohte*, Moes-G. *thaht-a*, cogitabat; or the part. pa. of

the v. from which E. *think* is derived; *he*, in latter times, *provided*, *except*, &c. have been formed. Resolve *allocht*, and it literally signifies, "all being thought of," or "taken into account;" which is the very idea meant to be expressed by the use of the conjunction. Indeed, it is often written *all thoct*.

All thoct he, as ane gentile sum tyme vary,
Ful perlytelie he writis sere mysteris fell.—

All thoct our faith nede nane authorising
Of Gentilis bukis, nor by sic bethin sparkis,
Yit Virgill writis mony lust clanis condng.

Doug. Virgil, *Prolog.* 159, 10, 15.

The synon. in Germ. exhibits some analogy, *Dachte* being the imperf. and part. pa. of *denken*; *doch*, although, may have been formed from the same verb. V. THOCHT.

ALLUTERLIE, ALUTTERLY, *adv.* Wholly, entirely.

All thoct that women brocht thame to foly,
Yit hait thay not women *alutterly*.

Doug. Virgil, 279, 32.

Tyrwhitt derives *utterly* from Fr. *oultre*. But it is evidently from A.-S. *uter*, *utter*, exterior, (from *ut* extra;) Su.-G. *yltre*, *yltreliq*, id.

ALL-WEILDAND, *adj.* All-governing.

Than said he thus, *All-weildand* God reawae
My petows spreit and sawle among the law:
My carneill lyff I may nocht thus defend.

Wallace, ii. 173. MS.

According to Wachter, *allwalt* and *alwaltig* are very ancient compounds, although now obsolete; sometimes applied to God, as expressive of his omnipotence, and sometimes to princes, to denote the greatness of their power; Franc. *alwalt*, omnipotent. He derives the word from *all* and *walt-en* posse. Isl. *all-vald-ur*, id. Our term comes immediately from A.-S. *wald-an*, imperare.

ALMAIN, *s.* The German language.

—"A French printer, of the best renowned this day—has offered—to come in Scotland—and to print whatever work he should be commanded, in so much that there should not be a book printed in French or *Almain*, but once in the year it should be gotten of him." *Pet. Assembly* 1574, Melville's Life, i. 464.

* O. Fr. *Aleman*, *Alleman*, the German language; Cotgr.

ALMANIE WHISTLE; a flageolet of a very small size, used by children. Aberd.

The name intimates, that whistles of this kind had been originally imported into Scotland from *Germany*; and that they had been early imported, before this country was known by that designation, which has been adopted, or rather revived, in later times. It is singular, that to this day the most of our toys are brought from the Low Countries bordering on Germany.

The *Alamanni*, according to Wachter, were a mixed race of Germans and Gauls; from which circumstance they received their name; not q. *all men*, omnes homines, but from *all*, *el*, *alius*, *alienus*, q. homines peregrini, strangers. The *Marco-manni* having left the country lying between the Danube and the Rhine, and gone into Bohemia, a few unsettled Gauls entered into their former territories. They were soon after joined by many Germans, and formed between them what was called the *Allamannic* nation. They were long considered as distinct from the Germans. But at length this mongrel race gave their name to the country, hence called L. B. *Alemannia*; Fr. *Allemagne*; O. E. *Almaine*; S. *Almanic*. V. Cellar. Geogr. i. 386, 387.

This is called, by Sir Thomas Urquhart, the *Allman Flute*.

He learned to play upon the Lute, the Virginals, the Harp, the *Allman Flute* with nine holes, the Viol, and the Sackbut." Transl. Rabelais, B. i. p. 103, *Flute d'Aleman*, Rab.

In another place, he renders it more strictly according to the language of his country. The passage occurs in a strange incoherent compound of nonsense, by which he means to expose the obscurities of judicial litigation.

"The masters of the chamber of accounts, or members of that committee, did not fully agree amongst themselves in casting up the number of *Almanie schietes*, whereof were framed these spectacles for princes, which have been lately printed at Antwerp." Ibid. B. ii. p. 78.

That this was formerly the name commonly given, in S., to Germany, appears from the language of Niviana Winyet.

"Few of the Protestantis at this present in *Allemanie* and utheris cuntreis, denyis the rycht use and practise of the Lordis Supper to be callit ane sacrifice or oblatioun. Abp. Keith's Hist. App. p. 231.

ALMARK, s. A beast accustomed to break fences, Shetl.

Su.-G. *mark* denotes a territory, also a plain, a pasture; and *maerke finis*, limes, a boundary. I cannot conjecture the origin of the initial syllable; unless the term be viewed as elliptical, q. a beast that overleaps all boundaries.

ALMASER, ALMOSEIR, s. An almoner, or dispenser of alms.

Then cam in the maister *Almaser*,
Ane homely-jomelty juffler.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 94.

Gude Hope remains euer among yone sort,
A fine minstrel with mony mow and sport,
And *Pettie* is the kingis *almoseir*.

Palace of Honour, iii. 60.

Fr. *almozier*; Teut. *almoessenier*, id. The word, however, seems immediately formed from *Almous*, q. v.

ALMERIE, ALMORIE, s. Anciently a place where alms were deposited, or distributed. In later times it has been used to denote a press or cupboard, where utensils for house-keeping are laid up; pron. as E. *ambry*.

Go clois the burde; and tak awa the chyre,
And lok in all into yon *almorie*.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 73.

— Ay his e was on the *almorie*.

Ibid. p. 77.

"Nevertheless, in certain cases, the wife could be answerable, that is, gif the thing stollen is found and apprehended within her keyes, quhilk she hes in her dore and keiping, as within her spense, her arke or *almorie*; and gif the thing stollen be found within her keyes: she as consentand with her husband, sall be culpable, and punished." Quon. Attach. c. 12. s. 7. A.-S. *almerige*, repositorium, scrinium, abacus; O. Fr. *aumaire*.

The term *almery* was applied by our forefathers to inclosures appropriated for a variety of purposes for family use. We read of "a met *almery*," a place for holding meat; "a veschale *almery*," for holding vessels of a larger size; Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 131; "a cop *almery*," a cupboard; Ibid. p. 98; "a wayr *almery*," probably for containing *wares*, or articles of various kinds; Ibid. p. 131.

O. E. *almery*. "*Almery* to put moete in, unes *almoires*," Palagraue, B. iii. f. 17. In O. Fr. *aumaire*. He also writes the E. word *ambrye*, F. 13.

ALMONS, ALMONIS, s. Alms.

"Gif the defender, beand an ecclesiasticall persoun, hald the land or tenement of the kirk in name of fré *almons*, albeit the persowar be ane temporall persoun; the same plea and actioun aucht and could be decydit befor the ecclesiasticall court." Balfour's Pract. p. 28. "All men havand landis gevin to thame in name of fré *almonis* be the King, ar bund to mak him homage." Ibid. p. 241.

He seems still to write the word in this form; O. Fr. *aumonne*, id.

In S. pron. *aumos*; A. Bor. id. Ray's Lett. p. 322.

ALMOUS, ALMOWS, s. Alms, S.

He wes a man of *almowes* grute,

Bath of moné, and of mete,

Ilkè nycht in priwatè

He wald wyte the necessaytè

Of all, that nede had nere him by.

Wyntown, vi. 2. 67.

Wyle, i.e. make himself acquainted with, know.

"In thir wordis almychty God expresly promissis sufficient welth & fouth of worldly geir to all thame, quhilk for his sake blythly giffis *almous* to the puir people." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, fol. 64 a.

The silly Frier behuist to fleuch

For *almous* that he assis.

Spec. Godly Ballads, p. 36.

Chaucer, *almesse*; A.-S. *almea*, *almesse*; Sw. *almna*, id. Lat. *elemosyna*, Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, mercy.

Under this term I may take notice of a curious fact, in relation to begging, which perhaps has been generally overlooked. So late as the reign of James VI. licenses had been granted, by the several universities, to some poor students—to go through the country begging, in the same manner as the *poor scholars*, belonging to the Church of Rome, do to this day in Ireland.

Among those designated "ydill and strang beggaris" are reckoned—"all vagaboundis scollaris of the vniversiteis of Sanctandrois, Glasgaw, and Abirdene, not licencit be the rector and bene of facultie of the vniversitie to ask *almous*." Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 87.

It were alms or *aumos*, used to denote what one deserves, but in a bad sense; as, "It wou'd be an *aumos* to gie him a weel payed skin," it would be a good or meritorious act; a phrase very frequently used, S.

"Those who leave so good a kirk, *it were* but *alms* to hang them." Scotland's Glory and her Shame, Aberd. 1805, p. 44.

ALMOUSSER, s. Almoner.

"It hes pleasit the kingis maiestie for the gude, trew, and profitabill seruice done to him be his belouit maistir Petir Young, his hienes preceptor and maister *almousser*, and that in the educatione of his hienes vertewouslie in lettres during his minoritie, to haue confermit certane infeftmentis, quhilkis the said maistir Petir hes obtenit of certane few landis of the abbacie of Aberbrothok," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 236.

ALMOWR, s. Almoner.

"James Spottiswood was commanded to stay with the queene, and attend her Ma^{ty} as her *Almour*." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 3.

ALOFT, adv. Equivalent to *up*, as referring to a state of warfare.

"There were then some robbers *aloft* in the highlands, of whom they made the bruit to pass, that they

would come down and beset the ways." Guthry's Mem. p. 46.

To ALOUS, *v. a.* To release, Aberd. Reg. MS. V. ALLOWS.

ALLOW, *prep.* Below. It is also used as an adv. in the same sense, Ettr. For.

Chaucer uses *alowe* as an adj. in the sense of low.

A-LOW, *adv.* On fire, in a blazing state, S.

"Sit down and warm ye, since the sticks are *a-low*." The Pirate, i. 103.

To GANG A-LOW, to take fire, or to be set on fire, S.

"That discreet man Maister Wishart is een to gang *a-low* this blessed day, if we dinna stop it." Teimant's Card. Beaton, p. 114.

ALOWER, ALLOWIR, *adv.* All over.

"Ane uthor of blew satine pasmentit *alower* with gold & silver, laich nekit with bodies and syde slevis." Coll. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 221. It frequently occurs here.

"Ane uthor pair of crammosie satine pasmentit *al-owir* with braid pasmentis of silvir and gold." Ib. p. 228.

ALPE, *s.* An elephant.

Thai made hir bodi blo and blae,
That er was white so *alpes* bon;
Seththen seyde he to his men
Prisouns hir swithe anon.

Legend St. Katherine, MS. Gl. Compl. p. 332.

Alpes bon is ivory. A.-S. *elp*, *ylp*, *elphas*; radically the same with Heb. אֵילִף, *aluph*, bos.

ALQUHARE, ALL QUHARE, *adv.* Every where.

— The large hald here and thare
Was fillit full of Grekis ouer *alquhare*.

Doug. Virgil, 55, 31.

Full slyd sche slyppys hyr membris ouer *alquhare*.

Ibid. 218, 54.

The Quene Dido, excellent in bewte,
To tempill cummis with ane fare menyne
Of lusty youngkeris walking hir about,
Like to the goddess Diane with hir rout,
Endlang the flude of Ewrote on the bra,
Or vnder the toppes of hir hill *Cynthia*,
Ledand ring dancis, quham followis ouer *all quhare*
Ane thousand nymphis flokand here and thare.

Ibid. 28, 42.

This term must be substituted for *Dguhare* in *The Houlate*.

The Dowglas in thay dayis, duchtie *alquhare*,
Athelbald the honorable in habitationis,
Weddit that wlowk wicht, worthy of ware,
With rent and with riches.

Part ii. st. 19. MS.

i.e. "every where brave," or "powerful in war." From *al* and *quhare*, where; Moes-G. and Su.-G. *hwar*, A.-S. *hwaer*, Franc. and Alem. *uuar*, Germ. *war*, Belg. *waer*. The word is formed like Alem. *ecouuerit*, similar in sense, ubique, omni loco, from *eoco* all, and *uuart* place. Wachter thinks that *uuart*, locus, is merely a derivative from *uuar*, ubi, by the addition of *t*, in which manner derivatives are frequently formed. One would almost suspect, however, that *hwar*, *uuar*, had originally been a noun signifying place. Douglas uses it as if it still were so; by prefixing the prep. *ouer*, over; *ouer all quhare*, q. over every place. It may perhaps deserve to be men-

tioned, that Moes-G. *hwar* seems nearly allied to *hwarb-an* ire, a *v.* denoting motion towards a place; and Su.-G. *hwarf-wa*, reverti, abire, expressing change of place.

ALRY, *adj.* For its different senses, V. EL-RISCHE.

ALRYNE, *s.*

Thy tour, and fortres lairge and lang,
Thy nychbours dois excell
And for thy wallis, thik and strang,
Thow justle beirs the bell,—
Thy work to luik on is delyite,
So clein, so sound, so evin.
Thy *alryne* is a mervall greit,
Upreiching to the hevyn.

Mailland Poems, p. 255.

This apparently signifies a watch-tower, or the highest part of a castle. The passage forms part of the description of the ancient castle of Lethingtoun. Su.-G. *hall* or *hald* signifies a tower, from *halla* to defend; thence *hallare*, which, as occurring in Chron. Rhythm., is rendered by *lhre*, *praesidium*: the watchmen are designed *hallarena*: *Ren*, Teut. *reyn*, signifies termination. Thus it may here signify the highest point or pinnacle. *Ir. rin* is synon., denoting a summit.

ALS, *conj.* As.

Thus Wallace ferd *als* fers as a lyoune.

Wallace, li. 118. MS.

Bower thus records the language of a very simple and laconic charter of K. Athelstane, which must have given fully as good security for the property disposed, as the multiplied tautologies of a modern deed.

I kyng Adelstane
Gifys here to Paulan
Oddam and Roddam,
Als gude and *als* fair,
As evir thai myn war:
And tharto witnes Mald my wyf.

Forduin Scotichron. L. xix. c. 51.

The phraseology is undoubtedly modernised. In R. Glouc. it occurs in the sense of *as*.

Als was generally employed in the first part of a comparison, as appears from the authorities already quoted. Mr. Tooke has given another from Douglas.

— Sche —

Glidis away vnder the fomy seis,
Als swift as ganye or fedderit arrow fleis.

Virgil, 323, 46.

"*Als*," says this acute writer, "in our old English is a contraction of *Al*, and *es* or *as*: and this *Al*, (which in comparisons used to be very properly employed before the first *es* or *as*, but was not employed before the second) we now, in modern English suppress."—"As is an article; and (however and whenever used in English) means the same as *It*, or *That*, or *Which*. In the German, where it still evidently retains its original signification and use (as so also does) it is written, *Es*." Hence he resolves the quotation from Virgil in this manner: "She glides away (with) all that swiftness (with) which feathered arrows fly." Divers. Purley, i. 274—277.

This is extremely ingenious, and it must be acknowledged that the resolution of the passage corresponds to its meaning. But it does not appear that *als* is formed from *al* and *as*. This supposition is contrary to the analogy of the language. It might be traced to A.-S. *ealles*, omnino, omnimodis, Lye; penitus, plenarie, fully, absolutely, perfectly; Somn. This is used in conjunction with *swa*, so; *Na ealles swa*, non ita penitus, not wholly or altogether so. As we have seen

that *Alter*, *allaris*, *alleris*, is the gen. plur. of *eall*, *all*, *omnes*; *calles*, *omino*, seems to be merely the gen. sing. used adverbially. Moes-G. *allis* has the same sense. Thus the passage might be resolved:

Altogether swift as ganye, &c.

But I prefer deriving it from A.-S. *eall* and *sua*, so. Thus *eall sua* is used in comparison; *eall sua eft*, tam saepe, Lye, *als oft*; and *eall sua myceles*, tantidem. The latter seems to be the very phrase which so commonly occurs in our old laws. V. ALSMEKLE.

Germ. *als* is used as a particle expressive of comparison, *als wie*, tanquam; *sowal als*, tam quam. Wachter observes that this is the same with Germ. *also*, sic, ita; and formed from it per apocopen. Of the latter he gives the following account: *Ortum a simplici so*, sic, ut; et praefixo *all*, quod rursus sensum intendit.

ALS, ALSE, adv. Also, in the same manner.

I can *als* tell how othyr twa
Poyntis that weile eschewyt wer
With fyfty men, and but wer.

Barbour, xvi. 498. MS.

My faithfull fadyr dispitfully thai slew,
My brothir *als*, and gud men mony ano.

Wallace, ii. 183. MS.

"Ande *alse* the prudent duo Perceles, quha hed the governing of the comont veil of Athenes xxxvi yeiris, yit in his aige of lx yeiris, he left the glorius stait of Athenes, & past to remane in ane litil village quhar he set his felicité to keip nolt and scheip." Compl. S. p. 69.

This is evidently an abbrev. of A.-S. *eall sua*, id. *Tha cwaeth he eall swa to tham othrum*; Then said he *also* to the second, Matt. xxi. 30. Add *alswa aelswa*, item, etiam. According to the learned author of *Επεα Πιρροεννα*, "the German *so* and the English *so* (though in one language it is called an *Adverb* or *Conjunction*; and in the other, an *Article* or *Pronoun*), are yet both of them derived from the Gothic article *sa*, *so*; and have in both languages retained the original meaning, viz. *It* or *That*, i. p. 274."

But some difficulties occur here, which, as they could scarcely escape the penetrating eye of this writer, he ought at least to have mentioned. What good reason can be assigned for deriving Germ. and E. *so* from Moes-G. *sa*, *so*, signifying it or *that*, rather than from *sua* and *swe*, two particles used in the same Moes-G., and at the very same period of its existence, precisely in the sense of the Germ. and E. terms? If our modern particles must be traced to Moes-G. *sua*, *so*, it might be supposed that the latter were used, in the language of Uphilas, in the sense of the former. But there is not the least evidence of this. It must at any rate be supposed, if this be the proper origin of our *so*, that the Goths had formed their particles, bearing the same meaning, from their article. But how can it be accounted for, that, in an age in which both were equally in use, there should be such a difference in form? *Sa* must have been unnecessarily transformed into *sua*; and *so*, perhaps, still more varied, by appearing as *swe*. If, however, there be no affinity between these particles and the demonstrative article or pronoun, in Moes-G.; how can it reasonably be supposed that the Germ. and E. would form their *so* from the Moes-G. article, rather than from one of two words formed to their hand in that language, and bearing the very sense they wished to express? Were they under a necessity of doing that, which the Moeso-Goths did not find it necessary to do for themselves? Or had the Goths so far deviated from a fundamental principle in grammar, well-known to the Germans and English, that the latter spurned their spurious adverbs, and proceeded *de novo* on the proper ground? It must be evident that our author can

assert, with still less propriety, that E. *so* is derived from the Moes-G. *sa*, *so*; when it is recollected that A.-S. *sua* occurs times innumerable, as signifying *sic*, *ita*. It appears unquestionable, indeed, that E. *so* is derived from Moes-G. *sua*, through the medium of the A.-S. particle perfectly corresponding both in form and sense. The descent may indeed be traced. Moes-G. and A.-S. *sua* is retained in our old writings; sometimes appearing as *sua*. It was gradually softened into *sa*; and in more modern writings into *sae*, S. E. *so* is nothing else than Moes-G. and A.-S. *sua*, with *w* thrown out, and *a*, as in a thousand instances, changed into *o*. V. *SUA*, *ALSUA*.

ALSAME, adv. Altogether.

And here ful oft at burdis by and by,
The heres war wount togyllder sit *alsame*,
Quhen brytnit was, efter the gyse, the raine.
Doug. Virgil, 211, 14.

From A.-S. *all*, *eall*, *all*, and *same*, together.

Alsamen is used in the same sense; and frequently occurs in MS. Royal Coll. Phys. Edin.

Alem. *alsamen*, simul. *Mit imo alsaman azin*, Otfrid, iv. 9, 36. Hence *alsamanon*, congregare.

ALSHINDER, s. Alexanders, Smyrnum olusatrum, Linn., S.

Dear me! there's no an *alshinder* I meet,
There's no a whinny bush that trips my leg,
There's no a tulloch that I set my foot on,
But woos remembrance frae her dear retreat.

Donald and Florin, p. 82.

ALSMEKLE, adv. As much.

"That all men Secularis of the Realme be weill purvair of the said harness and wapinnis,—vnder the painis followand, that is to say, of ilk gentilman,—at the thride default x. pund, and *alamekle* als oftymes as he defaultis efterwart." Acts Ja. I. 1425. c. 67. Edit. 1566. V. *ALS*, conj.

ALSONE, adv. As soon.

And *alsone* as the day was clear,
Thai that with in the castell wer
Had armyt thaim, and maid thaim bounn.

Barbour, xv. 131. MS.

It seems to be properly *als sone*, from *als* conj. q. v. and A.-S. *sona*, soon.

ALSSAFER, adv. In as far; Aberd. Reg. MS.

ALSUA, adv. Also.

And the treis begouth to ma
Burgeans, and brycht blomys *alsua*.

Barbour, v. 10. MS.

Than Venus knawing hir spech of feneyt mynd,
To that effect, scho mycht the Trojane kynd
And weris to cum furth of Italy *alsua*,
Withhald, and kepe from boundis of Lybia,
Answered and said.—

Doug. Virgil, 103, 24.

A.-S. *alsua*, id. V. *ALS*, adv.

ALSWYTH, adv. Forthwith.

Bot a lady off that countré,
That was till him in ner degre
Off cosynage, wes wondir blyth
Off his arywyng; *alswyth*
Sped hyr til him, in full gret hy,
With forty men in company.

Barbour, v. 136. MS. V. *SWITH*.

ALUNT, adv. In a blazing state, Roxb.

To SET ALUNT, *v. a.* 1. To put in a blaze, ibid.

2. Metaph. to kindle, to make to blaze, S.

For if they raise the taxes higher,
They'll *set alunt* that smoostin' fire,
Whulk ilka session helps to beet,
An', when it burns, they'll get a heat.
Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 16.
Sweet Meg maist set my saul *alunt*
Wi' rhyme, an' Pate's disease.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 31. V. LUNT.

ALWAIES, ALWAYSIS, *conj.* 1. Although; notwithstanding, however.

"*Alwaysis* Makdowald wes sa invadit, that it wes necessar to him to gif battal to Makbeth." Bellend. Cron. b. xii. c. 1.

"The kind and maner of this disease is concealed, *alwaies* it may be gathered of the penult verse of the chapter." Bruce's Serm. 1591. Sign. B. fol. 1. It is rendered *although* in the Eng. ed. 1617.

"The remonstrants, with all their power, would have opposed it, [the coronation of Charles II.], others prolonged it as long as they were able. *Alwaysis*, blessed be God, it is this day celebrated with great joy and contentment to all honest-hearted men here." Baillie's Lett. ii. 367. It also frequently occurs in Spotswood's Hist.

This may be viewed as a Fr. idiom, as it resembles *toutes fois*, which literally signifies *all times*, but is used in the sense of *although*. It seems questionable, however, if this be not merely a kind of translation of the more ancient term *algaies*, which, as has been seen, occurs in a sense nearly allied, signifying *at all events*.

2. Sometimes it is used as if it were a mere expletive, without any definite meaning.

"*Nochtheles*, he beleuit (gif his army faucht with perseuerant constance) to haue victory be sum chance of fortoun. *Alwaysis* he set down his tentis at Dupline noch far fra the water of Erne." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 2.

Nochtheles is the translation of *nihil tamen* in Boeth. But there is no term in the original corresponding with *alwaysis*.

AMAILLE, *s.* Enamel.

About hir neck, quhite as the fyre *amaille*,
A gudolie chyne of small orfeverye
Quhare by there hang a ruby, without faille,
Like to ane hert schapin verily,
That, as a sperk of lowe so wantonly
Semyt birinyng upon hir quhite throthe.

King's Quair, li. 29.

"White as the *enamel* produced by means of the fire." Tytler conjectures that "the two last words have been erroneously transcribed," and that "the original probably is, Quhite as the fayre *anamaill*, or *enamel*." But Fr. *email* is used in the same sense; also Dan. *amel*, Belg. *malie*, *email*. Junius, *vo. Enamel*, refers to Teut. *maelen*, pingere, A.-S. *mael*, imago; and seems to think that the root is Moes-G. *mel-jan*, scribere. "The *fyre amaille*," is an expression highly proper. It corresponds to the Lat. name *encaustum*; *encaustus*, enamelled, q. burnt-in, wrought with fire. It is, however, *fayre anmaille*; Chron. S. P. i. 21.

Ammell, id. O. E. "*Ammell* for goldo smythes [Fr.] *esmael*;" hence "*ammellyng*, [Fr.] *esmaillure*;" Palgrave, B. iii. f. 17. The *v.* also occurs. "I *am-mell* as a goldo smyth dothe his worke:—Your broche is very well *amelled*." Ibid. F. 144, a.

AMALYEIT, *part. pa.* Enamelled.

"Item sex duzane of buttonis quhairof thair is *amalyeit* with quheit and reid thrie duzane and the uther thrie duzane *amalyeit* with quhite and blak." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 278.

AMAIST, *adv.* Almost, S.; *ameast*, Westmorel.

Ere ye was born, her fate was past and gane,
And she *amaist* forgot by ilka ana.
Ross's Helenore, p. 126.
A.-S. *ealmaest*; Belg. *almeest*, id.

AMANG, AMANGIS, *prep.* 1. Among.

This prerogatywe than
The Scottis fra the Psychtis wan;
And was keypd welle *alwaysis*
Amang the Psychtis in thare dayis.
Wyntoun, iv. 19. 40.

The lave, that levyt in that cuntre,
Banyst fra thame a gentyl-man,
That duelland *amangys* thame wes than.
Wyntoun, ii. 9. 32.

Amang, S. Westmorel.

This, as has been very justly observed concerning the E. word, is from the idea of mixture; A.-S. *meng-an*, *ge-meng-an*, Su.-G. *maeng-a*, Isl. *meng-a*, miscere. But Wachter derives Germ. *meng-en* to mix, from *maengd* multitudo; to which corresponds Isl. *menge* turba, colluvies hominum, G. Andr. It may therefore be supposed that *amang* means, in the crowd. The idea of its formation from *maeng-a* miscere, might seem to be supported by analogy; Su.-G. *ibland*, among, being formed in the same manner from *bland-a* to mix. It is to be observed, however, that *bland* signifies a crowd, as well as Isl. *mengje*. Ihre accordingly resolves *ibland*, inter, by in turba; from i prep. denoting in, and *bland*, mixtura, turba. In like manner, Gael. *meang*, among, is evidently from *meag-am* to mix, to mingle. V. MENYIE.

2. It seems used adverbially as signifying, at intervals, occasionally.

It wes gret cunnandnes to kep
Thair takill in till sic a thrang;
And wyth sic wawis; for ay *amang*,
The wawys reft thair sycht off land.
Barbour, iii. 714. MS.

AMANG HANDS, in the meantime, S. O.

"My father—put a' past me that he could, and had he not deet *amang hands*,—I'm sure I canna think what would hae come o' me and my first wife." The Entail, i. 284.

A.-S. *gemang tham* has the same meaning, interea, "in the mean time," Somner.

AMANISS, *prep.* Among, for *amangis*.

"Thaffor ilk soytour of the said dome, and thar lordis ilkman be him self, is in ane *amerciament* of the court of parliament;—and in ane *vnlaw* of the said ayer for thaim; and in ane *vnlaw* of the parliament *amanies* thaim al, sic as *effaris* of lav." Act. Audit. A. 1476, p. 57.

AMBASSATE, AMBASSIAT, *s.* 1. This term is not synon. with embassy, as denoting the message sent; nor does it properly signify the persons employed, viewed individually; but it respects the same persons considered collectively.

Than the *ambassiat*, that was returnt agane,
From Diomedes ciety Ebboliane,
He bad do schaw the credence that they brocht,
Perourdore alhale thare answere, falsand nocht.

Doug. Virgil, 369, 38.

In this sense it is used in O. E.

The kyng then gane unto that hye *ambassade*
Full riche giftes and goldis enoughe to spende ;
And bad theim geve thei lordes, in whole senate,
His letters so, whiche he then to hym sende.

Hardyng's Chron. Fol. 74. b.

Fr. *ambassade*, id.

2. I find it used in one instance for a single person.

"It was concludit to send twa sindry *ambassatouris*.
Anc of thaim to pas to the confederat kyngis of
Scottis and Pychtis.—The secound *ambassat* to pas to
Etius capitane of France." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 16.

This term has by many learned writers been traced to a remote age. Festus has observed, that with Ennius *ambactes*, in the Gaulic language, denotes a servant. From Cæsar, Bell. Gall. c. 14, it appears that it was a name given by the Gauls to the retainers or clients of great men. This term has passed through almost all the Goth. dialects; Moes-G. *andbahts*, minister, whence *andbahtjan*, ministrare; A.-S. *ambiht*, *embeht*, *ymbiht*, minister; Alem. *ambacht*; *ampahht*, Gl. Mons. Isl. *ambot*, *ambot*, id. It has been deduced from *am* or *amb*, circum, and *biet-en*, præcipere, one who receives the commands of another; from Alem. *indi bach*, post tergum; from *amb* and *acht-en*, q. circumagere, one who is constantly engaged as acting for his superior. That the first syllable signifies *circum* is highly probable, because it appears both as *ambiht* and *ymbiht* in A.-S.; and although *and* is used in Moes-G., from the structure of the word, it would seem that *baht*, or *bahts*, is the second syllable. But whatever be the formation of this word, it is supposed to have originated the modern term. It is indeed very probable that L. B. *ambascia*, found in the Salic law as signifying honourable service, was formed from Alem. *ambahht* id., and thence *ambasciator*.

AMBAKAT, s. The same with AMBASSATE, embassy.

—"Exceptand—the acciouns pertening to my lordis, and personis that suld pass in our souerane lordis legacioun & *ambaxat*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 200.

AMBRY, s. A press in which the provision for the daily use of a family in the country is locked up, S. "A word," says Johns. "still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland." V. ALMERIE, AUMRIE, and CAP-AMBRY.

"They brake down beds; boards, *ambries*, and other timber work, and made fire of the samen." Spalding's Treub. ii. 188.

AMBUTIOUN, s. Ambition.

"Consider weill quhat ye ar, for ye ar—to fecht for na *ambutioun* nor avarice, bot allanerly be constant virtew." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 3.

To AMEISE, AMESE, AMEYSS, v. a. To mitigate, to appease.

Bot othyr lordis, that war him by
Ameiseyt the King in to party.

Barbour, xvi. 184. MS.

i.e. in part assuaged his indignation. In edit. 1620,

Hes meased, &c.

—He message send

Tyl Arwyragus, than the Kyng,—
For til amese all were and stryfe.

Wyntoun, v. 3. 49.

This has no connexion with Fr. *emmat-ir*, cohibere, reprimere, to which Rudd inclines to trace it. Mr. Macpherson mentions C. B. *mano*, soft. This Ihe considers as derived from Su.-G. *mas-a*, to warm; *masa sig foer elden*, ante focum pandiculari. But the origin undoubtedly is Germ. *mass-en* moderari, temperare, mitigare; Franc. *mezz-an*, id. Germ. *maess-tyen*, is now most generally used. Wachter traces these terms to Germ. *mass*, Alem. *mez*, modus. The v. *Meis*, q. v. is used in the same sense with *Ameis*.

AMEITTIS, s. pl. Ameit denotes the amice, "the first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb."

"Item ane chessbill,—twa abbis, twa *ameittis* of Bartane clayth," &c. Coll. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Fr. *amict*, L. B. *amict-us*, primum ex sex indumentis, episcopo et presbyteris communibus; *Amictus*, Alba, Cingulum, Stola, Manipulus, et Planeta. Du Cange.

AMEL, s. Enamel.

"Her colour outvied the lily and the damaak rome; and the *amel* of her eye, when she smiled, it was impossible to look steadfastly on." Winter Ev. Tales, ii. 8. V. AMAILLE.

AMENE, adj. Pleasant.

For to behald it was ane glore to se
The stabillyt wyndys, and the calmyt se,
The soft seassoun, the firmament serene,
The lounne illuminate are, and firth *amene*.
Doug. Virgil, 400, 4.

Lat. *amoenus*, id.

AMERAND, adj. Green, verdant.

I walkit furth about the feildis tyte,
Quhillis the replenisit stude ful of delyte,
With herbis, cornes, cattel and frute treis,
Plente of store, birdis and besy beis,
In *amerand* medis fleanst est and west.

Doug. Virgil, 449, 13.

From the colour of the emerald, Fr. *emerand*.

It is conjectured that this has been written *Amer-aud*; u and n being often mistaken for each other.

To AMERCIAT, v. a. To fine, to amerce.

—"To cause be callit absents, to vnlaw and *amercriat* transgressouris," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 502.
Lat. part. *amerciat-us*.

AMERIS, AUMERS, s. pl. Embers.

The assis depe, murnand with mony cry,
Doun did thay cast, and scrappis out attains
The hete *ameris*, and the birsillit banyas.

Doug. Virgil, 368, 27.

Lurid and black, his giant steed
Scowl'd like a thunder-cloud;
Blac as the levin glanst his mane;
His een like *aumers* glow'd.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 243.

This, I apprehend, is the pron. of Moray. A.-S. *aemyria*, Belg. *ameren*, Su.-G. *morja*; Isl. *eimyrja*, favilla; which some derive from *elmur* tenuis fumus, Dan. *em*, *jem*, favilla.

AMYDWART, prep. In or toward the midst of.

He thare with mony thousand can hy,
And euin amydwart in his trone grete,
For him arrayit, takin has his sete.

Doug. Virg. 137, 25.

AMYRALE, AMYRALL, s. An admiral.

Of Frawns thair tuk wp all of were—
And slwe the *Amyrale* of that flot.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 99.

Fr. *amiral*; Belg. *ammirael*; Ital. *ammiraglio*, L. B. *admiralius*. Kilian refers to Arab. *ammir*, rex, imperator; more properly, *amir*, a prince, a lord. Hence, it is said, among the Saracens and Turks, the satrap of a city, or prefect of a province, had the title of *Amira* and *Amiral*. According to Du Cange, he who had the command of a fleet was also, among the Saracens, called *Amiral*. *Admiralius* is mentioned by Matt. Paris, as a Saracen designation, A. 1272. According to Mr. Ritson, the original Arabic is *amir al omrah*, or prince of the princes; Gl. E. Met. Rom.

The learned Luidius (in his Not. ad LL. West-Goth.) views it as a word of Gothic origin; and as formed of *a*, the mark of the dative, *mir*, *mor*, the sea, and *al* all; q. *toti mari prefectus*. V. Seren. Addend. in Not.

To AMIT, v. a. To admit.

Quhat will ye mar? this thing *amittyt* was,
That Wallace suld on to the lyoun pas.

Wallace, xi. 235. MS.

Amit my asking, gif so the fatis gydis.
Doug. Virgil, 154, 46.

AMITAN, s. A fool or mad person, male or female; one yielding to excess of anger, Dumfr.

C. B. *ameth* denotes a failure.

AMITE, s. An ornament which Popish canons or priests wear on their arms, when they say mass.

—"3 albs and 3 *amites* with parutes therto of the same stuff." Hay's *Scotia Sacra*, MS. p. 189.

O. E. *amess*, *amice*, *amiet*, id. V. *AMEITIS*.

AMMELYT, part. pa. Enamelled.

Sum stele hawbrekis forgis furth of plate,
Birnyst flawkertis and leg harnes fute hate,
With latit sowpyl siluer weil *ammelyt*.

Doug. Virgil, 230, 26.

Fr. *emaille*; L. B. *amaylare*; Belg. *emailer-en*; Dan. *ameler-er*, id. V. *AMAILLE*.

To AMMONYSS, v. a. To admonish, to counsel, to exhort.

And quhen Schyr Aymer has sene
His men fleand haly beden,
Wyt ye weil him was full way.
Bot he moucht nocht *ammonyss* sway,
That only for him wald torne aguin.

Barbour, viii. 349. MS.

i. e. "admonish so, or in such a manner." He also uses *amonesing* for admonishing. V. *MONESTYNG*.

AMOREIDIS, s. pl. Emeralds.

"*Ressavit fra the erll of Murray ane cordoun of bonnet, with peirlis, rubeis, and amoreidis*; the number of rubeis ar nyne, and of greit peirlis xlii, and of emeroldis nyne." Coll. Inventories, A. 1579, p. 278.

AMORETTIS, s. pl. Loveknots, garlands.

And on hir hede a chaplet fresch of hewe,
Of plumys partit rede, and quhite, and blew:

Full of quaking spangis brycht as gold,
Forgit of schap like to the *amorettis*.
King's Quair, li. 27, 28.

Not yelad in silk was he,
But all in flouris and flourettis,
Y painted all with *amorettis*.

Chaucer, Rom. Rose.

Fr. *amourettes*, love-tricks, dalliances, Cotgr.

To AMOVE, AMOW, v. a. To move with anger, to vex, to excite.

The Kyng Willame nevertheles
Heyly *amowit* thar-at wes,
And stwde this gud man hale agayne
In fawour of hys awyne chapyllayne.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 278.

For thought our fayis haf mekill mycht,
Thai have the wrang and succudry;
And cowatysa of senyowry
Amowys thaim, for owtyn mor.

Barbour, xii. 299. MS.

Amove is used in O. E. Fr. *emouv-oir*, id.

AMOUR, s. Love.

—Of hete *amours* the subtell quent fyre
Waystis and consumis merch, banis and lire.
Doug. Virgil, 102, 3.

Fr. *amour*, Lat. *amor*.

AMPLEFEYST, s. 1. A sulky humour, Loth. Roxb.; a term applied both to man and beast. A horse is said to *tak the amplefeyst*, when he becomes restive, or kicks with violence. It is sometimes pronounced *wimplefeyst*.

2. A fit of spleen; as, "He's ta'en up an *amplefeyst* at me," Roxb.

3. Unnecessary talk; as, "We canna be fash'd wi' a' his *amplefeysts*," ibid.

Here, I suspect, it properly includes the idea of such language as is expressive of a troublesome or discontented disposition.

If *wimplefeyst* should be considered as the original form, we might trace the term to Isl. *wambill*, abdomen, and *fys*, flatus, peditus, from *fys-a*, pedere.

AMPLIACIOUN, s. Enlargement.

"He tuke purpois to spend all the monie and riches, gottin be this aventure, in *ampliacion* of the Hous of Jupiter." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 91.

Fr. *ampliation*, id.

AMPTMAN, s. The governor of a fort.

—"Before my departing, I took an attestation, from the *Amptman* of the castle, of the good order and discipline that was kept by us there." *Monro's Exped.* P. ii. p. 9, 10.

Dan. *ambt-mand*, seneschall, castellan, constable, keeper of a castle, from *ambd*, an office, employment, or charge; Swed. *aembeteman*, a civil officer; Teut. *ampt-man*, *amnas*, praefectus, praetor. Kilian.

AMRY, s. A sort of cupboard. V. *AUMRIE*.

AMSCHACH, s. A misfortune, S. B.

—But there is nae need,
To sickan an *amschach* that we drive our head,
As lang's we're sae skair'd frae the spinning o't.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 185.

Ir. and Gael. *anshagh*, adversity, misery.

AMSHACK, s. "Noose, fastening," Gl. Sibb.

This seems the same with *Ham-shackel*, q.v.

To AMUFF, v. a. To move, to excite.

"That na man tak on hande in tyme to cum to amuff or mak weir aganis other vnder all payme that may folowe be course of common lawe." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 1. V. AMOVE.

AN. INAN, adv. V. IN.

To AN, v. a.

Wist ye what Tristrem ware,
Miche gode y wold him an;
Your owen eoster him bare.

Sir Tristrem, p. 42. st. 66.

Y take that me Gode en.

Ibid. p. 144.

"To owe, what God owes me, i.e. means to send me;" Gl. I apprehend that the v. properly signifies, to appropriate, to allot as one's own; not as immediately allied to A.-S. *ag-an*, Su.-G. *acg-u* possidere; but to *egn-a*, proprium facere, Germ. *eigen-en*, *eign-u*, id. from Su.-G. *egen*, Germ. *eigen*, proprius, one's own; as A.-S. *agn-ian*, *agn-igean*, possidere, are formed from *agen* proprius, a derivative from *ag-an*, whence E. *owe*. Thus *an*, to which the modern *own* corresponds, is related to *ag-an*, only in the third degree.

It seems, however, to be also used improperly in the sense of *owe*, or *am indebted to*.

Sir King, God loke the,
As y the love and an,
And thou hast served me.

Ibid. p. 47.

AN, AND, conj. 1. If.

We ar to fer fra hame to fley.
Tharfor lat ilk man worthi be.
Yone ar gadryngis of this countré;
And thai sall fley, I trow, lychly,
And men assalle thaim manlyly.

Barbour, xiv. 282. MS.

Luf syn thy nychtbouris, and wirk thame na vnricht,
Willing at thou and thay may haue the sicht
Of heuyntys blys, and tyist thame nocht therfra;
For and thou do, sic luf dow nocht ane stra.

Doug. Virgil, 95, 54.

And thow my counsal wrocht had in al thing,
Ful welcum had thou bene ay to that King.

Priests of Peblis, p. 44.

And is generally used for *if* throughout this Poem.

At thir wordis gud Wallace brynt as fyr;
Our hastily he ansuird him in ire.
Thow leid, he said, the suth full oft has beyn,
Thar and I baid, quhar thou durst nocht be seyn,
Contrar enemys, na mar, for Scotlandis rycht,
Than dar the Howlat quhen that the day is brycht;
That taill full meit thow has tauld be thi sell.
To thi desyr thow sall me nocht compell.

Wallace, x. 146. MS.

• There have I bidden, where thou durst not be seen.
Edit. 1648. p. 289.

It must be observed, that if *and* here signify *if*, it must be viewed as in immediate connexion with these words,

That taill full meit, &c.

In this case, Wallace, instead of absolutely asserting, only makes a supposition that he appeared where Stewart durst not shew his face; and on the ground of this supposition applies Stewart's tale concerning the Howlat to himself. If this be not the connexion, which is at best doubtful, and is here used in a singular sense. It might, in this case, signify, truly, indeed; analogous to Isl. *enda*, quidem, G. Andr. p. 61.

It is frequently used by Chaucer in the sense of *if*.
Fayn wolde I do you mirth, and I wiste how.

Canterbury T. v. 768.

For and I shulde rekene every vice,
Which that she hath, ywis I wer to nice.

Ibid. v. 10807.

An, as far as I have observed, appears to be the more modern orthography, borrowed from vulgar pronunciation.

"*If* and *An*, spoils many a good charter." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 206.

Dr. Johnson has observed, that "*an* is sometimes, in old authors, a contraction of *and if*;" quoting, as a proof, the following passage from Shakespeare:

—He must speak truth,
An they will take it, so; if not, he's plain.

But this conjecture has not the slightest foundation. Su.-G. *aen* is used in the same sense with our *an*. Particula conditionalis, says Ihre, *literarum elementis et sono referens Græcorum εαν, ει*. He adds, that it is now almost obsolete, although it occurs very frequently in the ancient laws of the Goths. *Æn fæe flogher*, si pecus transilerit; "*an the fe fle*," S. Leg. Westg.

Mr. Tooke derives *an* from A.-S. *an-an* dare; as synon. to *if*, *gif*, from *gif-an*, id. Somner indeed renders *An* as equivalent to *do vel dono*, I give or grant; quoting this instance from a testamentary deed in A.-S., although without mentioning the place, *Ærest that ic an minum hlaforde*, &c. Primum quod ipso donavi Domino meo. Lye translates *An*, indulgent, largiatur, Cædm. 41, 4. As and seems to be the old orthography of this word, Mr. Tooke might probably view it as from the same origin with *and*, used in its common sense, *et*; which he derives from *An-an-ad*, dare congeriem. But as Su.-G. *aen* has not only the signification of *si*, but also of *et*, in the old laws of the Goths; and as Isl. *end* has the same meaning; it does not appear probable that the A.-Saxons would need to clasp two words together, in order to form a conjunction that was every moment in their mouths.

2. *An* is sometimes used as equivalent to *although*.

"Get enemies the mastery over Christ as they will, he will ay be up again upon them all, *an* they had sworn't." W. Guthrie's Sermon. p. 11.

ANA, ANAY, s. A river-island, a holm; pron. q. *awna*, Roxb.

"The *Ana*, or island, opposite to the library [Kelso], was many feet under water, as was also the pier-head. Not a vestige could be seen of Wooden *Ana*.—We regret to observe that the Mill *Ana*, which is so beautiful an ornament to this place,—is materially injured, and one of its finest trees overthrown." Caledonia Mercury, Jan. 29, 1820.

"Depones, that the nolt never pastured on the *Anay*; and that when they did ly down, it was always on the stones at the head of the *Anay*; and that when the cattle came into the water-channel at the head of Wooden *Anay*, there was no grass growing, unless what sprung up among the stones." Proof, Walker of Easter Wooden, 1756, p. 1, 2.

The termination would certainly indicate a Goth. origin; Isl. *ey*, A.-S. *eage*, Su.-G. *oe*, denoting an island; which Ihre traces to Heb. *en ee*, id. This word forms the termination of these well-known designations, the Sudereys, the Nordereys, i.e. the southern islands, the northern islands; and of most of the names of the islands of Orkney, as it appears even in their general denomination. But the initial syllable bears more resemblance to the Celtic, and may be viewed as originally the same with C.-B. *awon*, Gael. *anhain*, pron. *avain*, a river, retained as the name of

several rivers in Britain. Could we suppose the word comp. of a Celt. and Goth. word, it would be *q. Awon-ey*, the river-island. *Su.-G. oen*, however, denotes an island attached to the continent; *insula*, *continenti adfixa*; *Loccen. Lex. Jur. Suio-Goth. p. 22.*

But, I am informed, is in Tweeddale used in the same sense with *Ana*.

To **ANALIE**, *v. a.* To dispoise, to alienate; a juridical term.

"Prelats may not *analie* their lands, without the King's confirmation." *Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 23. Tit.*

"The husband may not *analie* the heretage, or lands pertaining to his wife." *Quon. Attach. c. 20.*

In both places *alienare* is the term used in the Lat. copy. In the first passage, although *analie* occurs in the Title, *dispoise* is the term used in the chapter. This is also the case, *Ibid. c. 20.* The word is evidently formed from the Lat. *v.* by transposition.

ANALIER, *s.* One who alienates goods, by transporting them to another country.

—"The King's land and realme is subject to weir-fare; and therefore sould not be made poore by *analiers* & sellers of gudes and geir transported furth of the realme." 1 *Stat. Rob. I. c. 23. § 1. Alienatores*, Lat. copy. *V. the v.*

To **ANAME**, *v. a.* To call over names, to muster.

In the abbay of Hexhame
All thare folk thair gert *aname*;
And in-till all thare oot thair fand
Of men armyd bot twa thowsande.

Wyntown, viii. 40. 104.

ANARLIE, *adv.* Only; the same with *anerly*.

"That ane richt excellent prince Johne duke of Albany,—*anarlie* naturall and lauchful sone of vm-quihile Alex^r. duke of Albany,—is the secund persoun of this realme, & anelie air to his said umquihile *fader*." *Acts Ja. V. 1516, II. 233. V. ANERLY.*

To **ANARME**, **ANNARME**, *v. a.* To arm.

"Ilk burges hauand fyftie pundis in gudis, salbe haill *anarmit*, as a Gentilman aucht to be." *Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 137. edit. 1566.*

ANCHOR-STOCK, *s.* Properly a loaf made of rye; the same with **ANKER-STOCK**.

"One of the first demonstrations of the approach of Christmas in Edinburgh was the annual appearance of large tables of *anchor-stocks* at the head of the Old Fishmarket Close. These *anchor-stocks*, the only species of bread made from rye that I have ever observed offered for sale in the city, were exhibited in every variety of size and price, from a halfpenny to a half-crown." *Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1821, p. 691.*

ANCIETY, **ANCIETIE**, *s.* Antiquity.

"The Clerk Register did move before your Lo^{ps}.—1. The *ancietie* of his place.—Answer 1. For the *ancietie* of his place," &c. *Acts Ch. II. Ed. 1814, vii. App. 68. O. Fr. antié, ancient. V. AUNCIEITIE.*

ANCLETH, **FRANCLETH**, *s.* Ankle, Gl. Sibb.

AND, *conj.* If. *V. AN.*

AND A', **AN' A'**, *adv.* Used in a sense different from that in which it occurs in *E.*, as

explained by Dr. Johnson. In *S.* it seems properly to signify, not *every thing*, but "in addition to what has been already mentioned;" also, "besides."

The red, red rose is dawning *and a'.*

—The white haw-bloom droope himle *an' a'.*

—I' the howe-howms o' Nithsdale my love lives *an' a'.*

Rem. Niths. Song, p. 110, 111, 112.

For *And a'*. *V. STA'.*

AND ALL was anciently used in the same sense.

"Item ane claith of estate—with three pandis and the taill *and all* freinyeit with threid of gold." *Coll. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 133.*

ANDERMESS, *s. V. ANDYR'S-DAY.*

ANDYR'S-DAY, **ANDROIS-MESS**, **ANDERMESS**, *s.* The day dedicated to St. Andrew, the Patron Saint of Scotland, the 30th of November.

—I me went this *Andy's day*,

Fast on my way making my mone,

In a mory mornynge of May,

Be Huntley Banks my self alone.

True Thomas, Jamieson's Pop. Ball. ii. 11.

"Ancient salmon fishing for the waters of Forth, Teth and Tay, and their graines,—that they may begin at *Andermess* as was done befor." *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 275.*

"The haill clergie—laitlie grantit—the sowme of 2500 *Lib.* to be payit be thame to his Grace at the first of Midsomer last bipast, and the sowme of 2500 *Lb.* at the feist of *Sanct Andro* nixtoocum.—The saidis prelati hes instantlie avansit to my said Lord Governour—thair partis of the said *Androis-Messe-Terne*, togidder with the rest of the last Midsomer-Terne awand be thame." *Sed^t. Counc. A. 1547, Keith's Hist. App. p. 55.*

The name of *Andirmess Market* is still given to a fair held at this season, at Perth.

Saintandromes occurs in the same sense.

"The lordis assignis to Dungall M'Dowale of Mac-carstoune—to prufe that he has pait to the Abbot of Kelso xij chaldre, iiij bolle of mele & bere, & iiij bolle of quhete for the teindis of M'karstone, of the termes of *Saintandromes* and Candilmes last past." *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 78.*

More strictly it denotes the night preceding St. Andrew's day, *Aberd. Perth.* "*Andirmes, Andirmes*, or the vigill of Sanct Androu." *Aberd. Reg.*

ANDRIMESS-EWIN, *s.* The vigil of St. Andrew, the evening before St. Andrew's day.

"Ho—askit at the sherif till superoed quhill the xxviij day of Novembr, quhill is Setterda, forrow *Andrimeess ewin* next to cum," &c. *Chart. Aberbroth. F. 141.*

ANDLET, *s.* A very small ring, a mail.

"*Andlets* or males the pound weight—1s. 6d." *Rates, A. 1670, p. 2. Fr. aneelet.*

ANDLOCIS.

"Pro ducentis et quadraginta monilibus dictis *andlocis* deauratis ad usum domine regine xxxvi s." *Compt. Tho. Cranstoun, A. 1438.*

The meaning of *andlocis* is in so far fixed by *monilibus*; but it is uncertain whether we are to understand this as denoting necklaces, or ornaments in general. The latter seems the preferable sense, because of the number mentioned—two hundred and forty. Did not the same objection lie against the idea of rings, this

might be viewed as corr. from O. Fr. *anelet*, *bague*, *anneau*, *annulus*; Roquesfort, Suppl.: or had there been the slightest probability that bracelets had been meant, we might have traced the term to A.-S. *hand*, *manus*, and *loc sera*, q. *hand-locks*, or locks for the wrists.

ANDREW, (The St.) a designation occasionally given to the Scottish gold coin which is more properly called the *Lyon*.

"The *St. Andrew* of Robert II. weighs generally 38 gr. that of Robert III. 60 gr. the *St. Andrew* or Lion of James II. 48 gr. This continued the only device till James III. introduced the unicorn holding the shield." Cardonnel's Numism. Pref. p. 28.

ANE, *adj.* One.

The Kingis off *Irchery*
Come to Schyr Ednard hallis,
And thar manredyn gan him ma;
Bot gif it war *ane* or twa.

Barbour, xvi. 304. MS.

"As the signes in the sacraments are not always *ane*; as the same in baith, are not of *ane* number: For in baptisme, wee haue but *ane* element, into this sacrament wee haue twa elements." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacrament, 1590. Sign. F. 2. b.

Moss-G. *ain*; A.-S. *an*, *ano*; anc. Su.-G. *an*; mod. Su.-G. *en*; Alem., Germ., and Isl. *ein*; Belg. *een*; Gael. *aon*, id.

ANE, *article*, signifying one, but with less emphasis.

Mr. Macpherson justly observes, that this is properly the same with the adjective. "In Wyntown's time," he adds, "it was rarely used before a word beginning with a consonant, but afterwards it was put before all nouns indifferently. V. Douglas and other later writers." Barbour, who preceded Wyntown, uses it occasionally before a word beginning with a consonant, although rarely.

In till his luge a fox he saw,
That fast on *ane* salmound gan gnaw,
ur, xix. 664. MS.

To ANE, *v. n.* To agree, to accord.

Swá haphyde hym to tã the Kyng
And *anyd* for hys rawnsownyng
For to gyf that tyme hym tyle
Schyppys and wyttayle til his wyll.

Wyntown, iii. 3. 42.

Germ. *ein-en*, id. Sensus forensi est concordare, convenire; *sich vereinen*, pacisci. Wachter. This seems to be merely an oblique sense of *ein-en*, statuere, synon. with Su.-G. *en-a*, firmiter sibi aliquid proponere. Isl. *eining*, unio; Su.-G. *enig*, Germ. *einig*, concors. I need scarcely observe, that all these evidently refer to *Ane*, *en*, one, as their origin.

ANEABIL, *s.* An unmarried woman.

* "Bot gif he hes mony sonnes, called *Mulierati* (that is, gotten and procreat upon *ane concubine*, or as we commonlie say, upon *ane ANEABIL* or singill woman, whom he marries thereafter, as his lawfull wife) he may not for anie licht cause, without consent of his haire, give to the said after-borne sonne, anie parte of his heretage, albeit he be weill willing to doe the samine." Reg. Maj. R. ii. c. 19. s. 3.

Anable is an old Fr. word, signifying, *habile*, capable. The Scots, according to Menage, have formed from it the forsenic term *inhabilis*, to denote a man who is not married. C'est un vieux mot qui se trouve souvent dans les vieilles Chartes. *Aptus*, *idoneus*. Dict. Trev. This may be the origin of *Aneabil* as sig-

nifying a woman who, being single, is not legally disqualified, or rendered *unfit* for being married.

ANEDING, *s.* Breathing.

On athir half thai war sa stad,
For the rycht gret heyt that thai had,
For sechtyn, and for sonnys het,
That all thair flesche of swate wes wete.
And sic a stew raisa out off thaim then,
Off *aneding* bath off hors and men,
And off powdyr; that sic myrknes
In till the ayr abowyn thaim wes,
That it wes wouudre for to se.

Barbour, xi. 615. MS.

This word is printed as if it were two, edit. Pink. But it is one word in MS. Thus it has been read by early editors, and understood in the sense given above. For in edit. 1620, it is rendered *breathing*, p. 226. V. AYND, v.

ANEFALD, *adj.* Honest, acting a faithful part.

And farthermare, Amata the fare Quene,
Quhilk at al tymes thine *ane fald* freynd has bene,
Wyth hir awne hand dois sterne lyggand law,
And for effray hir selfe has brocht of daw.

Doug. Virgil, 435. 15.

Fidelissima, Virg. Here it is printed, as if the two syllables formed separate words.

This is evidently the same with *afald*, with this difference only, that in the composition of it *a*, as signifying one, is used; and here *ane*, in the same sense.

ANEIST, **ANIEST**, **ANIST**, *prep.* Next to. Ays. Roxb.; used also as an adv. V. NEIST.

The auld wife *aniest* the fire—
She died for lack of snishing.

Herd's Coll. ii. 16.

"Off I sets for the gray stone *anist* the town-clough." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 201.

ANELIE, *adv.* Only.

"Wee are conjoined, and fastned vp with *ane* Christ, bee the moyan (sayis hee) of *ane* spirite; not bee *ane* carnal band, or bee *ane* grosse conjunction; but *anelie* be the band of the halie spirite." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacrament, 1590. Sign. f. 3. b.

ANELIE, *adj.* Sole, only.

—"Johne duke of Albany—is—*anelie* air to his—vmquhile fader." Acts Ja. V. 1516, V. II. 283. A.-S. *anelic*, unicus.

ANELYD, *part. pa.* Aspired; literally, panting for.

Eftyr all this Maximiane
Agayne the Empyre wald have tane;
And for that caus in-tyl gret stryfe
He lede a lang tyme of hys lyfe
Wyth Constantyns Sonnyis thre,
That *anelyd* to that Ryawte.

Wyntown, v. 10. 480. V. Also viii. 38. 231.

Mr. Macpherson has rightly rendered this "aspired;" although without giving the etymon. Sibb. explains *anelyd*, incited, excited; from A.-S. *anael-an*, incitare. But the origin of the word, as used by Wyntown, is Fr. *anhel-er*, "to aspire unto with great endeavour;" Cotgr. Lat. *anhel-o*; L. B. *anel-o*.

ANE MAE. V. AT ANE MAE W'T.

ANENS, **ANENST**, **ANENT**, *prep.* Over against, opposite to, S.

— There was unoccupyid,
Lyand be-yond an arme of se
Anens thame, a gret cuntre.

Wyntonon, iv. 19. 12.

Tharfor thair ost but mar abaid
Buskyt, and ewyn *anent* thaim raid.

Barbour, xix. 512. MS.

With that ane schip did spedely aproche,
Ful plesantly sailing vpon the delp;
And sine did ~~stuck~~ hir sailis, and gan to creip
Toward the land *anent* quhair that I lay.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 256.

Anent, id. Lancash. Gl. Some derive this from Gr. *ananti*, oppositum. Skinner prefers A.-S. *nean*, near. The Gr. word, as well as ours, together with Moe-G. *and*, Alem. *andi*, Su.-G. *and*, *anda*, contra, seem all to claim a common origin. But I suspect that *anens* is corr. from A.-S. *ongean*, ex adverso. V. FORZ-ANENT.

Ben Johnson uses *anenst*, in one passage, in the same sense.

—There's *D.* and *Rug*, that's *Drug*,
And, right *anent* him, a dog snarling *Er*;
There's *Druggier*. . . *The Alchemist*.

ANENT, ANENTIS, *prep.* 1. Concerning, about, in relation to.

"*Anent* Hospitalis that are fundat of Almous deidis, throw the kingis to be vphaldin to pure folk and seik, to be veyait be the Chancellor, as thay haue bene in the kingis progenitouris tyme." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 30. edit. 1566.

"*Anentis* Heretickis and Lollardis, that ilk Bishope sall gar inquire to the Inquisitioun of Heresie, quhair ony sic beis fundin, and at thay be punisit as Law of halie kirk requyris." Ibid. c. 31.

"*Anent* the petition maid *anent* the debitis contracted be the Frenche men of Weir in this cuntre, the saids concordit, that the King and Quein sall caus re-stoir all that quhilk happenis to be found gevin and granted to the Kingis Lieutenent and his Captanes, and utheris officiaris, for the nurishment, sustentation, and maintenance of the said Frenchemen, or that quhilk beis found aucht be the Lieutenent for service of his Majesty, that may appair be writ, or confession of parties." Knox's Hist. p. 230.

Perhaps this is merely an oblique sense of the term which signifies *opposite to*. It might originate from the mode of stating accounts, by marking the sum due *over against* the name of the debtor; or rather from the manner in which it was customary to answer petitions, by marking the reply to each particular clause, directly opposite to the clause itself, on the margin. Hence the term might be transferred to whatsoever directly referred to any person or business.

Wiclif uses *anentis* in the sense of *with, according to*. "*Anentis* men this thing is impossible; but *anentis* God alle thingis ben possible;" Mat. xix.

"*Anens* the malex and profitis of the landis of Latheris within the barony of Kynelward,—the lordis of consale decretis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 93.

This is softened from *Anentis*.

2. Opposed to, as denoting a trial of vigour in bodily motion, *Aberd.*

—Twa wee boaties passengers convey,—
An' trail'd by horses at a slow jog trot,
Scarce fit to hand *anent* an auld wife on her foot.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 71.

3. In a state of opposition to, in reasoning, *Aberd.*

Could modern heads, wi' philosophic wit,
Wi' argument *anent* an auld wife sit? *Ibid.* p. 73.

To ANERD, ANNERE. V. ANHERD.

ANERDANCE, *s.* Retainers, adherents.

"The erle of Buchan—on the te part, and William erle of Erle on the tother part, for thaim self, thar partij & *anerdance*,—assourit ilkain vther quhil the fyrst day of May next tocum." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 21. V. ANHERDANCE.

ANERLY, ANYRLY, *adv.* Only, alone, singly.

Strange wtrageous curage he had,
Quhen he sa stoutly, *him-allane*,
For litill strenth off erd, has tane
To fecht with twa hunder and ma!
Thar with he to the furd gan ga.
And thar, apone the tothyr party,
That saw him stand thar *anyrly*,
Thringand in till the watty rad,
For off him litill dout thar had;
And raid till him, in full gret hy.

Barbour, vi. 182. MS.

In edit. 1620 it is rendered *allanerlie*, the latter being more commonly used and better understood, when this edit. was published.

Ne wald I not also that I suld be
Caus or occasion of sic dule, quod he,
To thy maist reuthfull moder, traist, and kynd,
Quhilk *anerlie* of hir maist tendir mynd,
From al the vthir matrons of our rout,
Has followit the hir lout child about,
Ne for thy saik refusit not the se,
And galf na force of Acestes cieté.

Doug. Virgil, 282. 47.

From A.-S. *anre*, tantum, only. This may be a derivative from *an* used in the sense of *solus*, alone. Hence Lye gives *an* and *anre* as equally signifying, tantum, vo. *An*. *Anre* is also nearly allied to the Alem. adj. *einer*, *eineru*, solus, sola. But I am much inclined to think that, although somewhat altered, it is the same with Su.-G. *enhuar*, Isl. *ein hvor*, quisque; especially as this is a very ancient word. Ulphilas uses *ainhvvaria* in the sense of *quilibet*; hence the phrase, *Ainhvarjaneh ice handuns analang jands*; unicuique vel singulis illorum manus imponens; laying his hands on every one of them, Luk. iv. 40. It confirms this hypothesis, that A.-S. *anra gehwyle* signifies *unusquisque*, every one, Mat. xxvi. 22. This, although obviously the origin of *allanerly*, seems to have been entirely overlooked. It is merely q. *all alone*, or *singly*.

ANERLY, ANERLIE, *adj.* Single, solitary, only.

"Yit for all that, thair wald nane of thame cum to Parliament, to further thair desyre with ane *anerlie* vote." Buchanan's Admon. to Trew Lordis, p. 19.

It occurs in Pinkerton's Edit. of *The Bruce*.

And quhen the King Robert, that was
Wyss in his deid and *anerly*,
Saw his men sa rycht douchtely
The peth apone thair fayis ta;
And saw his fayis defend thaim sa;
Than gert he all the *Irschery*
That war in till his company,
Off *Argyle*, and the *Ihis* alsua,
Speid thaim in gret hy to the bra.

Barbour, xviii. 439.

But it must be read, as in MS., *auerty*.

ANERY, a term occurring in a rhyme of children, used for deciding the right of beginning a game, *Loth.*

Anery, twüery, tickery, seven,
Aliby, crackiby, ten or eleven;

* Pin-pan, muskidan,
Tweedlum, twodlum, twenty-one.
Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 36.

Teut. *rije* signifies rule, order, series. *Anery* may be 'g. *een-rije*, one or first in order; *twa-rije*, second in order. *Tweedlum*, A.-S. *twæddelum*, in duobus partibus.

ANES, adv. Once. V. ANIS, ANYS.

ANES ERRAND. Entirely on purpose, with a sole design in regard to the object mentioned; as to *gae*, to *come*, to *send anes errand*, a very common phraseology, S.; and equivalent to the obsolete expression, *for the nanyas or nonce*.

"My uncle Mr. Andro, &c. and I heiring that Mr. George Buchanan was weak, and his historie under the press, past ower to Edinr. *annes earend* to visit him and sie the wark." J. Melville's Diary, Life of Melville, I. 278.

Perhaps originally an A.-S. phrase, *anes aerend*, literally, unus, vel soli nuntii, of one message; *anes* being the genitive of *an*, unus, also solus. V. END'S ERRAND.

ANETH, prep. Beneath, S.

As he came down by Merriemas,
And in by the benty line,
There has he espied a deer lying,
Aneth a bush of ling.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 77.

Then sat she down *aneth* a birken shade,
That spread aboon her, and hang o'er her head:
Cowthy and warm, and gowany the green,
Had it, instead of night, the day time been.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

A.-S. *neothan*, Su.-G. *ned*, Isl. *nedan*, Belg. *ne-den*, id. The termination *an* properly denotes motion from a place; Ihre, vo. *An*, p. 87.

ANEUCH, adv. Enough, S.

Quhat eir scho thocht, scho wist it war in vane.
Bot thal war glad *aneuch*.—

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 80.

It appears that the synonym. term O. E. was anciently pron. with a guttural sound.

Whan thei had so robbed, that tham thocht *inouch*.
Thei went ageyn to schip, & saile vp drouh.

R. Brunne, p. 59.

This also appears from A.-S. *genog*, *genoh*, satis. Mr. Tooke views the A.-S. adv. as the part. pa. (*Genoged*), of A.-S. *Genogan*, multiplicare. Divers. Purl. p. 472, 473. Perhaps it is more natural to derive it from Moes-G. *janoh*, multi, many.

ANEW, plur. of ANEUCH, s. ENOW.

On kneis he faucht, felle Inglismen he slew,
Till hym thar socht may fechtars than *anew*.

Wallace, i. 324, MS. V. ENEUCH.

ANEW, ANYAU, adv. and prep. Below, beneath, Aberd. From A.-S. *on* and *neoth*, as E. *away* from *on-waeg*. V. ANETH.

ANEWIS, s. pl.

A chapellet with mony fresch *anewis*
Sche had upon hir hede, and with this hong
A mantill on hir schuldries large and long.

King's Quair, v. 9.

Mr. Tytler renders this "budding flowers." But I have met with no cognate term; unless it be a metaph. use of Fr. *anneau*, a ring; q. a chaplet composed of various rings of flowers in full blossom.

To ANGER, v. n. To become angry, S.

When neebors *anger* at a plea,
An' just as wud as wud can be,
How easy can the barley-broce,
Cement the quarrel. *Burns*, iii. 116.

To ANGER, v. a. To vex, to grieve; although not implying the idea of heat of temper or wrath, S.

"The Lord keep vs from *angering* his spirit; if thou *anger* him he will *anger* thee.—Therefore *anger* not the spirit of Jesus." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 306.

"I forgive you, Norman, and will soon be out of the way, no longer to *anger* you with the sight of me." Lights and Shadows, p. 54.

Isl. *angr-a*, dolore afficere. V. ANGIR. Thus the Scottish language seems to retain the original sense. *ANGERSUM, adj.* Provoking, vexatious, S.

ANGELL HEDE, s. The hooked or barbed head of an arrow.

A bow he hair was byg'and weyll beaseyn,
And arrows als, bath lang and scharpe with all,
No man was thar that Wallace bow mycht drall.
Rycht stark he was, and into sour gow,
Bauldly [he] schott amang thai men of wes.
Ane *angell hede* to the bukis he drew,
And at a schoyt the fornaist sone he slew.

Wallace, iv. 554, MS.

A.-S., Dan., and Germ. *angel*, a hook, an angle; Teut. *anghel*. Belg. *angel*, as denoting a sting, seems to be merely the same word, used in a different and perhaps more original sense; as, *angel der byen*, the sting of bees. Kilian mentions Teut. *anghel-en*, as an old word signifying to sting. Hence the E. term to *angle*, to fish. Wachter derives our theme from *ank-en* to fix, whence *anker*, an anchor.

Isl. *avngul*, hamus uncus; G. Andr. p. 20.

ANGIR, s. Grief, vexation.

Thare-wyth thal tyl the Kyng ar gane,
And in-to company wyth thame has tane
The Frankis men in thare helpyng,
And knelyd all foure be-for the Kyng,
And tald, qwhat ese of pes mycht rys,
And how that *angrys* mony wys
In-til all tyme mycht rys of were.

Wyntoun, ix. 9. 104.

Mr. Macpherson derives this from Gr. *αἴγρις*. This, indeed, is mentioned by Suidas and Phavorinus, as signifying grief. But it is more immediately allied to Isl. *angr*, dolor, moeror, G. Andr. Su.-G. and Isl. *angra*, dolore afficere, to vex; which Ihre deduces from Su.-G. *aang-a*, premere, arcare. Moes-G. *angui*, Alem. *engi*, Germ. and Belg. *eng*, as well as C.-B. *ing*, all correspond to Lat. *ang-ustus*, and convey the idea of straitness and difficulty. To these may be added Gr. *αἴγω*. V. Ihre, v. *Aanga*.

ANGLE-BERRY, s. A fleshy excrescence, resembling a very large hauthoy strawberry, often found growing on the feet of sheep, cattle, &c., S.

ANGUS-BORE, s. V. AUWIS-BORE.

ANGUS DAYIS.

"Ane grene buist paintit on the lid, quhairin is sevin *angus dayis* of sindrie sortis; twa twme buistis out-with the same," &c. Inventories A. 1578, p. 240.

As the articles here mentioned are mostly toys, *dayis* may denote what are now in Edinburgh called *dies*, i. e. toys. V. DIE. As to the meaning of the

term conjoined with this, I can form no reasonable idea.

To **ANHERD, ANERD, ANNERE, ENHERDE**,
v. n. To consent, to adhere.

— In Argyle was a Barown
That had a gret affectyown
To this Stewart the yhyng Robert;
And als hys wil wes til *enherde*
To the Scottis mennys party.

Wynloun, viii. 29. 164.

Thare *anerdis* to our nobill to note, quhen hym nedis,
Tuelf crounit Kingis in felr,
With all thair strang poweir,
And meny wight weryer
Worthy in weidis.

Gowan and Gol, ii. 8.

Anherd hereto ilk man richt fauorably,
And hald yourpece but outlir noyis or cry.

Doug. Virgil, 129, 43.

Juno *annerdit*, and gair consent thareto.

Ibid., 443, 19.

— "Scho gat finalie ane sentence aganis King David
to *annere* to hir as his lawchful lady and wyffe."
Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 16.

This has been traced to O.Fr. *aherd-re* id. But
without the insertion of a letter, it may be viewed as
derived, by a slight transposition, from A.-S. *anhraed*,
anraed, constans, concors, unanimis; which seems to
be composed of *an*, one, and *raed*, counsel, q. of one
mind. It can scarcely be imagined that Su.-G. *en-*
haerde, obstinacy, *enhaerdig*, obstinate, are allied; as
being formed from *haerd*, durus.

ANHERDANDE, ANHERDEN, s. A re-
tainer, an adherent.

— "That James of Lawthress sone and apperande
air to Alexr. of Lawthress of that ilk salbe harmless &
scathless of thaim, thair freifdis, partij and *anher-*
dandis, and all that thai may lett, in his personis and
gudis bot as law will efter the forme of the act of Par-
liament." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 71.

"That Johne M'Gille sall be harmeles of the said
William and his *anherdens* bot as law will." Act.
Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 54.

ANYD, *pret.* Agreed. V. **ANE**, v.

ANIE, s. A little one, Kinross.; a diminutive
from S. *ane*, one; if not immediately from
A.-S. *aenig* ullus, quisquam.

ANIEST, *adv.* or *prep.* On this side of,
Aysr. V. **ADIST**.

ANYNG, s. Agreement, concord.

— Antiochus kyng
Wyth the Romanis made *anyng*.

Wynloun, iv. 18. Tit.

ANIMOSITIE, s. Firmness of mind.

"Thair tounes, besydis St. Johnstoun, ar vnwallit,
which is to be ascryved to thair *animositie* and hardi-
ness, fixing all thair succouris and help in the valencie
of their bodies." Pitscottie's Cron. Introd. xxiv.

Fr. *animosité*, "firmnesse, courage, mettell, boldnesse,
resolution, hardinesse." Cotgr.; L. B. *animosit-as*,
generosum animi propositum; animi vehementia; Du
Cange.

ANYING, s.

— "Vthale Landis, Roich, *Anying*, samyn," &c.
Acts Ja. VI. 1612, p. 481. V. Roich.

ANIS, ANYS, AINS, *adv.* 1. Once.

And thoct he nakit was and vode of gere,
Na wound nor wappin mycht hym *anys* offere.
Doug. Virgil, 387, 20.

"Yee haue in Jvde 3, that faith is *ains* giuen to the
saints: *ains* giuen: that is, constantly giuen, neuer to
bee changed, nor vterlye tane fra thame." Bruce's
Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. T. 4, a.

Mr. Macpherson says, but without the least reason,
that this is a "contr. of *ane* *ysis*." It is merely the
genitive of an one, A.-S. *anes*, also rendered *semel*;
q. actio unius temporis. Pron. as *ainne*, or *yince*, S.
cenze, S.-B.

ANYS also occurs as the gen. of **ANE**.

Bere your myndis equale, as al *anys*,
As commoun freyndis to the *Italianis*.

Doug. Virgil, 457, 15.

i. e. as all of one.

It is also commonly used as a gen. in the sense of,
belonging to one; *anis* hand, one's hand, S.

"He got yearly payment of about 600 marks for
teaching an unprofitable lesson when he pleased, *anes*
in the week or *anes* in the month, as he liked best."
Spalding's Troub. i. 199.

Thoresby mentions *cance*, once, as an E. provincial
term; Ray's Lett. p. 326.

2. I have met with one instance of the use of
this word in a sense that cannot easily be
defined.

"*Anes*, Lord, mak an end of truble; Lord, I co-
mend my spreit, saull and bodie, and all into thy han-
dis." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 425.

I see nothing exactly analogous in the various senses
given of E. *Once*. It would seem to convey the idea of
the future viewed indefinitely; q. at some time or other.

ANIS, ANNIS, s. *pl.* Asses.

— So many *anis* and mulis

Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 42.

The word, however, is here used metaph. as in most
other languages. It also occurs in the literal sense.

The mulil frequentis the *annis*,
And hir awin kynd abusis.

Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 147.

Su.-G. *asma*, Isl. *eme*, Fr. *aene*, Gr. *ov-os*, Lat. *avin-*
us, id.

ANKERLY, *adv.* Unwillingly, Selkirks.

Teut. *engher*, exactio, from *engh-en*, angustare, coar-
tare.

ANKER-SAIDELL, HANKERSAIDLE, s. A
hermit, an anchorite.

Throw power I charge thé of the paip,
Thow neyther girne, gowl, glowme nor gaip,
Lyke *anker-saidell*, lyke unsell aip,
Like owle nor alrische elfe.

Philotus, st. 124. *Pink. S. P. Repr.* iii. 46.

O ye hermits and *hankersaidlis*,
That takis your penance at your tables,
And eitlis noot melt restorative,—
The blest abuse we sell Bessik
You to delyvir out of your noy.

Dunbar, Chron. S. P. i. 235.

This seems to be merely a corrupt use of A.-S.
ancer-setle, which properly signifies an anchorite's
cell or seat, a hermitage; Somn. Germ. *einsidler* de-
notes a hermit, from *ein* alone, and *sidler*, a settler;
qui sedem suam in solitudine fixit, Wachter. Not
only does A.-S. *ancer* signify a hermit, and O.E. *anker*,
(Chaucer, Rom. Rose, 6348), but Alem. *einchoraner*,

C. B. *anker*, Corn. *ankar*, and Ir. *angaire*; all from Lat. *anachoreta*, Gr. *αναχωρητης*, from *αναχωρειν*, to recede.

In this sense *anchre* is used by Palagr. "It is a harde relygion to be an *anchre*, for they be shytted up within walles, and can go no farther." F. 400, b. He renders it by Fr. *ancres*.

Settle is a Yorks. term. "A *langsettle* is a long wain-scot bench to sit on." Clav. Dial. "A bench like a settee. North." Grosse. It resembles the *deis* of the North of S. Grosse afterwards describes the *Langsaddle* or *settle*, as being "a long form, with a back and arms; usually placed in the chimney-corner of a farmhouse." This description is nearly the same with that given of our rustic settee. V. *DEIS*.

ANKERSTOCK, s. A large loaf, of a long form. The name is extended to a wheaten loaf, but properly belongs to one made of rye, S. It has been supposed to be so called, q. "an anchorite's stock, or supply for some length of time;" or, more probably, "from some fancied resemblance to the stock of an anchor." Gl. Sibb.

ANLAS, s. "A kind of knife or dagger usually worn at the girdle;" Tyrwhitt. This is the proper sense of the word, and that in which it is used by Chaucer.

At sessions ther was he lord and sire.
Ful often time he was knight of the shire.
An *anelace*, and a gipciere all of silk,
Heng at his girdel, white as morwe milk.

Canterbury T. Prol. 359.

But we find it elsewhere used in a different sense.

His horse in fyne saudel was trapped to the hele.
And, in his cheveron biforne,
Stode as an unicorn,
Als sharp as a thorne,
An *anlas* of stele.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gol. ii. 4.

Here the term signifies a dagger or sharp spike fixed in the forepart of the defensive armour of a horse's head. Bullet renders it *petit couteau*, deriving it from an diminutive, and Arn. *lac*, *lucquin*, to strike. This word is found in Franc. *anelaz*, *anelaze*, *adlumbare*, vel *adlaterale telum*; which has been derived from *lez*, *latus*, ad *latus*, *juxta*. C. B. *anglas* signifies a dagger. *Anelace*, according to Watts, is the same weapon which Ir. is called *skein*. The word is frequently used by Matt. Paris. He defines it; Genus *cultelli*, quod vulgariter *Anelacius* dicitur; p. 274. *Loricæ erat indutus, gestans Anelacium ad lumbare*; p. 277.

ANMAILLE, s. Enamel. V. *AMAILLE*.

ANN, s. A half-year's salary legally due to the heirs of a minister, in addition to what was due expressly according to the period of his incumbency, S.

"If the incumbent survive Whitsunday, then shall belong to them for their incumbency, the half of that year's stipend or benefice, and for the *Ann* the other half." Acts Cha. II. 1672, c. 13.

Fr. *annate*, id. L. B. *annata* denoted the salary of a year, or half-year, after the death of the incumbent, appropriated in some churches, for necessary repairs, in others, for other purposes. V. Du Cange.

It is singular that *Anka* or *anno* should occur in Moes-G. for stipend. "Be content with your wages," Luke iii. 14. Junius says that the term is evidently de-

rived from Lat. *annona*. But he has not adverted to the form, *annom*, which is in the dative or ablative plural.

Isl. *ann-a* signifies, *metere, opus rusticum facere*; *ann*, *cura rustica, arationes, sationes, foenicatio, messis*; Verel. Ind.

ANNET, s. The same with *Ann*.

"And the profit of their benefices, with the fructus specialis on the ground, with the *annet* thereafter to pertain to thame, and their executouris, alsweill abbottis, prioris, as all vther kirkmen." Acts Ja. VI. 1571, Ed. 1814, p. 63.

To ANNECT, v. a. To annex; part. pa. *annext*, Lat. *annect-o*.

"Our said souerane lord—hes vnoit, annex, creat, and incorporate, & be thir presentis creatis, vneittis, *annectis* & incorporatis all and sindrie the foirsaidis erledome," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 256.

ANNEILL, s. Most probably the old name for indigo.

"*Anneill* of Barbarie for litaters, the pound weight thereof—xviij s." Rates, A. 1611, p. 1. Called erroneously *anceil*, Rates, A. 1670.

Indigofera Anil is one of the plants cultivated; *Anil* being the specific, or rather the trivial, name of the plant.

ANNERDAILL, s. The district now denominated *Annandale*.

"Thair was manie complaints maid of him to the governour and magistrates, and in speciall vpoun the men of *Annerdail*," Pitcottie's Chron. p. 2.

The name was still more anciently called *Anandir-dale*. V. Macpherson's Geog. Illustr.

ANNEXIS AND CONNEXIS, a legal phrase, occurring in old deeds, as denoting every thing in any way connected with possession of the right or property referred to.

"The landis, lordschip, and baronie of Annendale, with the toure and fortalices tharof, aduocationis and donationis of kirkis, thare *annexis and connexis*, and all thare pertinentis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 361.

The phrase, in the Lat. of the law, seems to have been, *annexis et connexis*.

ANNEXUM, s. An appendage; synonym with *S. Pendicle*.

"—He clamis the samyn [landis] to pertain to him be the forfaultour of John Ramsay, as a pendicle and *annexum* of the lordschip of Bothuile." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 271.

Lat. *annex-us*, appended, conjoined; Fr. *annexe*, an annexation, or thing annexed.

ANNIVERSARY, s. A distribution annually made to the clergy of any religious foundation, in times of Popery.

"We have given—all *anniversaries* and daill-silver whatsoever, which formerly pertained to any chaplainries, prebendaries," &c. Chart. Aberd. V. *DAILL-SILVER*.

L. B. *anniversarium*, distributio ex anniversarii fundatione clericis faciendi; Du Cange.

ANNUALL, ANNUELL, s. The quit-rent or *few-duty* that is payable to a superior every

year, for possession or for the privilege of building on a certain piece of ground; a forensic term, S.

—"The chaplaine, &c. will contribute and pay the part of the expensis for the rait of thair *annuall*, and the mail of the hous, as it payis presentlie, that thay sall haue thair haill *annuell* efter the bigging of the hous." Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 489, 490.

Here the *annuall* is evidently different from "the mail of the hous," i.e. the rent paid for possession of the house itself, as distinguished from that due for the ground on which it stands. This is also denominated the

GROUND ANNUALL.

"Item, the *ground annuall* appeiris ay to be payit, quha ever big the ground." Ibid. p. 490.

ANNUELLAR, s. The superior who receives the *annuall* or duty for ground let out for building.

"The ground *annuall* appeiris ay to pay, &c., and failyeing thairfor that the *annuellar* may recognosce the ground." Ibid.

Lat. *annual-is*, Fr. *annuel*, yearly. V. TOP ANNUELL.

ANONDER, ANONER, prep. Under, S. B., Fife. *Anunder*, S. A.

Auld sleeket Lawrie fetcht a wyllie round,
And claught a lamb *anoner* Nory's care.
Ross's *Helenore*, p. 14.

He prayed an' he read, an' he sat them to bed;
Then the bible *anunder* his arm took he;
An' round an' round the mill-house he gae'd,
To try if this terrible sight he could see.

Hogg's *Mountain Bard*, p. 19.

Teut. *under* id. This term, however, seems retained from A.-S. *in-undor*, intra. *In-undor* *edoras*; Intra tecta; Caedm. ap. Lye. It seems literally to signify "in under the roofs."

To ANORNE, v. a. To adorn.

Wythin this place, in al plesour and thryft
Are hale the pissance quhilkis in iust battell
Slane in defence of thare kynd cuntre fel:
— And thay quhilk by thare craftis or science fyne,
Fand by thare subtel knowlege and ingyne,
Thare lyfe illumynyt and *anornit* clere.

Doug. *Virgil*, 188, 24.

Perhaps corr. from L. B. *inorn-are*, ornare; used by Tertullian.

O. E. id. "I *anourne*, I beautyse or make more pleasant to the eye.—When a woman is *anournd* with ryche appurayle, it setteth out her beauty double as moche as it is." Palsgr. B. iii. f. 149, b. He renders it by Fr. *Je aorne*.

ANSARS, s. pl.

"David Deans believed this, and many such ghostly encounters and victories, on the faith of the *Ansars*, or auxiliaries of the banished prophets." Heart Midl. ii: 54.

O. Fr. *anseor*, juge, arbitre; Roquefort.

ANSE, ANZE, ENSE, conj. Else, otherwise. Ang.

It can scarcely be supposed that this is a corr. of E. *else*. I recollect no instance of *l* being changed, in common use, into *n*. It is more probably allied to Su.-G. *annars*, id. As E. *else*, A.-S. *ellis*, Su.-G. *aeljes*, Dan. *ellere*, are all from the old Goth. *el*, other; Su.-G. *annars*, Germ. and Belg. *anders*, else, are de-

rived from Su.-G. *annan*, *andre*, Moes-G. *anhar*, Alem. *ander*; Isl. *annar*, also signifying alius, other.

ANSENYE, s. A sign; also, a company of soldiers. V. ENSENYTE.

ANSTERCOIP, s.

—"Foir copland, settertoun, *anstercoip*." Acts J. VI. A. 1612. V. ROICK.

To ANSWIR (ANSUE) OF, v. n. To pay, on a claim being made, or in correspondence with one's demands.

"Lettres were direct to *answir* tha, new bischope of St. Androis—of all the fructes of the said bischoprick." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 304.

"Thai ordane him to be *ansurit* of his pensioun." Aberd. Reg.

"To be payit & *ansurit* thairfor yeirlic," &c. Ibid. A. 1541.

Borrowed from the use of L. B. *respondere*, praestare, solvere.

ANTEPEND, ANTIPEND, s. A veil or screen for covering the front of an altar in some Popish churches, which is hung up on festival days.

"Item, ane *antepend* of blak velvot, broderrit with ane image of our Lady Pietie upoun the samyne. Item, ane frontal of the samyn wark. Item, ane bak of ane altar of the samyne with the crucifix broderrit thairupoun." Coll. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

"Item, the vail with the towes, a vail for the round loft, and for our Lady. Item, courtains 2 red and green, for the high altare. Item, the covering of the sacrament house with ane *antipend* for the Lady's altar, of blew and yellow broig satin. Item, ane *antipend* for the sacrament house, with a dornick towle to the same." Inventory of Vestments, A. 1559. Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 189.

L. B. *antipend-ium*, id. V. PIETIE.

To ANTER, v. n. 1. To adventure, S. B.

— But then
How *anter'd* ye a fieldward see your lane?
Ross's *Helenore*, p. 31.

2. To chance.

But tho' it should *anter* the weather to bide,
With beetles we're set to the drubbing o't,
And then frae our fingers to gnidge aff the hidde,
With the wearisome wark of the rubbing o't.

Song, Ross's *Helenore*, p. 135.

"We could na get a chiel to shaw us the gate alquist we had kreish'd his lief wi' a shillin; but by guid luck we *anter'd* browlies upo' the rod." Journal from London, p. 6.

3. It occurs in the form of a part., as signifying occasional, single, rare. Ane *antrin, ane*, one of a kind met with singly and occasionally, or seldom, S.

Cou'd feckless creature, Man, be wise,
The summer o' his life to prize,
In winter he might fend fu' bauld,
His eild unkend to nipin cauld,
Yet thir, alas! are *antrin* folk,
That lade their scape wi' winter stock.

Fergusson's *Poems*, ii. 31.

It is certainly the same with *AUNTER*, q. v.

It seems to admit of doubt, whether this term, as used by the vulgar, be not rather allied to Isl. Su.-G. *andra*, *vagari*, whence Dan. *vandre*, Ital. *andare*, id.

ANTERCAST, s. A misfortune, & mischance, S. B. Probably from *anter*, *aunter*, adventure, and *cast*, a throw; q. a throw at random.

Up in her face looks the suld hag forfairn,
And says, Ye will hard-fortun'd be, my bairn;
Frae fouls a fieldward, nae frae fouk at hame,
Will come the *antercast* ye'll hae to blame.

Ross's *Helenora*, p. 61.

ANTETEWME, s. "Antetune, antiphone, response;" Lord Hailes.

Protestandis takis the freiris suld *antetwome*,
Reddie ressavaris, bot to rander nocht;
So lairdis upliftis mennis leifing our thy rewme,
And ar rycht crabit quhen thay crave thame ocht.

Bannatyne Poems, 199. st. p. 19.

ANTICAIL, s. An antique, anything that is a remainder of antiquity.

"They do find sometimes severall precious stones, some cutt, some uncutt; and if you be curious to enquire, you will find people that make a trade to sell such things amongst other *anticails*." Sir A. Balfour's *Letters*, p. 179.

"When they are digging into old ruins, for *anticails*, (as they are continually doing in severall places), they leave off when they come to the *Terra Virgine*." Ibid. p. 129.

Ital. *anticaglia*, "all manner of antiquities, or old monuments;" Altieri.

ANTYCESSOR, ANTECESSOR, ANTECESTRE, s. Ancestor, predecessor.

Our *Antecessoris*, that we suld of relde,
And bald in mynde thar nobille worthi deid,
We lat ourslide, throw werray sleuthfulness,
And castis us euir till uthir besynes.

Wallace, l. 1. MS.

"Euerio man is oblist, to deffend the gudis, heretags and possessions that his *antecessores* and forbearis hos left to them; for as Tucidades hes said in his sycond beuk, quod he, it is mair dishonour til ane person to tyne the thyng that his *antecessores* and forbearis hos conqueist be grite labours, nor it is dishonour quhen he failyes in the conqueissing of ane thing that he intendit tyl haue conquesit fra his mortal enemye." Compl. S. p. 291.

Lat. *antecessor*, one that goes before; formed as *predecessor*, and corresponding in signification. Hence E. *ancestor*, through the medium of Fr. *ancestre*.

ANTICK, s. A foolish, ridiculous frolic, S. In E. it denotes the person who acts as a buffoon.

ANUNDER, prep. Under. V. ANONDER.

APAYN, part. pa. Provided, furnished.

For thi, till that thair capitane
War coweryt off his mekill till.
Thai thought to wend sum strenthis till.
For folk for owtyne capitane,
Bot thai the bettir be *apayn*,
Sall nocht be all sa gud in deid,
As thai a Lord had thaim to leid.

Barbour, ix. 64. MS.

This word is left by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood. But the sense given above agrees very well with the connexion, and the word may have been formed from Fr. *appan-é*, id., which primarily signifies, having received a portion or child's part; *appan-er*, to give a younger son his portion; L. B. *apan-are*.

Hence *apanagium*, appanage, the portion given to a younger child. Fr. *pain* or Lat. *pan-is* is evidently the original word. For, as Du Cange justly observes, *apanare* is merely to make such provision for the junior members of a family, that they may have the means of procuring bread.

In Edit. 1620, it is in *pain*. But this, as it opposes the MS., is at war with common sense.

APAYN, adv. 1. Reluctantly, unwillingly: sometimes distinctly, a *payn*.

And thought sum be off sic boundé,
Quhen thai the lord and his menyé
Seys fley, yeit sall thai fley *apayn*;
For all men fleis the deid rycht fayne,

Barbour, ix. 89. MS.

i.e. "They will fly, however reluctantly, because all men eagerly desire life." The play upon the verb *fley* gives an obscurity to the passage.

2. Hardly, scarcely.

The haill consaill thus demyt thaim amang;
The toun to sege thaim thocht it was to lang,
And nocht a *payn* to wyn it be no slycht.

Wallace, viii. 910. MS.

Although the language is warped, it most probably signifies, "that they could hardly win, it by any stratagem."

Fr. *a peine*, "scarcely, hardly, not without much ado;" Cotgr.

3. It seems improperly used for *in case*.

To gyff battaill the lordis couth nocht consent,
Less Wallace war off Scotland crownyt King.
Thar consaill fand it war a peralous thing
For thoct thai wan, thai wan bot as thai war;
And gyff thai tynt, thai lossyt Ingland for eulmar,
A *payn* war put in to the Scottis hand.

Wallace, viii. 629. MS.

In case it were put, i.e., in some copies. A *payn*, however, may signify *as soon as*. This is another sense of Fr. *a peine*; Presq'. aussi tot, ubi, statim atque, Dict. Trev.

4. Under pain, at the risk of.

With a bauld spreit gud Wallace blent about,
A preyst he askyt, for God that deit on tre.
King Edwart than commandyt his clergé,
And said, I charge, *apayn* off loss of lywe,
Nane be sa bauld you tyrand for to schrywe:
He has rong lang in contrar my hienue.

Wallace, xi. 1313. MS.

In editions, it is on *payn*. Fr. *a peine* is also used in this sense. V. also Wall. vi. 658, and viii. 1261.

APARASTEVR, adj. Applicable, congruous to.

"I will nevir forgett the gude sports that Mr. A. your lordship's brother tauld me of ane nobill man of Padua, it cummis sa oft to my memorie: and indeid it is *aparasieur* to this purpose we have in hand." Lett. Logan of Restalrig, Acts Ja. VI. 1609, p. 421. *Aparastur*, Cromerty's Acc^t. p. 103.

Allied perhaps to O. Fr. *apparoirre*, to appear; *apareissant*, apparent.

APARTE, s. One part.

—"That the said convent of Culross wes compellit & coakkit to mak the said assedatione—he force & dred, & that *aparte* of the said convent wes takin & presonit, quhill thai grantit to the said assedatione." Act. Audit. A. 1494, p. 202.

Often written as one word, like *twaparte*, two thirds.

To APEN, v. a. To open; S.

To ken a' thing that apens and steeks, to be acquainted with everything, S.

"A body wad think he get's wit o' ilka thing it apens an' steeks." Saint Patrick, i. 76.

To APERDONE, v. a. To pardon. V. APPARDONE.

A PER SE, "an extraordinary or incomparable person; like the letter *A* by itself, which has the first place in the alphabet of almost all languages." Rudd.

Maist reuerend Virgil, of Latine poetis prince,
Gem of ingyne, and flude of eloquence ;—
Lanterne, lade sterne, myrrour and *A per se*,
Maister of maisteris, swete sours and springand well,
Wide quhare ouer all ringis thyne heuinly bell.

Doug. Virgil, 3, 11.

Henrysonc uses the same mode of expression.

O fair Crescide, the flour and *A per se*
Of Troie & Grece, how were thou fortunate,
To change in filth al thy feminite,
And be with fleshly lust so maculate?

Testament of Crescide, v. 78.

Junius has observed that this metaphor nearly approaches to that used by the Divine Being, to express his absolute perfection, when he says, "I am Alpha and Omega," Rev. i. 8. But there is no propriety in the remark. For the force of the one metaphor lies in the use of *A by itself*; of the other, in its being connected with *Omega*, as denoting Him, who is not only the First, but the Last. He observes, with more justice, that this mode of expression was not unusual among the Romans. For Martial calls Codrus, *Alpha penulatorum*, i. e. the prince of paupers; Lib. ii. ep. 57.

APERSMAR, APIRSMART, *adj.* Crabbed, ill-humoured; *snell, calschie*, S. synon.

Get vp, (scho said) for schame be na cownt;
My heid in weel thow hee ane wyfes hart,
That for a plesand sight was sa mismaid!
Than all in anger vpon my feit I start.
And for hir wordis war sa *apirsmart*,
Unto the nimphe I maid a busteous braid.

Pallice of Honour, iii. 73. p. 63. edit. 1579.

Apersmar Juno, that with gret vnrast
row cummeris erd, are, and se, quod he,
Sall turne hir mind bettir wise, and with me
Foster the Romanis lordes of all erdlye gere.

Doug. Virgil, 21, 38.

Rudd. conjectures that it may be from Lat. *asper*; as others from Fr. *aspre*. But it seems rather from A.-S. *afor, afre*, rendered both by Somner and Lye, bitter, sharp; or rather Isl. *apur*, id. (*asper, acris*, as *apurkyld*, acre frigus, G. Andr.) and A.-S. *smerte*, Su.-G. *smarta*, Dan. and Belg. *smerte*, pain, metaphor. applied to the mind. *Aperemart* seems to be the preferable orthography.

APERT, *adj.* Brisk, bold, free.

And with their suerdis, at the last,
Thai ruschyt among thaim hardely.
For thai of Lorne, full manely,
Gret and *apert* defens gan ma.

Barbour, x. 73, MS.

It occurs in R. Brunne, p. 74.

William alle *apert* his ost redy he dyght.

Fr. *appert*, expert, ready, prompt, active, nimble, Cotgr. The origin of this word, I suspect, is Lat. *apparatus*, prepared, *appar-o*.

APERT. In *apert*, *adv.* Evidently, openly.

And many a knycht, and mony a lady,
Mak ~~an~~ *apert* rycht ewill cher.

Barbour, xix. 217, MS.

Fr. *apert, appert*, open, evident, in which sense Chaucer uses the term; *il apert*, it is evident; *aperte*, y. *Appar-oir*, to appear, is evidently the immediate origin of the *adj.*, from Lat. *appar-eo*.

APERTLY, *adv.* Briskly, readily.

Bot this gude Erls, nocht forthi,

The sege tuk full *apertly* :

And pressyt the folk that thar in was

Swa, that nocht ane the yet durst pass.

Barbour, x. 315, MS. V. APERT, *adj.*

APERT, APPERT, *adj.* Open, avowed, manifest.

—"In mare *appert* takin of traiste and hartlines in time cummyng, scho has, be the avyse of the saids thre estates, committit to the said Sir Alexander's keeping our said soveryne Lord the King, hir derraist son, unto the time of his age." Agreement between the Q. Dowager and the Livingstons, A. 1439. Pinkerton's Hist. Scot. i. 514.

The word here seems allied to Lat. *appertus*, open. It corresponds to the Fr. *impers. v. Il apert*, it is apparent, it is manifest.

A PERTHE, APERTE, *adv.* Openly, avowedly.

"The said William Boyde band, & oblist, & swore, that in tyme tocum he sall nocht entermet with the landis nor gudis pertening to the said abbot & convent—nor sall nocht vex nor truble thaim nor thair seruandis in tyme to cum be him self nor nane vtheris that he may let in preve nor in *perthe*, but fraude or gile, in the pesable broukin & joyssing of thair said landis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 46.

In another place the phraseology is—"bathe in priua & *aperte*." Ibid. A. 1488, p. 121.

This ought evidently to be one word. But in the MSS. whence these acts are printed, words are often divided in a similar manner, as *our lord for ouerlord, a bove for above*, above, Act. Dom. Conc. p. 70, &c. The phrase *in preve nor in aperthe*, certainly signifies "in private or openly;" Fr. *privé* privily, *apert* open. *Aperthe*, indeed, more immediately resembles Lat. *aperté*, openly.

APIEST, APIECE, *conj.* Although. V. ALL-PUIST.

APILL RENEYEIS, s. *pl.* A string or necklace of beads.

Sa mony ane Kittie, drest up with goldin chenyes,
Sa few witty, that weill can fabillis fenyie,
With *apill renyeis* ay shawand hir goldin chene,
Of Sathanis seinye; sure sic an unsaul manyle
Within this land was never hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 45.

Q. a rein or bridle of beads, formed like apples. Lord Hailes observes, that as "the Fr. phrase, *poème d'ambre*, means an amber bead in shape and colour like an apple, whence E. *pomander*, it is reasonable to suppose that, either by analogy; or by imitation, *apil*, apple, had the same sense with us." Note, p. 257, 258. Perhaps it is a confirmation of this idea, that, in our version of the Book of Proverbs, we read of "apples of gold." Wachter and Thre have observed that the golden globe, impressed with the figure of the cross, and presented to the emperors on the day of their coronation, is called Germ. *reichsapfel*, Su.-G. *rikeapple*, literally, "the apple of the empire or kingdom." This the Byzantine writers called *μῆλον*; and he who bore it before the emperor was designed *μῆλοφορος*, or the apple-bearer. V. AFFLERINGIE.

APLACE, adv. Conveying the idea that one is present, as opposed to that of his being absent; as, "He's better awa nor *aplace*," i.e. it is better that he should be absent than present, Clydes. softened probably from Fr. *en place*, in any particular place.

APLIGHT.

Crounes thai gun crake,
Mani, ich wene, *aplight*,
 Haunfayl;
Bituene the none, and the night,
Last the batayle.

Sir Tristrem, p. 49.

"At once, literally, *one ply*," Gl. Hearne, (Gl. R. Glouc.), renders it "right, compleat;" Ritson, complete, perfect. The latter observes, that the etymology cannot be ascertained.

Whon the kyng of Tars sauh that siht
Wodde he was for wraththe *apliht*,
In hond he hent a s;

Kyng of Tars, Ritson's E. Rom. i. 164.

So laste the turnement *apliht*,
Fro the morwe to the niht.

Ibid., p. 178.

A.-S. *pliht*, periculum, *pliht-an*, periculo obijecore se; as perhaps originally applied to the danger to which persons exposed themselves in battle, or in single combat.

APON, APOUN, prep. Upon.

And gyff that ye will nocht do sua,
Na swyik a state *apon* yow ta,
All hale my land sall yourie be,
And lat me ta the state on me.

Barbour, i. 426. MS.

Constantyin *a-pon* this wys
Tyl Rome come, as I yhow dewys,
And thare in-to the Lepyr felle,
And holdy wes, as ye herd me telle.

Wyntoun, v. 10. 375.

Ane Ersche mantill it war thy kynd to wer,
A Scotts thewtill wnder thi balt to ber,
Rouch rowlyngis *apon* thi harlot fete.

Wallace, i. 219. MS.

King Eolus set heich *apoun* his chare.

Doug. Virgil, 14. 51.

Su.-G. *A*, anc. *af* is used in the same sense. *Upp-a* frequently occurs in that language, which nearly corresponds to the vulgar pron. of the *prep.* in this country. As, however, A.-S. *uſa* signifies above, and Moes-G. *uſar*, higher; it is very probable, as Mr. Tooke supposes, (Divers. Purl. p. 451,) that we are to trace this *prep.* to an old noun signifying *high*; especially as *uſar* has the form of the comparative.

APORT, APORTE, s. Deportment, carriage.

Be wertuous *aporte*, fair having
Resemyl he couth a mychty King.

Wyntoun, ix. 26. 75.

This is merely Fr. *apport* used metaph. from *apporter*, to carry; from Lat. *ad* and *porto*.

To APPAIR, v. a. To injure, to impair.

"Bot in Setounis hous were sa mony commodious oportunitis for hir purpois, that how sa euer hir gud name wer thairy *appairst*, scho must nedis ga thither agane." Detection Q. Mary, S. Edit. 1572. Sign. B. V. a. *Appeyred*, Eng. Edit. 1571.

For our state it *apeines*, without any reson,
& till alle our helres grete disheritoun.

R. Brunne, p. 290.

It is a sin, and eke a gret folle
To *apeinen* any man, or him defamo.
 Chaucer, Cant. T. 3149.

Fr. *empir-er* id. V. PARR, v.

APPARALE, APPARYLE, APPARAILL, s. Equipage, furniture for war, preparations for a siege, whether for attack or defence; ammunition.

Jhone Crab, a *Flemyng*, als had he,
That wes of sa gret sutede
Till ordane, and mak *appaill*,
For to defend, and till *assaill*
Castell of wer, or than cite,
That nane sleyar mycht fundyn be.

Barbour, xvii. 241, MS.

— Barons als of mokill mycht,
With him to that assege had he,
And gert his schippis, by the se,
Bring schot and other *appaill*,
And gret warnysone of wictaill.

Ibid. 293, MS.

Fr. *appareil*, provision, furniture, is also used to denote preparations for war. Tout cet *appareil* estoit contre les Arabes. *Ablanc*; Dict. Trev.

To APPARDONE, APERDONE, v. a. To forgive, to pardon.

"Ye man *appardone* me gif I say that ye ar rather blindit than thay." Nicol Burne, F. 111. b.

"My shepe heare my voice, &c. And therefore if that any multitude vnder the title of the kirk, will obtrude, vnto vs, any doctrine necessar to be beleued to our saluation, and bringeth not for the same the expres wordes of Jesua Christ, or his apostles, &c. men must *aperdone* me, although I acknowledge it not to be the kirk of God." Knox, Reasoning with Crosraguell, C. i. b.

To APPELL, v. a. To challenge.

"There were many Southland men that *appelled* other in barrace, to fight before the king to the dead, for certain crimes of less majesty." Pitscottie, p. 234. Edit. 1768.

The word, as here used, obviously includes the sense of L. B. *appell-are*, accusare; *appellum*, in jus vocatio, accusatio. Fr. *appel-er*, to accuse, to impeach.

To APPELL, v. n. To cease to rain, Ayrs.

This seems to differ merely in the sound given to the vowels from UPPIL, q. v.

APPEN FURTH, the free air; q. an *open* exposure, Clydes.

"The lassie and I bure her to the *appen furth*, an' had hardly won to the lone, whan down cam the wearifou milkhouse." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

APPERANDE, APPEARAND, adj. Apparent. *Aperand*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1521.

APPERANDE, used as a s. for apparent heir.

"Mr. Thomas Hammiltoun *apperande* of Preistisfield," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 564.

"There was killed—of chief men—the laird of Glen-caddel, elder; 'M'Dougall, *appearand* of Rara," &c. Spalding, ii. 271.

APPERANLIE, adv. Apparently.

"And quhan ye ar glad to know, quhat ye sould impung, *apperanlie* that sould be na newings to you." Reasoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, D. ii. a.

APPILCARIE, *s.*

This is a word communicated to me, as used in old songs of the South of S., although the meaning is lost.

"I bocht my love an *apilcarie*."

"He hecht his winsome Mary,
A tree-trow and ane *apilcarie*."

APPILLIS, *s. pl.*

Jerusalem as *appillis* lay in help;
But thou, gude Lord, ryse vp, and nae mair sleepe.
P's. lxxvii. Poems 16th Century, p. 108.

Rendered "apples" in Gl. But as it seems singular that such a metaphor should be introduced without the slightest ground from the text, strange as these *Ballats* are; I suspect that the writer uses this word, to avoid repetition, borrowing it from Fr. *appiler*, "to heape, or pile, together;" Cotgr.

To APPIN, *v. a.* To open, S. O. Gl. Surv. Ayrs.

APPIN, *adj.* Open, S.

"Ther is ane eirb callit hetyropium, the quhilk the vulgaris callis soucy; it hes the leyuis *appin* as lange as the soune is in our hemispera, and it closis the leyuis quhen the soune passis vndir our orizon."
Compl. S. p. 88.

Dan. *aaben*, id. The other Northern languages preserve the *o*. On this word Lye refers to Isl. *opna*, *op*, foramen. Thre derives it from Su.-G. *upp*, often used in the sense of opening; as we say, to break up. In like manner, Wachter derives Germ. *offen*, id. from *auf*, up; adding, that A.-S. *yppe* signifies apertus.

APPLERINGIE, *s.* Southernwood, S. Artemisia abrotanum, Linn.

Fr. *apile*, strong, and *auronne*, southernwood, from Lat. *abrotanum*, id. I know not if this has any connexion with *Apill renyeia*, q. v.

"The window—looked into a small garden, rank with *appleringy*, and other fragrant herbs." Sir A. Wylie, i. 44.

"Would you like some slips of *appleringy*, or tansy, or thyme?" Petticoat Tales, i. 240.

To APPLEIS, *v. a.* To satisfy, to content, to please.

—Of manswete Diano fast thareby.
The altare eith for tyl *appleis* vpstandis,
Oft ful of sacryfyce and fat offerandis.
Doug. Virgil, 236, 22.

Gif thou wald cum to hevynis bliss,
Thysel *appleis* with sobir rent.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 186.

Than thankit thai the Queyn for her trawaill,
Off hyr ansuer the King *applessit* was.
Wallace, viii. 1490, MS.

One would suppose that there had been an old Fr. verb, of the form of *Applaire*, whence this had been derived.

APPLY, *s.* Plight, condition.

Unto the town then they both yeed,
Where that the knight had left his steed;
They found him in a good *apply*,
Both hay, and corn, and bread him by.

Sir Egeir, p. 43.

This might seem allied to Dan. *pley-er*, to use, to be accustomed; or to tend, to take care of; Su.-G. *pleg-en*, Belg. *plegh-en*, id. But it is rather from Fr. V. *PLX*.

APPLIABLE, *adj.* Pliant in temper.

—So gentill in all his [hir?] gestis, and *appliable*.
That all that saw hir saw thay luvit hir as thair lyfe.
Colkelbie Sow, v. 562.

APPONIT.

—"He, for himselfe and the remanent of the prelates, being present, as ane of the three estatys of the said parliament, dissassentit therto *simpliciter*: bot *apponit* thaim therto, unto the tyme that ane provincial Counsel might be had of all the clergy of this realm." Keith's Hist. p. 37.

This is an error, for *opponit*, opposed, as in Acts of Parl. V. ii. 415, Edin. 1814.

To APPORT, *v. n.* To bring, to conduce;
Fr. *apport-er*, id.

"Of this opposition, wee may gather easilie, quhat the resurrection and glorification *apports* to the bodie. Shortly, bee thame we see, that the bodie is onely spoiled of corruption, shame, infirmities, naturalities, and mortalities." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. M. 3. a.

APPOSIT, *part. pa.* Disposed, willing;
Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24. Lat. *appositus*, apt, fit.

To APPREUE, APPRIEVE, *v. a.* To approve.

So that *Acest* my souerane that *appreue*
Be not efferd, *Dares*, na thing the greue.
Doug. Virgil, 141. 33.

Fr. *approuv-er*.

To APPRISE, *v. a.* To approve; used as signifying a preference.

"This last opinioun was *apprisit*." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 19.

Hanc sententiam veluti altera potiore, contracta multitudo sequuta. Boeth.

O. Fr. *apret-ier*, *apris-ier*, evaluator, estimer, Roquefort; Lat. *appret-iare*.

APPRISIT, *part. pa.* Valued, prized.

"Amang all his memoriall workis ane thing was maist *apprisit*, that—he was sett na les to defend pece, than to defend his realme." Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 37.

APPRISING, *s.* Esteem, value.

"The Romans,—war gretely inflammit, that na werkis war done be thame wourthy to have *apprising*."
Ibid. p. 294.

APPROCHEAND, *part. pa.* Proximate, in the vicinity.

"Now wes the pepill and power of Rome, sa strang, —that it wes equale, in glorie of armes, to ony town *approcheand*." Bellend. T. Livius, p. 17. *Cuilibet finitimarum civitatum, Lat.*

To APPROPRE, APPROPRI, *v. a.* To appropriate.

—"To preif that Andro Lokart of the Bar *appropis* and occupis thre akir of land,—with the mare to his vse," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1489, p. 146. *Appropri*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

Fr. *appropri-er*, id.

APPUY, *s.* Support.

"What *appuy*, or of whom shall she have, being forsaken of her own and old friends?" Lett. Lethington, Keith's Hist. p. 233.

Fr. id. "a stay, buttresse, prop, rest, or thing to lean on;" Cotgr.

To APUNCT, APPUNCT, v. n. To settle.

"It is *apunctit* & accordit betwix William Coluile—& Robert Charteris,—that the said William and Robert sall conveye & met one the morne efter Sanct-andross day nixt to cum," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 93. *Appunctit*, Acts Ja. III. 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170.

L. B. *appunctuare*, notiones nonnihil diversa pro Pascisci, convenire, Pactum articulis seu punctis distinctum facere.

APPUNCTUAMENT, s. A convention or agreement with specification of certain terms.

"Ratiffis and appreis the contract and *appunctuament* maide betuix Archibalde Douglas Thesaurer—and James Achisounne goldamyth maister cunyeour, tuiching the stryking & prenting of money, gold, and siluer, in all *punctis* & articlis eftir the form and tenour of the said contract." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 310.

"Johnne Ballentyne secretare to the Erle of Angus—gaif in certane offris in writing, quhilkis concernit grace and *appunctuament*." Ib. p. 324.

L. B. *appunctuament-um*, pactum vel conventum *punctis* articulis sive capitulis distinctum; Du Cange.

To APPURCHASE, v. a. To obtain, to procure.

"The said James Hamilton being advertised by his tane, Bishop James Kennedy, of the king's good mind and favour towards him, which he *appurchased* by his moyen, shewing to him," &c. Pitcottie, Ed. 1728, p. 53.

AR, ARE, adv. Formerly; also, early. V. AIR.

To AR, ARE, ERE, v. a. To ear, to plough, to till.

Ouer of the boundis of *Ausonia*
His "the flockis pasturit to and fra;
Flue bowis of ky unto his hame reparit.
And with ane hundreth plowis the land he *arit*.
Doug. *Virgil*, 226. 34.

The folk Auruncane and of Rutuly
This ground sawis full ynthrifely,
With scharp plewis and steill sokkis sere
Thay hard hillis hiratis for till *ere*.

Ibid. 373. 16.

Moes-G. *ar-ian*, Su.-G. *aer-ia*, Isl. *er-ia*, A.-S. *er-ian*, Alem. *err-en*, Germ. *er-en*, Lat. *ar-are*, Gr. *ar-ew*, id. Ihre views Heb. אֶרֶץ, *aretz*, as the fountain; which, he says, is preserved in Gr. *epa*, and Celt. *ar. S*.

ARAGE, ARRAGE, ARYAGE, AUARAGE, AVERAGE, s. Servitude due by tenants, in men and horses, to their landlords. This custom is not entirely abolished in some parts of S.

"*Arage*, vtherwaies *Average*,—signifies service, quhilk the tennent aucht to his master, be horse, or carriage of horse." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

"There is nay thing on the lauberaris of the grond to burtht and land bot *arage*, *carage*, *taxationis*, violent spulye, and al vthyr sortis of aduersite, quhilk is onmercifully exsecut daly." Compl. S. p. 192.

—"That he should pay a rent of 20l. usual mony of the realm; 4 dozen poultrie, with all *aryage* and car-

riage, and do service use and wont." MS. Register Office, dated 1538. Statist. Acc. xiii. 535, N.

"*Arage* and carriage," is a phrase still commonly used in leases.

This word has been obscured by a variety of derivations. Skene traces it to L. B. *averia*, "quhilk signifies ane beast." According to Spelm. the Northumbrians call a horse "*aver*, or *ofer*," vo. *Affa*. S. *aver*, *eaver*, q. v. Ihre derives *averia* from O. Fr. *ovre*, now *oeuvre*, work; as the word properly signifies a beast for labour. He observes that *avoir*, in Fr. anciently denoted possessions, wealth, vo. *Hafwor*. Elsewhere, (vo. *Hof*, aula,) he says that, in Scania, *hofwera* denotes the work done by peasants to the lord of the village; which they also call *ga til hofwa*.

The authors of Dict. Trev., taking a different plan from Ihre, derive the old Fr. word *avoir*, opes, divitiæ, from *averia*. Ce mot en ce sens est venu de *avera*, ou *averia*, mot de la basse latinité, qu'on a dit de toutes sortes de biens, et sur-tout de meubles, des chevaux, et de bestiaux qui servent au labourage. They add, that the Spaniards use *averias* in the same sense.

Skene, although not the best etymologist in the world, seems to adopt the most natural plan of derivation here. The term has been derived, indeed, from the v. *Ar*, *are*, to till. "*Arage*," it has been said, "is a servitude of men and horses for tillage, imposed on tenants by landholders." It has been reckoned improbable, that this word should owe its origin to L. B. *averia*, "as it is often opposed to *carage*, a servitude in carts and horses for carrying in the landholder's corn at harvest home, and conveying home his hay, coals, &c." Gl. Compl. S. It is certain, however, that in L. B. *aragium* never occurs, but *averagium* frequently; and it can be easily supposed, that *average* might be changed into *arage* or *arrage*; but the reverse would by no means be a natural transition. Besides the oldest orthography of the term is *auarage*.

"It is statute an orlanit,—that all landis, rentis, custumis, burrow mailis, fernes, martis, muttoun, pultrie, *auarage*, cariage, and vther dewteis, that war in the handis of his Progenitouris and Father, quhome God assolyie, the day of his deceis; notwithstanding quhatsumeur assignatioun or gift be maid thairvpone under the greit seill, prenie seill, or vthers, be altylerlie cassit and annullit: swa that the hail profitis and rentis thairof may cum to our souerane Lord." Ja. IV. A. 1489. c. 24. Edit. 1566.

It may be added, that the money paid for being freed from the burden of *arage* was called *averpenny* in the E. laws. "*Averpenny*, hoc est, quietum case (to be quit) de diversis denariis, pro *averagio* Domini Regis [Rastall];—id est, a vecturis regis, quæ a tenentibus Regi præstantur. Tributum, quod præstatum pro immunitate *carroperæ*, seu vecturæ. Du Cange, vo. *Averpeny*."

Nor is there any evidence that "*arage* is opposed to *carage*." They are generally conjoined in S. but rather, by a pleonasm common in our language, as terms, if not synonymous, at least of similar meaning. *Carriage* may have been added, to shew that the service required was extended to the use of cars, carts, waggons, and other implements of this kind, as well as of horses and cattle. For Skene seems rightly to understand *arage*, as denoting service, "be horse, or carriage of horse." But when it is recollected that, in former times, as in some parts of S. still, the greatest part of *cariage* was on the backs of horses; it will appear probable, that it was afterwards found necessary to add this term, as denoting a right to the use of all such vehicles as were employed for this purpose, especially when these became more common. The phrase, *cum auaragis et caragiis*, is quoted by Skene, as occurring in an Indenture executed at Perth,

A. 1371, betwixt Robert Stewart, Earl of Menteith, and Isabell Countess of Fife, resigning the Earldom of Fife into the King's hands, in favour of the said Earl.

By Du Cange, *Cariagium* is rendered, *vectura cum carro, quam quis domino præstare debet; nostris chariæ*. As, however, this word is not restricted to carriage by means of cars, wains, &c. it seems at times in our old laws to have denoted the work of men employed as porters. Hence one of the "articles to be inquired by secret inquisition, and punished by the law," is, "of allowance made & given to the Baillies of the burgh (in their *comptes*) and not paid to the pure, for *cariage* and doing of other labours." Chalmers *Air. c. 39. s. 42*.

This corresponds to the account given in our Statistics. "On other estates, it is the duty of servants to carry out and spread the dung for manuring the proprietor's land in the seed time, which frequently interferes with his own work of the same kind. It is also the duty of the tenants to fetch from the neighbouring sea-ports all the coal wanted for the proprietor's use. The tenants are also bound to go a certain number of errands, sometimes with their carts and horses, sometimes a-foot; a certain number of long errands, and a certain number of short ones, are required to be performed. A long errand is what requires more than one day. This is called *Carriage*." P. Dunnichen, *Forfar, i. 433*.

Averagium is explained by Spelm. with such latitude as to include all that is signified by the S. phrase *arage* and *cariage*. Opus, scilicet, quod *averia*, equis, bobus, plaustris, *curribus*, aut Regi perficitur ratione prædii aut alteri, alterive domino.

Ihre supposes, with considerable probability, that *hafer*, among the Germans, formerly signified a horse; as St. Stephen's day, called *Hafer-weike*, was otherwise denominated in the same sense *der grosse Pferdstag*, or the great horse-day. He also thinks, that oats, anciently in Sw. called *haestakorn*, i.e. horse-corn, was for the same reason designed *hafer-korn*, and compendiously *hafre*; vo. *Hafra*.

I shall only add, that, although it seems to me most probable, that *arage* is derived from *averia*, a beast for work, it is not at all unlikely that the origin of this is O. Fr. *ovre*, work; especially as Spelm. informs us, that according to the customs of Domesday, *avera* was the work of one day, which the king's tenants gave to the viscount. The term *avera*, as denoting work, might very naturally be transferred to a beast used for labour, as we still say in S., a *wark-beast*. V. AVER.

ARAYNE, part. pa. Arrayed.

Eftir thame myddlit samin went arayne
The vthir Troyanis and folkis Italiane.

Doug. Virg. 470, 21.

O. Fr. *arrayé*, id.

To ARAS, ARRACE, v. a. 1. To snatch, or pluck away by force.

Alysawndyr than the Ramsay
Gert lay hym down for-owtyn lete;
And on his helmo his fute he sete,
And wyth gret strynght owt can aras
The trownown, that thare stekand was.

Wyntown, viii. 35. 127.

That notabill spous furth of hir lugeing place
The mene sessoun all armour did arrace;
My trasty sword fra vnder my hede away
Stall scho, and in the place brocht Menelay.

Doug. Virg., 182. 23.

It is sometimes used by Doug. for *emovere*, and at other times for *diripere*, in the original.

Fr. *arracher*, to tear, to pull by violence; to pull up by the roots, from Lat. *eradic-o*.

2. To raise up.

Before thame al maist gracijs Eneas
His handis two, as tho the custume was,
Towart the heuin gan vplyft and arrace;
And syne the chyld Ascanus did embrace.

Doug. Virg., 456. 20.

This sense is so different from the former, that one would think it were put for *arraise*, q. to raise up.

ARBY, s. The Sea-gilliflower, Orkn.

"The Sea-gilliflower, or Thrift, (*statice armeria*), well known in Orkney by the name of *Arby*, covers the shores. Formerly its thick tuberous roots, sliced and boiled with milk, were highly prized in Orkney as a remedy in pulmonary consumption." Neill's Tour, p. 58, 59. V. also Wallace's Orkn. p. 67.

ARBY-ROOT, s. The root of the sea-pink, or *Statice armeria*, Orkney.

ARBROATH PIPPIN, the name of an apple, S. V. OSLIN PIPPIN.

ARCH, 'ARGH, AIRGH, ERGH, (gutt.) adj.

1. Averse, reluctant; often including the idea of timidity as the cause of reluctance, S.

The pepil hale grantis that thay wate
Quhat fortoun schawis, and in quhate estate
Our matteris standis; but thay are arch to schaw,
Quhisperand amangis thame, thay stand sic aw.
Bot caus him gif thame liberte to speik,
Do way his boist, that thair breith may out breik,
I mene of him, be quhais vnhappy worde,
And fraward thewis, now dede on the erde
Sa mony chief chiftanis and dukis lysis;
Forsoith I sall say furth all myne aulse.

Doug. Virgil, 374. 24.

2. Apprehensive, filled with anxiety, S.

Ochon! it is a fearfu' nicht!
Sic saw I ne'er before;
And fearfu' will it be to me,
I'm erch, or a' be o'er.

Jameson's Popul. Ball. i. 233.

Chaucer uses *erke* for weary, indolent.

And of that dede be not erke,
But ofte sithes haunt that werke.

Rom. R. v. 4856.

In the cognate languages, this word is used to express both inaction and fear; the former, most probably, as proceeding, or supposed to proceed, from the latter, and among warlike nations accounted a strong indication of it. Sometimes, however, the word varies its form a little, as used in these different senses. A.-S. *earg*, desidious, iners, slothful, sluggish; *earh*, (Ælfric. Grām.) fugax, timorous, and ready to run away for fear; Somn. It is also used in the same sense with *earg*. Isl. *arg-ur*, reformidans; *argr*, piger, deses, G. Andr. p. 16. *arg*, Carm., Lodbrog, st. 22. Su.-G. *arg*, ignavus; *earg*, intrepidus; Eappon. *arge*, timid; *arget*, fearfully; *argo*, timor; Leem. Vossius refers this word to Gr. *αργος* for *αργος*, from a priv. and *εργον* opus.

It is well known, that as among the ancient Goths the highest praise was that of warlike glory, inactivity in military exercises was a great reproach. One of this description was called *argur*, or in L. B. *arga*. According to an ancient ordinance, *Thraeil ei thegar hefsuir, enn argur allidre; a thrall* or slave was to be avenged only late, but an *argur* never; Gretla. c. 13. ap. Ihre. It came to be used, in heat of temper, as a term of reproach, apparently of the same meaning with *polltroon* or *coward* in modern

Si quis alium *Argom* per furorem clama-
v. Leg. Longobard. Lib. 1. Tit. 5. ; Du Cange.
And in those ages, in which the most exalted virtue
was bravery, this must have been a most ignominious
designation. He who submitted to the imputation, or
who was even subjected to it, was viewed in the same
light with one in our times, who has been legally de-
clared infamous. Hence we find one commander say-
ing to another; Memento, Dux Fredulfe, quod me
inertem et inutilem dixeris, et vulgari verbo, *arga*,
vocaveris. Paul. Diacon. Lib. 6. c. 24. It has also
been explained by Boherius, Spelman, &c. as signifying,
in these laws, a cuckold who tamely bore his disgrace.
V. ERGH, s.

To ARCH, ARGH, v. n. To hesitate, to be re-
luctant, S. V. ERGH, v.

ARCHNES, ARGHNESS, s. 1. Reluctance,
backwardness.

* "If, says he, our brethren, after what we have writ
to them and you, lay not to heart the reformation of
their kirk, we are exoner'd, and must regret their
archness (backwardness) to improve such an oppor-
tunity." Wodrow's Hist. i. xxxii.

2. Obliquely, used for niggardliness, q. reluc-
tance to part with anything.

For *archness*, to had in a grote,
He had no will to fle a bote.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 333.

ARCHIE, s. The abbreviation of *Archi-
bald*, S.

"*Archie* Horne," Acts 1585, iii. 391.

ARCHIEDENE, s. Archdeacon: Lat. *archi-
diacon-us*.

"His hienes, &c. confirmis the letters of dimission,
resignation, and ouergiving maid be vmquhill George
archiedene principall of Sanctandrois," &c. Acts Ja.
VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 506.

ARCHILAGH, ARCHILOGH, ARCHILOWE,
(ch hard), s. The return, which one, who
has been treated in an inn or tavern, some-
times reckons himself bound in honour to
make to the company. When he calls for
his bottle, he is said to give them his *archi-
lagh*, Loth. South of S.

"I propose that this good little gentleman, that
seems sair fourfoughen, as I may say, in this tuilye,
shall send for a tass o' brandy, and I'll pay for another,
by way of *archilowe*, and then we'll bfrl our bawbees a'
round about, like brethren." Rob Roy, iii. 25.

• It has been conjectured, that this (like many other
proverbial or provincial designations) has originated
from some good fellow of the name of *Archibald Loch*,
who would never leave his company while he had rea-
son to reckon himself a debtor to them, or without
giving them something in return. But the term does
not imply the idea of a full equivalent.

I am indebted, however, to a literary friend for sug-
gesting, that it is from Belg. *her* again, and *gelag*, Teut.
ghelaegh, shot, share, club; q. a return of entertain-
ment, a second club as repaying the former. V. LAW-
IN, LAUGH.

Or, as it has been a common custom, from time im-
memorial, for the host to give a gratuitous bottle or
glass to a party to whom he reckons himself much in-

debted, the term may be q. *heeregelach*, the master or
landlord's club or shot.

ARCHPREISTRIE, ARCHIPRESTRIE, s. 1.

A dignity in collegiate churches during the
time of popery.

"Grantit—with consent of vmquhill George erle of
Dumbar,—vndoubtit patron of the said *archpreistrie*
and colledge kirk of Dumbar," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed.
1814, V. 613.

Here the archpriest was under the dean, and supe-
rior to eight prebendaries. L. B. *archipresbyteri* deinde
dicti, qui hodie *Decani rurales*, archidiaconis subjecti :
Du Cange.

2. Used as synon. with *vicarage*.

—"The denrie of Dunbar, including the personage
and vicarage of the parochin of Quhittengem; the *arch-
iprestrie* or vicarage of Dunbar, including all the kirk-
landis and teyndis vseit & wont of all and hailt the pa-
rochin of Dunbar." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p.
293.

Dunbar was a collegiate church, consisting of a dean,
an *archpriest*, and eighteen canons. It was founded by
Patrick, Earl of March, A. 1342. In Bagimont's Roll,
it was rated in this ratio; Decanatus de Dunbar, £13.
6. Archiepresbyterus, £8. &c. V. Chalmers's Caled. ii.
511.

This arch-priest, it appears, was next in rank to the
dean, and superior to all the canons.

Fr. *arche-prestre*, a head-priest. L. B. *archipresbyter*.
In a more early period, the arch-priests, in a cathedral
church, acted as vicars to the bishop. They were after-
wards the same with rural deans. V. Du Cange.

ARE, s. An heir.

"The said Gawin denyt that he wes *are* to his said
grantschir," &c. Act. Doim. Conc. A. 1494, p. 308.
V. AIR.

To AREIK, ARREIK, v. a. To reach, to ex-
tend.

Thay elriche brethir, with thair lukis thrawin,
Thocht nocht awalit, thare standing hauw we kuawin ;
An horribil sorte, wyth mony canschol beik,
And hedis semand to the heuin *arrek*.

Doug. Virgil, 91. 19. V. MAW, v.

A.-S. *arecc-an*, asequi, to get, to attain, to reach, to
take; Somn. V. REIK.

AREIR, adv. Back:

Bot wist our wyfis that ye war heir,
Thay wold mak all this town on steir.
Thairfor we reid yow rin *areir*
In dreid ye be miscaryit.

Lindsay, S. P. R. ii. 211.

Fr. *arriere*, backward; Lat. *a retro*. To rin *areir*,
to decline, synon. with *miscarry*.

AREIRD, adj. Rendered in Gl. "destruction,
confusion."

Thocht heuin and eird suld ga *areird*,
Thy word sall stand fast and perfyte.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 54.

It is evidently the same with *Areir*, q. v. To ga
areir, is merely to go backward, metaph. to go to dis-
order.

To AREIST, ARREIST, v. a. To stop, to
stay; Fr. *arest-er* id. Doug. Virg.

AREIST, s. But *areist*, forthwith, without de-
lay.

Saïd Jupiter; and Mercury, *but arrest*,
Dressit to obey his grete faderis behest.

Doug. Virg. 108. 7.

ARE MORROW, early in the morning. V.
AIR, *adv.*

To AREND, *v. n.* To rear; a term applied
to a horse, when he throws back his fore-
part, and stands on his hinder legs, Fife.

The crune of the bluiiter,
Wi' the glare of wisp's licht,
Pat Rob in a flutter,
An' the horse in a fricht.
He *arendit*, he stendit,
He flang an' he fan'd, &c. *MS. Poem.*

O. Fr. *arriens*, backward; Roquef. *vo. Arriere*; or
arann-er, rompre les reins, from *renes*, *ibid.*

ARENT, *s.* Contraction for *annual rent*.

"Everie man should pay the tent pairt of his yearlie
rent, alsweill to burgh as landward.—Ordanit that the
moneyes, or *arent*, or lyfrent shall beare ane equall and
proportionall burding with the saidis rentis, trade, and
housemaillis." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 311.

ARER, *s.* An heir; *areris*, heirs.

"The lordis—decretis—all & hale the saidis landis
of Mekle Arnage—to be broikit & joisit be the said Henrj
& his *areris* als frely as he did before the making of
the saidis evidentiis." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 128.

—"That the lard of Vchiltre & his *areris* suld wer-
rand him the tak of the saidis landis for all the daïs of
his lif, eftir the forme of his lèttez of tak maid thar-
apone." *Ibid.* p. 127.

Apparently corr. from L. B. *haereditarius*, *id.*

ARE SOUND, *pret.*

An harpour made a lay,
That Tristrem *aresound* he;
The harpour gæde away,
—"Who better can lat se."—

Sir Tristrem, p. 34, st. 51.

"Criticized," Gl. Perhaps rather, *derided*; from
Lat. *arrideo*, *ium*, to laugh at, or *arrisio*.

Areson is used by R. Brunne in the sense of *per-
suade*, or *reason with*.

Yit our messengers for Gascoyn were at Rome,
Foure lordes fulle fers, to here the pape's dome,
Ther foure at Rome war to *areson* the pape,
The right forto declare, & for the parties so schape,
To whom the right suld be of Gascoyn euer & ay.

Chron. p. 314.

ARETTYT, *part. pa.* Accused, brought into
judgment.

And gud Schyr Dawy off Brechyn
Wes off this deid *arettyt* synne.

Barbour, xix. 20. MS.

i.e. his treason against King Robert. Edit. 1620,
arrested. But by this change, as in a great variety of
instances even in this early edit., the meaning is lost.

The term is from L. B. *rect-are*, *ret-are*, *rett-are*,
arett-are, explained by Du Cange, *accusare*, in *jus*
vocare; also, more strictly, *reum ad rectum faciendum*
submonere. *Arretati* de crimine aliquo; Fortescue, de
Leg. Angl. c. 36. It is not quite unknown in our law.

"Gif ane Burges is *challenged* to *doe richt* for ane
treaspasse, and detained be his challengers within
burgh, and offers ane pledge for him: gif he is taken
in time of day, his challengers sall convoy him to the
house quhere he sayes his pledge is." Burrow Lawes,
c. 80. s. 1. In the Lat. copy it is, *Si quis fuerit ir-
re-ctatus* de aliquo malefacto, &c. In the margin, *Al.
rectatus*, i. vocatur in *jus*, ut *rectum faciat*, to *do richt*.

These barbaric terms seem sometimes to sholude the
idea of conviction, and subjection to punishment, or to
make the *amende honorable*. Perhaps the word is used
in this sense by Barbour. Du Cange views *arretare* as
the origin of Fr. *arreter*, to arrest.

Su.-G. *raet*, *jus*, not only denoteth compensation, but
frequently, capital punishment; hence, *afraetta*, to
behead, and *raetta*, to judge, also to punish capitally;
Germ. *richten*, to punish, to take vengeance. Ihre re-
marks the resemblance between the sense of the Su.-G.
terms, and Fr. *justicier*, L. B. *justiciare*. V. JUSTIFY.

ARGENT CONTENT. Ready Money.

"King Wyllyam sal pay ane hundredth thousand
poundis striueling for his redemption, the tane half to
be payit with *argent content*. And for sickir payment
of this othir half, he sal geif Cumber, Huntingtoun
and Northumbirland vnder ane reuersioun, ay and quhil
the residew of his ransoun war payit to the kyng of
England." Bellend. Chron. b. xiii. c. 5. Partem unam
praesentem, Boeth. Fr. *argent comptant*, *id.*

To ARGH. V. ERGH, *v.*

ARGIE, *s.* Assertion in a dispute, side of a
question which one takes. He is said to
keep *his ain argie*, who, whatever be said
to the contrary, still repeats what he has
formerly asserted, S. Bor.; synon. with
keeping one's *ain threap*.

This word might at first view seem to be corr.
formed from the E. *v. argue*. But Su.-G. *i erga* is
used in the same sense, *semper eadem obganire*, ut
solent *aniculae iratae*; Ihre. Isl. *iarg-r*, keen conten-
tion.

To ARGLE-BARGLE, *v. n.* To contend, to
bandy backwards and forwards, S. *Aurgle-
bargin*, Loth.; *Argie-bargie*, Fife.

But 'tis a daffin to debate,
And *aurgle-bargin* with our fate.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 335.

This may be referred to the same fountain as the last
word. Besides the terms mentioned, we may add Isl.
arg, enraged; *jarga*, to contend. In Gl. Ramsay,
however, *eaggle-bargin* is given as synon. If this be
well authorised, the term may properly signify to
haggle in a *bargain*.

"She told me she wadna want the meal till Monday,
and I'll stand to it." "Dinna gang to *argle-bargle* wi'
me," said the miller in a rage." *Petticoat Tales*, i.
212.

"Weel, weel," said the laird, "dinna let us *argol-
bargol* about it; entail your own property as ye will,
mine shall be on the second son." The Entail, i. 53.

It may be added, that Gael. *iorghail*, *iorguil*, denotes
strife, a tumult, a quarrel.

ARGOL-BARGOLOUS, *adj.* Quarrelsome, con-
tentious about trifles, Ayrs.

"No doubt his *argol-bargolous* disposition was an
inheritance accumulated with his other conquest of
wealth from the mannerless Yankies." The Provost,
p. 194.

To ARGONE, **ARGOWNE**, **ARGWE**, **ARGEW**,
v. a. 1. To argue, to contend by argu-
ment.

Than said the Merle, Myne errour I confes;
This frustrit luvie all is bot vanite;

Blind ignorance me gair sic hardiness,
To argone so agane the varitè.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 92.

2. To censure, to reprehend, to chide with.

Than knew-thai weille that it was he in playne,
Be hors and weide, that *argowend* thaim befor.

Wallace, iv. 83. MS.

Ane *argowend* thaim, as thai [went] through the toun,
The starkast man that Heeslyryg than knew,
And als he had off lychly wordis ynew.

Wallace, vi. 126. MS.

Argowend is used in the same sense by Wyntown and Douglas.

As in oure manere we procede,
Sum man may fall this buk to rede,
Sall call the autour to rekles,
Or *argowend* perchans hys cunnandnes.

Cronykil, v. 12. 280.

Not you, nor yit the Kyng *Latyne* but leis,
That wont was for to reying in plesand pece,
I wyl *argowend* of thys maner and offence.
Forsoith I wate the wilful violence
Of *Turnus* al that grete werk brocht about.

Doug. Virgil, 468. 54.

Fr. *arguer*, Lat. *arguo*.

ARGOSEN, *s.* The lamprey, according to old people, Ayrs.; *q.* having the *een* or eyes of *Argus*.

ARGUESYN, *s.* The lieutenant of a galley; he who has the government and keeping of the slaves committed to him.

"Sone efter thair arryvell at *Nances* [Nantz,] thair grit *Salve* was sung, and a glorious painted *Ladie* was brocht in to be kisit, and amongst utheris was presented to one of the Scottis men then chaineyid. Ho gentillie said, *Tribble me not; suche an idolle is accusit; and thairfoir I will not twiche it.* The *Patrone*, and the *Arguesyn*, with two *Officers*, having the cheif charge of all suche matters, said, *Thow sall handle it.* And so they violentlie thruist it to his faice, and pat it betwix his hands, who seing the extremitie, tuke the idolle, and advysitlie luing about, he caist it in the rever, and said, *Lat our *Ladie* now save herself; sche is lycht aneuche, lat hir leirne to swyme.* Efter that was no Scottis man urgit with that idolatrie." Knox, p. 83. MS. i. id. *Arguiser*, MS. ii. and London edit.

I have given this passage fully, not only as entertaining, but as shewing the integrity and undaunted spirit of our Scottish Reformers, even in the depth of adversity, when in the state of galley-slaves. Knox does not mention the name of this person. But the story has strong traits of resemblance to himself.

Fr. *argousin*, id. *Satelles remigibus regendis ac custodiendis prepositus*. Dict. Trev.

Allied to this is A. Bor. "*argosies*, ships;" Grose. This seems to be a very ancient word. There has probably been an O. Fr. term, signifying a ship, nearly of the same form with that still used in the North of E. For L. B. *argis* occurs in the same sense. It is used by Gregor. Turon. *Argis* haud modica mercibus referta per Ligerim vehebatur. It had occurred to me that the name had probably originated from the celebrated *Argo*, the ship of the *Argonauts*, in which Jason sailed to get possession of the golden fleece. And I find that this very idea is thrown out by Du Cange. The word may have been introduced into France by the inhabitants of Marseilles, who, it is well known, were a Greek colony.

***ARGUMENT**, *s.* A piece of English, dictated to boys at school, to be turned into Latin; the subject of a version, Aberd.

To **ARGUMENT**, *v. a.* To prove, to shew.

"Treuth it is, the kirk testifeis to the congregation & certifiis, quhilik is autentik scripture, quhilik is nocht: quhilik *argumentis* nocht that the scripture takis authoritie of the kirk." Kennedy, Crosraguell, p. 109.

ARIT, *pret.* Tilled, eared. V. **AR**, **ARE**, *v.*

ARK. **MEAL-ARK**, *s.* A large chest for holding meal for a family on a farm, S.

"A' the meal-girnels i' the country wadna stand it, let abee the wee bit *meal-ark* o' Chapelhope." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 12.

ARK, *s.* A large chest, especially for holding corn or meal; S. Lancash.

—Ane *ark*, ane *almry*, and *laidills* two.—

Bannatyne Poems, 159. st. 4.

Behind the *ark* that hads your meal
Ye'll find twa standing corkit well.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 527.

The word is also used in old deeds, for that kind of box used in lakes, ponds, &c. for catching eels. This is called an *eel-ark*.

A.-S. *arce*, *erce*, a coffer, a chest; Alem. *arca*; Su.-G. *ark*; Lat. *arca*. In John, xii. 6. where we read, "He had the *bag*," the word *arka* is used by Ulphilas, as denoting a chest or casket for containing money. Gael. *arc*, id.

ARK of a mill, *s.* The place in which the centre wheel runs, S.

ARK-BEEN, *s.* The bone called the *os pubis*, S. B.

To **ARLE**, *v. a.* 1. To give an earnest of any kind, S.

2. To give a piece of money for confirming a bargain, S.

3. To put a piece of money into the hand of a seller, at entering upon a bargain, as a security that he shall not sell to another, while he retains this money, S.

"The schireffe suld escheit all gudes, quhilikis ar forestalled, coft, or *arled* be forestallers, and in-bring the twa part thereof to the Kingis vse, and the thrid part to himselfe." Skene. Verb. Sign. R. 1. a.

As *arled* is distinguished from *coft*, the meaning would seem to be, that the goods may be escheated, although not actually purchased by a forestaller, if the vender be in terms with him, or so engaged that he must give him the refusal of the commodity.

L. B. *arrhare*, *arrhis* sponsam dare; Du Cange. *Subarrare* was used in the same sense. Si quis deponaverit uxorem, vel subarraverit.—Julian Pontif. Decr. Salmæ. Not. in Jul. Capitol. 254. Fr. *arrher*, *arrer*, to give an earnest. Dict. Trev. *Arre*, "bespoken, or for which earnest has been given," Cotgr. V. the *s.*

ARLES, **ERLIS**, **ARLIS**, **ARLIS-PENNIE**, **AIRLE-PENNY**, *s.* 1. An earnest, of whatever kind; a pledge of full possession.

This was bot *erlys* for to tell
Of infortwne, that eftyrr fell.

Wynlowen, viii. 27. 21.

Of his gudnes the eternal Lord alson
Restoris the merite with grace in *erlys* of glore.
Doug. Virgil, 357. 20.

"The heart gets a taist of the swetnes that is in Christ, of the joy whilk is in the life euerlasting, quhilk taist is the only *arlis-penny* of that full and perfite joy, quhilk saull and bodie in that life shall enjoy. And the *arlis-pennie* (as yee know) mann be a part of the sowme, and of the nature of the rest of the sowme." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacrament, 1590. Sign. S. 2. a. b.

Here tak' this gowd, and never want
Enough to gar you drink and rant;
And this is but an *arle-penny*
To what I afterward design ye.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 561.

The word *arles* is still used, in this general sense, in vulgar conversation. S.

"Thy hart may be blyth for wordly thinges, because thou art an earthlie bodie. A king may rejoyce in a kingdom, &c. but if they be not taine out of God's handes, as *arlespennies* of heauenly and spirituall benettes, the spirite of Christ shall not rejoyce in thee." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 300, 301.

"Paul saies in another place, that the spirit is given thee as an *arlespenny* of thy saluation.—Thou loses the *arlespennie* if thou make him sad." *Ibid.* p. 317.

2. A piece of money given for confirming a bargain, S. This is evidently a more restricted use of the term; although that in which it generally occurs, in its simple state, in our old writings.

"And that thay diligentlie inquire, gif any maner of persoun gefis *arlis* or money on any maner of fische, that cummis to the mercat, to the effect, that the samin may be sauld upone ane hiear price." Acts Ja. IV. 1540. c. 78. edit. 1566.

"The buying and selling is effectualle and perfitelie compleit, after that the contractors are agreid anent the price;—quhen the *arlis* (or God's *pennie*) is given be the buyer, to the seller, and is accepted be him." Reg. Maj. b. iii. c. 10. s. 2. 4.

"Quhen *arles* are given and taken; gif the buyer will passe fra the contract, he may doe the samine with tinsell of his *arles*." *Ibid.* s. 6.

Both *arles* and *arles-penny* are used in this sense, A. Bor. The latter is defined by Phillips, "a word used in some parts of England, for earnest-money given to servants."

3. A piece of money, put into the hands of a seller, when one begins to cheapen any commodity; as a pledge that the seller shall not strike a bargain with another, while he retains the *arles* in his hand, S.

The word is used in this sense, most commonly in fairs or public markets, especially in buying and selling horses or cattle. "Where a multitude are assembled, this plan is adopted for preventing the interference of others, who might incline to purchase, while the buyer and seller were on terms. The general rule, indeed, is, that no other interferes, while he knows that the vender retains the *arles*; but waits till he see whether the bargain be concluded or broken off. V. the v.

This word is evidently derived from Lat. *arrhabo*, which the Romans abbreviated into *arrha*. It de-

noted an earnest or pledge in general. It was very often used to signify the earnest, which a man gave to the woman whom he espoused, for the confirmation of the contract between them. This, as we learn from Pliny, was a ring of iron. For the ancient Romans were long prohibited to wear rings of any other metal. Hist. L. 33. c. 2. In the middle ages, the term seems to have been principally used in this sense. V. Du Cange, v. *Arra*.

The term was employed with respect to contracts of any kind. When a bargain was made, an earnest (*arrha*, or *arrhabo*) was given. But this, it has been said, was not to confirm, but to prove the obligation. V. Adams' Rom. Antiq. p. 236.

The custom of giving *arles*, for confirming a bargain, has prevailed pretty generally among the Gothic nations. It is still preserved in Sweden. That money is called *frids schilling*, which, after the purchase of houses, is given to the Magistrates, as an earnest of secure possession; Christopher, ap. Ihre, vo. *Frid*. The term *frid* seems here to signify privilege, security. Loccenius says, that whatever one has bought, if the bargain be confirmed by an earnest (*arra*), it cannot be dissolved; Suec. Leg. Civ. p. 60. Other Swedish writers give a different account of this matter. It is said, in one of their laws, "If the vender has changed his mind, let him restore the double of that which he has received, and repay the earnest;" Jus Bircens. c. 6. In our own country, a servant who has been hired, and has received *arles*, is supposed to have a right to break the engagement, if the earnest be returned within twenty-four hours. This, however, may have no other sanction than that of custom.

Aulus Gellius has been understood as if he had viewed *arrhabo* "as a Samnite word." But his language cannot by any means bear this construction. Cum tantus, inquit, *arrabo* penes Samnites Populi Romani esset: Arrabonem dixit de obsides, et id maluit quam *pignus* dicere, quoniam vis hujus vocabuli in ea sententia gravior acriorque est. Sed nunc *arrabo* in sordidis verbis haberi ceptus, ac multo rectius videtur *arra*; quanquam *arram* quoque veteres saepe dixerunt. Noct. Attic. Lib. 17. c. 2. Ed. Colon. 1533. In this chapter he gives some quotations, which he had noted down in the course of reading, from the first book of the Annals of Q. Claudius; for the purpose of marking the singular words employed by that historian, or the peculiar senses in which he had used those that were common. Among these he mentions *arrhabo*. "When the Samnites, he says, were in possession of so great an *arrabo* of," or "from the Romans."—These are the words of Claudius, and all that Gellius quotes from him. Then follows his own remark on this use of the term. "He has called the six hundred hostages an *arrabo*, choosing rather to do so, than to use the word *pignus*; because the force of this term (*arrabo*) in that connexion, is much greater. But now men begin to view it as rather a low word, &c.

It is evident that neither Claudius, nor Gellius, gives the most distant hint as to *arrhabo* being of Samnite origin. Both refer to that disgraceful agreement which the Romans, under the consulate of T. Veturius and Sp. Posthumius, after their army had been inclosed near the *Caudine Forks*, made with the Samnites, when they delivered up six hundred knights as hostages. Liv. Hist. Lib. 9. c. 5. They assert that the Samnites were in possession of an *arrabo*, not literally however, but more substantially, when they had so many honourable hostages.

The Romans, it would appear, borrowed this term immediately from the Greeks, who used *ἀρραβών* in the same sense. They also probably borrowed from the Greeks the custom of giving a ring as a sponsal pledge. This custom prevailed among the latter Greeks at least. For Hesychius gives the de-

signation of *appaßwariara*, to *καθόρμα*, *ερομα* and *περίεμα*, which were different kinds of rings, commonly given as pledges. V. Casaubon. Not. in Capitulin. 187. So close is the connexion between the Gr. term and Heb. ערבון, *arboṇ*, that we can scarcely view it as the effect of mere accident. This is the word used to denote the pledge given by Judah to Tamar, in token of his determination to fulfil his engagement to her; Gen. xxxviii. 17, 18, 20. It may also be observed, that the first thing she asked in pledge was his signet. The word is from ערב, *arab*, negotiatus est, *spondidit*, *fide jussit*, *fidem interposuit*.

Arles is a diminutive from Lat. *arra*, formed, as in many other cases, by adding the termination *le*, q. v. Fr. *arres*, *erres*, id. acknowledges the same origin; as well as Su.-G. *erdest*, Dan. *ernitz*, C. B. *ern*, *ernes*, Ir. *airneigh*, although rather more varied. Shaw indeed mentions *iarlus* as a Gael. word, signifying, an earnest-penny. But it seems very doubtful if it be not a borrowed term; as there appears no vestige of it in Ir., unless *airleac-aim*, to lend or borrow, be reckoned such.

In Sw. an earnest is also called *faestepening*, from *faesta*, to confirm, and *pening*, (whence our penny); and *Gudspening*, as in Reg. Maj. *God's penny*. It receives this name, according to Loccenius, either because the money given was viewed as a kind of religious pledge of the fulfilment of the bargain, or appropriated for the use of the poor. Antiq. Su.-G. p. 117. The last is the only reason given by Ihre, and the most probable one. In the same sense he thinks that A.-S. *Godgyld*, was used, an offering to God, money devoted to pious uses; Germ. *Gottes geld*, Fr. *denier de Dieu*, L. B. *denarius Dei*. V. Du Cange.

In Su.-G. this earnest was also denominated *liðkop*, *liðkop*, (*arra*, pignus emptiois, Ihre); Germ. *liðkop*, *leykauf*; from *lið*, *sicera*, strong drink; Moes-G. *leithu*, id. and *kop*, emptio; q. the drink taken at making a bargain. This term, Ihre says, properly denotes the money allotted for comutation between the buyer and seller. We find it used in a passage formerly quoted. When it is required, that he who changes his mind as to a bargain, should "repay the earnest," the phrase is, *gialde liðkopit*; Jus. Bircens. ubi. sup. In S. it is still very common, especially among the lower classes, for the buyer and seller to drink together on their bargain; or, as they express it, to the *luck* of their bargain. Nay, such a firm hold do improper customs take of the mind, that to this day many cannot even make a bargain without drinking; and would scarcely account the proffer serious, or the bargain valid, that were made otherwise.

ARLICH, ARLITCH, adj. Sore, fretted, painful, S. B. Perhaps from Su.-G. *arg*, iratus, *arga*, laedere. It may be derived, indeed, from *aerr*, cicatrix, whence *aerrad*, vulneratus; Dan. *arrig*, grievous, troublesome. V. ARR.

AREY, adv. Early.

— He wmbethinkand him, at the last,
In till his hart gan wndercast,
That the King had in custome ay
For to ryss *arly* ilk day;
And pass weill far fra his menyne.

Barbour, v. 554. MS.

Isl. *aarla*, mane, G. Andr. p. 14. But this is rather from A.-S. *arlice*, id.

ARMYN, ARMYNG, s. Armour, arms.

Berwik wes tane, and stuffyt 'syn,
With men, and wittail of *armyn*.

Barbour, xvii. 264. MS.

Fourtene hundyre hale *armynngis*
Of the gyft of his lord the Kyngis—
He browcht— Wynlowe, ix. 6. 23.

ARMING, s. Ermine. L. B. *armin-ea*, id.

"Item ane pair of wyd alevis of *arming* flypand bakward with the bordour of the same." Coll. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 128.

ARMLESS, adj. Unarmed, destitute of warlike weapons.

"The Oldtown people—came all running—with some few muskets and hagbutts, others with a rusty sword, others with an headless spear. The laird of Craigievar took up all both good and bad, and divided them among his own *armless* soldiers." Spalding's Troubles, i. 160, 161.

ARMONY, s. Harmony.

Dirk bene my muse with dolorous *armony*.

Doug. Virg. Prol. 88. 5.

ARMOSIE, adj.

"Ane lang lows gowne of blak *armosie* taffetie with a pasment of gold about it." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 210.

Fr. *armoisin* itself signifies taffeta. It is defined in Dict. Trev. as a species of taffeta which comes from Italy and Lyons. Let says that *armoisin* is for *ormoisin*, because it came originally from the isle of Ormus.

This, then, seems to be the same with "*Ormaise* taffatis." Chalm. Mary. V. ORMAISE.

ARN, s. The alder; a tree. S., pron. in some counties, q. *arin*.

Heb. ארן, *aran*, is the name given to the wild ash tree with broad leaves; Lat. *orn-us*, Fr. *erene*.

"Fearn is evidently derived from the *arn* or alder tree, in Gaelic *Fearnn*." P. Fearn, Ross. Statist. Acct. iv. 288.

"The only remedy which I have found effectual in this disorder is, an infusion of *arn* or alder-bark in milk." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. II. 216.

C. B. *Uern*, *guernen*, Arm. *vern*, *guern*; Germ. *erlen-baum*; Fr. *aune*; Lat. *alnus*. It seems the same tree which in the West of S. is also called *eller* and *aar*.

ARN, v. subst. Are; the third pers. plur.

Thus to wode *arn* thei went, the wlonkest in wedes;
Both the Kyng and the Quene;
And all the doughti by dene.

Sir Iwan and Sir Gol. i. 1.

Women *arn* borne to thralldom and penance.

Chaucer, Man of Lawes T. 4706.

A.-S. *aron*, sunt.

ARNOT, s. *Ley* [lea] *Arnot*, a stone lying in the field, Aberd. q. *earth-knot*?

ARNOT, s. The shrimp, a fish; Aberd.

ARNS, s. pl. The beards of corn, S. B. synon. *awns*. Franc. *arn*, id.

ARNUT, LOUSY ARNOT, s. Earth-nut (whence corr.) or pig-nut; *Bunium bulbocastanum*, or *flexuosum*, Linn.

"Tall Oat-Grass, Anglis, *Swines Arnuts* or *Earth-Nuts*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 105.

"Had this husbandry been general in the dear years, the poor had not been reduced to the necessity of

living on *Arnots*, Myles, or the like." Maxwell's *Sel.* Trans. p. 228.

Jurnut, id. A. Bor. Ray. "*Harenut*, earthnut;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 329. Teut. *aerdnoot*, id.

AROYNT *thee*, O. E. Shakespear. For a conjecture as to the origin, V. **RUNT**, v.

ARON, *s.* The plant called Wakerobin, or Cuckoo's-pint, *Arum maculatum*, Linn. Teviotd. Sw. *Arons-oert*, id.

ARORYS, *s. pl.* Errors; Aberd. Reg.

AROUME, *adv.* At a distance, so as to make way.

The geaunt *aroume* he stode.—

Sir Tristrem, p. 144.

A.-S. *rume* late, or rather *rum* locus; on *rum*.

ARR, *s.* A scar. *Pock-arrs*, the marks left by the small-pox, *S.*, also, Lancash. *Su.-G. aerr*, Isl. *aer*, or, A. Bor. *arr*, id.

To **ARRACE**. V. **ARAS**.

ARRAN-AKE, *s.* The speckled diver, *Mergus stellatus*, Brunnich. P. Luss. Dunbartons. Statist. Acc. xvii. 251.

ARRANGE, *s.* Arrangement.

"In the first the *arrange* to be maid at lenthe anserande to the king of Inglandis first writtingis, and all vtheris in schort and breif, &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 412.

ARRAYED, *part. adj.* A term applied to a mare when in season, Fife.

This seems merely the E. term used in a peculiar sense, q. "in order."

ARRAS, **ARRESS**, *s.* The angular edge of a stone, log, or beam, Loth.

"The rebbits of that window would hae look't better, gin the mason had ta'en aff the *arras*." "Thai jambs would have been as handsome, and would hae been safer for the bairns, if the *arress* had been tane aff," i.e. if the sharp edge had been hewed off.

ARRED, *adj.* Scarred, having the marks of a wound or sore, *S. Dan. arred*, id. Hence *pock-arred*, marked by the small-pox; *Su.-G. koppaerig*, id. variolis notatam habens faciem, *kopp* being used, by transposition, for *pok*; *Dan. kop-arred*.

Isl. *aerr-a* cicatrices facere, vulnera infigere; Verel.

ARREIR, *adv.* Backward. To *ryn arreir*, rapidly to take a retrograde course.

Than did my purpose *ryn arreir*,
The quhilk war langsum till declair.

Lyndsay's Complaynt.

Chauc. *arere*, id. Fr. *arriere*, Lat. *a retro*.

ARRONDELL, *s.* The swallow, a bird.

The *Arrondell*, so swift of flight,
Down on the land richt law did licht,
So sore he was opprest.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 62.

Fr. *arondelle*, *harondelle*, *hirondelle*, from Lat. *hirundo*, id.

ARROW, *adj.* Averse, reluctant, Aberd.; the same with **AROH**, **ARGH**, &c.

—An' rogues o' Jews, they are nae *arrow*,
Wi' tricks fu' aly.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 116a.

***ARSE**, *s.* The bottom, or hinder part, of any thing; as, a *sack-arse*, the bottom of a sack, *S.*

ARSE-BURD of a cart, the board which goes behind and shuts it in, *S.*

ARSECOCKLE, *s.* A hot pimple on the face or any part of the body, *S. B.*

The word seems to have been originally confined to pimples on the hips. These may have been thus denominated, because of their rising in the form of a cockle or small shell; in the same manner as pimples on the face are by Chaucer called *whelkes white*. Teut. *aers-bleyme*, tuberculus in ano, Kilian.

ARSE-VERSE, *s.* A sort of spell used to prevent the house from fire, or as an antidote to *Arson*, from which the term is supposed to be derived, Teviotd.

Most probably borrowed from England.

ARSEENE, *s.* A quail.

Upoun the sand that I saw, as the sanrare tane,
With grene awmons on hede, Sir Gawane the *Drake*;
The *Arseene* that our man ay prichand in plane,
Corrector of Kirkine was cleift the *Clake*.

Howlate, l. 17.

But the passage has been very inaccurately transcribed. It is thus in Bann. MS.

Upoun the sand *yit* I saw, as *thesaurare* tane,

The *Arseene* that ourman ay prichand, &c.

Awmons might be read *amouss*. *Ourman* is one word, i.e. *over-man* or *arbitrator*, which corresponds to the office assigned to the *Clak* in the following line.

A.-S. *aerschen*, coturnix, Aelfric. Gloss. also *erachenn*, Psa. civ. 38. from *erac* and *henn*, q. gallina vivarii.

ARSELINS, *adv.* Backwards, Clydes. *S. B.* Also used as an *adj.*

Then Lindy to stand up began to try;
But—he fell *arselins* back upon his bum.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43. V. DIAB.

Belg. *aerselen*, to go backwards; *aerseling*, receding; *aerselincks*, (Kilian) backwards.

ARSELINS COUP, the act of falling backwards on the hams, Roxb.

ARSOON, *s.* Buttocks. [Saddle-bow—Skeat.]

With that the King come hastily,
And, intill hys malancooly,
With a trounsoun intill his neve
To Schyr Colyne sic dusche he geve,
That he dynayt on his *arsoon*.

Barbour, xvi. 127. Edit. 1790.

ART, **ARD**. This termination of many words, denoting a particular habit or affection, is analogous to Isl. and Germ. *art*, Belg. *aart*,

nature, disposition; as E. *drunkard*, *bastard*; Fr. *babillard*, a stutterer; S. *bombard*, *bum-bart*, a drone, *stunkart*, of a stubborn disposition; *hastard*, hasty, passionate.

ART and JURE.

That all barronis and frehaldaria, that ar of substance, put thair eldest sonnys and airis to the sculis fra thai be sucht or nyne yeiris of age, and till remane at the grammer sculis, quhill thai be competentlie foundit, and haue perfite Latyne; and tharefter to remane thre yeiris at the sculis of *Art and Jure*, sua that thai may haue knowlege and vnderstanding of the lawis." Acts Ja. IV. 1496, Ed. 1814, p. 238.

This phrase evidently respects the philosophical classes and jurisprudence. *Art*, however, may include grammatical studies; as the phrase, *Facultas Artium*, includes grammar, rhetoric, and philosophy. V. Du Cange, vo. *Arts*. *Jure* is evidently from Lat. *jus-ris*.

ART and PART. Accessory to, S.

The phrase is thus defined by the judicious Erskine. "One may be guilty of a crime, not only by perpetrating it, but by being accessory to, or abetting it; which is called in the Roman law, *ope et consilio*, and in ours, *art and part*. By *art* is understood, the mandate, instigation, or advice, that may have been given towards committing the crime; *part* expresses the share that one takes to himself in it, by the aid or assistance which he gives the criminal in the commission of it." Institute, B. iv. T. 4. s. 10.

Wyntown seems to be the oldest writer who uses this phrase.

Schyr Williame Besat gert for-thi
Hys Chapelane in hys chapel
Denwys cursyd wyth buk and bell
All thai, that had *part*
Of that brynnyn, or any *art*.
The Byschape of Abyrdene alsua
He gert cursyd denwys all tha
That [othir] be *art* or *part*, or swike,
Gert bryu that tyne this Erie Patryke.

Chron. vii. 9. 535, &c.

Swike, as denoting fraud, or perhaps merely contrivance, seems to be added as expletive of *art*.

When he (Godowyn) hard the nobillis lament the deith of Alarude the Kingis brothir, he eit a pece of brede, & said, God gif that breid wery me, gif evir I wes othir *art* or *part* of Alarudis slaughter: and incontinent he fell down weryit on the breid. Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 8. Ita me superi pane hoc strangulent, inquit, ut me *authore* Alarudus veneno necatus est; Boeth.

"Bot gif the other man alledges that he is *arte* and *parte* of that thift, and will proue that, conforme to the law of the land; he quha is challenged, sall defend himselfe be battell, gif he be ane frie man." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 14. s. 4.—Dicat quod iste *artem et partem* habuit; Lat. copy.

Concerning Ja. IV. it is said; "He was moved to pass to the Dean of the said Chapel Royal, and to have his counsel, how he might be satisfied, in his own conscience, of the *art* and *part* of the cruel act which was done to his father." Pitcottie, p. 95.

Partaker is sometimes substituted for *part*.

"Gif his maister or sustenar of this thief or reuar refusit to do the samin, [i.e. to deliver him up]: he salbe haldin *airt* & *partaker* of his euill deidis, and salbe accusit thairfor, as the principall thief or reifar." Acts Ja. V. 1515. c. 2. Ed. 1566.

The phrase is sometimes partly explained by a pleonasm immediately following.

"The committer of the slaughter, blond or invasion, in maner foressaid; or being *airt*, *part*, red or

counsell thereof,—sall be condemned." Ja. VI. Parl. 14. c. 219. A. 1594. Murray.

In the London edit. of Buchanan's Detection, the phrase, *Act and Part* occurs twice in the indictments. [This is one proof among many, that this translation was made by an Englishman.] *Arte* is substituted in the Scottish edit. of the following year.

This phrase, as Erskine says, expresses what is called in the Roman law, *ope et consilio*. It must be observed, however, that the language is inverted. Whence the expression originated, cannot be well conjectured. It cannot reasonably be supposed that the word *art* has any relation to the v. *Airt*, to direct. For besides that this verb does not appear to be ancient, it would in this case be admitted, that those who used the Lat. phrase formerly quoted, *artem et partem*, misunderstood the proper sense of S. *art*. The phraseology does not seem to have been used, even in the middle ages. The only similar expression I have met with is Sw. *raad och daad*. *Tiena nagon med raad och daad*, to assist one with advice and interest; Widegr. Lex. i.e. *red and deed*.

ARTAILYE, s. Artillery; applied to offensive weapons of whatever kind, before the introduction of fire-arms.

The Sotheron men maid gret defens that tid,
With *artailye*, that fellounes was to bid,
With awblaster, gaynye, and stanya fast,
And hand gunnys rycht brymyt out thai cast.

Wallace, vii. 994. MS.

V. ARTILLIED.

ARTALLIE, ARTAILLIE, s. Artillery.

"He—caused massones—big ane great strenth, called the outward blokhous, and garnished the same with *artallie*, powder, and bullettis." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 310.

"Or they cam to the craigs of Corstorphine, they heard the *artailie* schott on both sides." Ibid. p. 326.

ARTATION, s. Excitement, instigation.

"Attour *me* (Macbeth's) wyfe impacient of lang tary (as all women ar) specially quhare thay ar desirous of ony purpos, gaif hym gret *artation* to persew the thrid weird, that scho micht be ane quene, calland him oftymes febyl, coward, & nocht desirous of honouris, sen he durst not assaillie the thyng with manheid & curage quhill is offerit to hym be beniuolence of fortune." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 3. Instigabat—in-citat; Boeth. L. B. *artatio*, from *arto* used for *arcto*, *are*, to constrain.

—"And to geif thame *artatione* to invaid his hienes, that thai mychte decerne quether it ware maire ganand to fecht with him or desist tharfra." Acts Ja. V. 1528, Ed. 1814, p. 327.

ARTY, AIRTIE, adj. Artful, dextrous, ingenious, Aberd. Loth.

Teut. *aerdigh*, ingenious, solers, argutus; Dan. *artig*. id. Isl. *artug-r*, artificiosus.

ARTHURYS HUF. The name given by Douglas to the constellation Arcturus.

Of auery sterne the twynkling notis he,
That in the stil heuin moue cours we se,
Arthurys hufe, and *Hyades* betaknyng rane,
Synne *Walling strete*, the *Horne* and the *Charle wane*.
Virgil, 85. 42.

In giving it this name, the translator evidently alludes to that famous building which in later times has been called *Arthur's Oon*. It appears from Juvenal, that, among the Romans in his time, *Arcturus* was

imposed as a proper name, from that of the constellation.

This, then, being the origin of the name Arthur, as used among the Latins, Douglas, when he meets with this star, makes a transition to that celebrated British prince who, at least in writings of romance, bore the same name; at once a compliment to Arthur, and to his own country. By a poetical liberty, which he claims a right to use even as a translator, he gives the British prince a place in the heavens, along with Julius and other heroes of antiquity. He gives him also a *hoif* or *sacellum* there; in allusion, as would seem, to that fine remnant of antiquity, which about this time began to be ascribed to Arthur. V. Hoif.

ARTILLIED, *part. pa.* Provided with artillery.

"He was so well artillied and manned that they durst not mell with him." *Pittscottie*, p. 124. Fr. *artill-er*, to furnish with ordnance.

ARTOW, Art thou; used interrogatively.

Hastow no mynde of lufe, quhare is thy make!
Or artow seke, or smyt with jelousye!

King's Quair, ii. 39.

To him I spak full hardily,
And said, What ertow, belamy!

Yvaine and Gawyn, v. 278. *E. M. Rom.*

Still used in some parts of S.

Isl. *ertu*, id. The verb and pron. are often conjoined in S. in colloquial language, as in Germ. and Isl.

ARVAL, ARVIL-SUPPER, *s.* The name given to the supper or entertainment after a funeral, in the western parts of Roxb.

Arvill, a funeral. *Arvill Supper*, a feast made at funerals, North. Grose.

"In the North this [the funeral] feast is called an *arval* or *arvil-supper*; and the loaves that are sometimes distributed among the poor, *arval-bread*." Douce's *Illustrations*, ii. 203.

The learned writer conjectures that *arval* is derived from some lost Teut. term that indicated a funeral pile on which the body was burned in times of Paganism; as Isl. *arvill* signifies the inside of an oven. But *arval* is undoubtedly the same with Su.-G. *arfoel*, *silicernium*, *convivium funebre*, atque ubi *cernebatur hæreditas*, *celebratum*; *Ihre*, vo. *Arf*, p. 106. It has evidently originated from the circumstance of this entertainment being given by one who entered on the possession of an inheritance; from *arf* *hereditas*, and *oel* *convivium*, primarily the designation of the beverage which we call *ale*.

Under *Aarsmot* (vo. *Aar*, *annus*, p. 57), *Ihre* remarks that funeral rites were observed, in the time of Popery, on the day of interment, afterwards on the seventh day, then on the thirtieth, and at length, if it was agreeable to the heirs, after a year had expired; and that on this occasion, the relations of the deceased divided the inheritance among them. It was universally understood, indeed, that no heir had a right to take possession of his inheritance, before giving the *arval* or funeral feast.

Ihre also observes, that the rites of the thirtieth day were called *traetingund*, i.e. literally, three decades, and *maanodsmot*, from *maanad* a month, and *mot* time. As the latter term is obviously analogous to O. E. *monthis mind* (Su.-G. *maanads-motsoel*), perhaps in the correspondent term *Traetingund* we have something that may throw light on our *Trental*. May it not intimate, that the *thirty* masses, indicated by this term, were said on thirty successive days terminating

with the *month's mind*, or funeral feast celebrated thirty days after death?

The term *arval* may have been left in the north of E. by the Danes (who write it *arfw-oel*). For although A.-S. *arf* denotes an inheritance, I see no vestige of the composite word in this language. Isl. *erfe* is synon. with *arval*; *Parentalia*; *ad drekkia erfi*, *convivando parentare defunctis*; G. Andr. p. 15, 16.

Wormius gives a particular account of the *Arffueoel*, "a solemn feast, which kings and nobles celebrated in honour of a deceased parent, when they succeeded to the kingdom or inheritance. For," he adds, "it was not permitted to any one to succeed to the deceased, unless he first received the nobles and his friends to a feast of this description. One thing principally attended to on this occasion, was that, in honour of the defunct, the heir taking the lead, vast bowls were drunk, and his successor bound himself by a vow to perform some memorable achievement." *Monum. Danic.* p. 36, 37.

AS, conj. Than, S.

"Better be sansie [sonsie] *as* soon up;" S. Prov. "That is, better good fortune, than great industry;" Kelly, p. 55.

"*As* in Scotch," he subjoins, "in comparison answers to *than* in English." N.

I have only observed another proof of this anomalous use of the particle; "Better be dead *as* out of the fashion;" *Ferguson's S. Prov.* p. 9.

Nor is far more frequently used in this sense.

AS, ASS, ASSE, ALSE, *s.* Ashes; *pl. Assis.*

Remember that thou art bot *as*,
And sall in *as* return agane.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 87.

Eftir all was fallin in powder and in *as*,
And the grete hete of flambis quencht was,
The reliquis and the drery ameris syne
Thay sloknit, and gan weschin with suet wyne.
Doug. Virgil, 170, 52.

• O ye cauld *assis* of Troy, and flambis bayth,
And extreme end of cuntré folkis, here I
Drawis you to witnes.—

Ibid. 53, 25.

"I sal speik to the Lord, quhou be it I am bot puldird ande *asse*. It is vrytin in the 17 cheptour of Ecclesiasticus, *Omnes homines terra et cinis*, al men ar eird and *alee*." Compl. S. p. 238.

Ass, S. In some counties pron. *aiss*; A. Bor. *ass*, Moes-G. *assa*, Alem. *asca*, Germ. and Belg. *asche*, Su.-G. and Isl. *aska*. Some trace these terms to Gr. *afa*, *pulvis*; others to Heb. *ash*, *ignis*; *ashes* being the substance to which a body is reduced by fire. Hence,

ASSHOLE, *s.* The place for receiving the ashes under the grate. Isl. *ausgrua*; Sw. *aske-graf*, q. the grave for the ashes.

ASCENSE, *s.* Ascent; Lat. *ascensio*.

This isope [hyssop] is humillite,
Right law intill *ascense*.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 114.

ASCHET, *s.* A large flat plate on which meat is brought to the table, S. Fr. *assiette*, "a trencher-plate," Cotg.

It is most probable that Fr. *assiette* is of Goth. origin, and that it had been introduced by the Franks. For Isl. *ask-r* and Su.-G. *ask*, denote a vessel. Thus Isl. *kernu ask* is expl.; *Vasculum in quo butyrum asservatur*, Verel. It is translated by Sw. *bytta*, a pail. *Ihre* renders *ask* *pyxis*; giving Mod. Sax. *ascher* as synon.

TO ASORIVE, ASCRIUE, ASCRYVE, v. a.
1. To ascribe.

"Albeit this word be common to both, yet most properly it is *ascriued* to the bodies of the godly." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 209.

2. To reckon, to account.

—"His foirsaid farder intronissoun—salbe *ascryvit* in payment and satisfacioun of his principall sounes pro tanto." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 609.

Bannatyne writes *askryver*, Trans. p. 235.

Fr. *adscire*, "to enroll, register, account, reckon among others;" Cotgr.

ASEE, s. The angle contained between the beam and the handle, on the hinder side of a plough, Orkn.; synon. *Nick*.

Isl. *as* signifies a beam; trabs, also pertica. *Ee* perhaps is q. E. *eye*, "the eye of the beam." In Dan. this would be *aas-oie*, in Isl. *aas-auga*.

ASSHOLE, s. 1. The place for receiving the ashes, &c. V. under *As*, *Ass*, &c.

2. A round excavation in the ground out of doors, into which the ashes are carried from the hearth; Mearns.

Lancash. *eshole*, *ashole*, id. Tim Bobbins.

ASHIEPATTLE, s. A neglected child, Shetl.

Isl. *patti* signifies puerulus; Haldorson. As *aska* is cinis, what if the term denote a child allowed to lie among ashes? *Sittia* or *liggia* i. *asku*, to sit or lie among the ashes, was a phrase used by the ancient Goths, expressive of great contempt. *Askafia*, used as a single designation, had a similar meaning, qui cineribus oppedit; Ihre. This kind of phraseology evidently originated from their having so low an estimate of an unwarlike life, or peaceful death. V. STRAE-DEATH.

ASHIYPET, adj. Employed in the lowest kitchen work, Ayr.

"When I reached Mrs. Damask's house, she was gone to bed, and nobody to let me in, dripping wet as I was, but an *ashiypet* lassie that helps her for a servant." Steamboat, p. 259. V. *ASSIEPET*.

ASH-KEYS, s. pl. The name given to the seed-vessels of the ash, S.; also *Ashen-key*.

"The gold is shelled down when you command, as fast as I have seen the *ash-keys* fall in a frosty morning in October." Tales of my Landlord, i. 141.

Reid writes it *kyes*. "The several wayes of increasing them are, first by seeds, *kyes*, kernells, nuts, stones." Scots Gardener, p. 55.

"The Ash, only raised by the seed, called the *Ashen-key*." E. Haddington, Forest Trees, p. 12.

"It is raised from the *key*, as the ash," &c. Ib. p. 16.

Culver-keys, the keys or seeds of an ash-tree, Kent; Grose; q. Do they derive their names from *culver*, a pigeon?

ASHLAR, adj. Hewn and polished, applied to stones, S.

"Dr. Guild goes on most maliciously, and causes cast down the stately wall standing within the bishop's close, curiously buikled with hewn stone, and—brake down the *ashlar* work about the turrets, &c." Spalding, ii. 127.

Johns. gives this, although without any example, as an E. word, but expl. it in a sense quite different from that in which it is used in S.; "Freestones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses."

Fr. *aisselle*, a shingle, q. smoothed like a shingle?

ASIDE, s. One side. *Ich aside*, every side.

Swiche meting nas never made,

With sorwe, on ich *aside*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 17.

Analogous to the modern phrase *ilka side*; only that *a*, signifying one, is conjoined to the noun.

ASIDE, prep. Beside, at the side of another, S.

She op't the door, she let him in,

He culst *aside* his dreepin' plaidie;

"Blaw your warst, ye rain an' win",

"Since, Maggie, now I'm in *aside* ye."

Tannahill's Poems, p. 153.

It seems formed q. *on side*, like E. *away*.

ASIL, ASIL-TOOTH, s. The name given to the grinders, or *dentes molares*, those at the extremity of the jaw, Roxb. *Assal-Tooth*, Lanarks.

This must be radically the same with Su. Gt. *orel*. For *orelland* denotes a grinder, *dens molaris*; Ihre. He views the word as a derivative from *ore* bos, taurus; adding this query, Is it because they most nearly resemble the teeth of *ore*? He gives A. Bor. *arel-tooth* as synon. But Grose writes it *asle-tooth*. Ihre also mentions Isl. *jackael*, id. According to the orthography of G. Andr. this is *jarl*. He derives it from *jull*, which denotes a failure of the teeth; although the idea is directly the reverse. Perhaps the origin is Isl. *jack-a* continue *gitare*.

This would suggest the same idea with the Lat. designation *molaris*, as referring to the constant action of a mill. It may be observed, however, that in the Moes-Gt. version of Mark ix. 42. *asilu quairnus* is used in rendering *λίθος μύλος*, a mill-stone; "whence," says Junius, "I conclude that the Goths, with whom *asilu* denotes an ass, called a mill-stone *asilu quairnus* in imitation of the Greeks, by whom the upper mill-stone was denominated *ovos*, i.e. the ass." Goth. Gt. Were we certain that this idea were well-founded, *asnal* would, according to the use of the term in the oldest Goth. dialect, be equivalent to *molaris*, or *grinder*.

ASYNIS, s. pl. Asses.

"Thair hors ar littil mair than *asynis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 15. Fr. *asne*, Lat. *asin-us*, id.

ASK, AWSK, s. Eft, newt; a kind of lizard, S. *asker*, Lancash.

Be-west Bertane is lyand

All the landys of Irlande:

That is ane lande of nobyl ayre,

Of fyrth, and felde, and flowrys fayre:

Thare nakyn best of wenym may

Lywe, or lest atoure a day;

As *ask*, or eddyr, tale, or pade,

Suppos that thai be thiddyr hade.

Wyntoun, i. 13. 55.

—Scho wanderit, and yeld by to an elriche well.

Scho met thar, as I wene,

Ane *ask* rydand on a snail,

And cryit, "Ourtane fallow halli!"

Pink. S. P. Repr. iii. 141. also Bann. MS.

Ausk is used improperly as a translation of Lat. *aspis*, in a curious passage in Fordun's Scotchchron.

The unlatit woman the licht man will lait,
Gangis coitand in the curt, hornit like a gait :—
With pryk youkand eeris as the *awok* gleg.

Vol. II. 376. V. LAIT, v.

Dispone thyself, and cum with me in hy,
Elderis, *askis*, and wormis meit for to be.

Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 135.

It seems to be a general idea among the vulgar, that what we call the *ask* is the *asp* we read of in Scripture and elsewhere. This notion must have arisen from the resemblance of the names; and has very probably contributed to the received opinion of the newt being venomous.

A. Bor. *asker*; Germ. *eidechs*, *eidez*; Franc. *edehsa*, *egulehsa*; A.-S. *athere*, Belg. *egdisse*, *haagdisse*, Isl. *ehlá*, Su.-G. *olla*, Fr. *ascalabe*, id. Wachter derives the Germ. term from *ey*, *eg*, ovum and *tyg-en*, *gignere*; q. produced from an egg.

ASK, s. The stake to which a cow is bound, by a rope or chain, in the cow-house, Caithn.

Isl. *as*, *pertica*; Su.-G. *aas*, *tignum*, *trabs*.

* To ASK, v. a. To proclaim two persons in the parish church, in order to marriage; to publish the bans, Aberd. Loth.; synonym. *Cry*.

This may be viewed as an oblique use of the v. *as* used in the language employed in the formulary of Church of England, in regard to the solemnization of marriage; as a certificate must be produced bearing that the bans have been thrice *asked*.

ASKLENT, ASCLENT, ASKLINT, *adv.* Obliquely, *asquint*, on one side, S. *Aslant*, E.

"Vnder the second sort, I comprehend al motions, cogitations, and actions of our whole life, whereby we decline nower so litle, and go *asclent* from that perfect duty, quhilk we aught to God and to our neighbour." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. 1591. Sign. N. 5. 2.

Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Look'd *asklent* and unco skeigh.

Burns, iv. 20.

Let then survivors take the hint,
Read what they can in fate's dark print,
And let them never look *asklent*

On what they see.

R. Galloway's *Poems*, p. 102.

Skinner, Johnson, and Lemon, all derive E. *slant*, *aslant*, from Belg. *slanghe*, a serpent; without observing that the very word is preserved in Sw. *slant*, id. from *slind*, *latus*. Thus *aslant* is literally, to one side.

ASKOY, *adv.* *Asquint*, obliquely, Kirkcudbright.

This has the same fountain with E. *askew*; Dan. *skiaev*, Su.-G. *skef*, obliquus, from the inseparable particle *ska*, *sko*, denoting disjunction.

ASLEY. *Horses in asley*, are horses belonging to different persons, lent from one to another, till each person's land be ploughed; Orkn.

ASPAIT, *adv.* In flood, Clydes.

I' the mirk in a stound, wi' rairan' sound,
Aspait the river rase.

Armaiden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.* May 1820.

ASPECT, s. The serpent called the *asp*, or *aspik*.

Thair wes the Viper, and th' *Aspect*,
With the serpent Chelidreot,
Quhois stink is felt afar.

Burel's *Pilg.* Watson's *Coll.* ii. 21.

Fr. *aspic*, id.

ASPERANS, *adj.* Lofty, elevated, pompous; applied to diction.

I yow beesk, off your benevolence,
Quha will nocht low, lak nocht my eloquence.
It is weil knawin I am a bural man;
For her is sald as gudly as I can.
My spreyt felis na termys *asperans*.

Wallace, xi. 1463.

In Perth edit. *aspriance*. But here it is given as in MS. Fr. *aspirant*, Lat. *aspirans*, part.

ASPERT, *adj.* Harsh, cruel.

Though thy begynnyng hath bene retrograde,
Be froward opposyt quhare till *asperit*,
Now sall thai turn, and luke on the dert.

King's *Quair*, v. 19.

If this be the sense, the term is probably from Fr. *aspre*, Lat. *asper*, id.

ASPYNE, s. Apparently meant to denote a boat.

— The gynour

Hyt in the *aspyne* with a stane,
And the men that tharin war gane
Sum ded, sum dosnyt, come down wynland.

Barbour, xvii. 719. MS.

The writer having said that their boats were well *festnyt*, this might seem to signify one of the fastenings; Isl. *hespa*, Su.-G. *haspe*, Germ. *hespe*, A.-S. *haepse*, *uncus*, *sera*; a bar, a bolt, a hook, E. *hasp*; which Wachter traces to *heb-en*, *tener*. The term, however, should perhaps rather be understood of one of the boats referred to. For Teut. *hepinghe*, and *épinck*, signify cymba, a small boat or yawl; and Sw. *espiny*, a long boat.

To ASPARE, v. a. To aspire; Aberd. Reg.

ASPOSIT, *part. pa.* Disposed.

"Evill *asposit* persones," i.e. ill-disposed, prone to mischief. Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 26.

This term is quite anomalous.

ASPRE, *adj.* Sharp.

Sagittarius with his *aspre* bow,
By the ilk syng weryt ye may know
The changing cours quhilk makis gret deference,
And lewyss had lost thair colouris of plesence.

Wallace, iv. 5. MS. V. ASPERT.

ASPRESER, s.

Compleyne also, yhe worthi men of wer,
Compleyne for hym that was your
And to the dede fell Sothron yeit he dicht:
Compleyne for him your treumphe had to ber.

Wallace, ii. 230. MS.

I find nothing, in the Goth. dialects, allied to *aspre*; unless it be supposed that this was a spear made of poplar, from A.-S. *aspe*, id. This passage may perhaps receive a gleam of light from L. B. *aspar*, *asparis*, ubi lanceae tenentur; Du Cange. It must be admitted, however, that Harry the Minstrel also uses the phrase *aspre bow*. V. ASPRE. This would indicate, that the term rather respects the quality of the instrument.

ASPRIANCE. V. ASPERANS.

To ASS, v. a. To ask.

O mercy, lord, at thy gentrice I *ass*.
Henryson, *Lyon and Mous*, st. 21.

The silly Freir behuift to fleech
For almous that he assie.

Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 36.

Germ. *eisch-en*, Franc. *eioc-on*, id.

ASS, *s.* Ashes. V. AS.

To ASSAILYE, *v. a.* To attack, to assail.

A fell bykkyr the Inglismen began,
Assailyeid sayr with mony cruell man.

Wallace, xl. 406. MS.

Fr. *assaill-ir*, id. Menage wildly derives this from Lat. *afflare*. But it is evidently from L. B. *adseal-ire*, *assail-ire*, *invadere*, *aggreddi*. In via *adseal-ire*, villam *adseal-ire*; Leg. Salic. pass. V. Du Cange.

ASSAYIS, *s.* Assize, convention.

In this tyrawnd alsa fast

Agayne till the *Assayis* than past,

And askyd thame, how thai had dwne.

Wyntown, viii. 5. 158.

ASSAL-TEETH, *s. pl.* The grinders. V. ASIL.

ASSASSINAT^{us}. An assassin; an improper use of the Fr. word denoting the act of murder.

—“Haxton of Rathillet,—as was alledg’d, was one of the *assassinats* of Bishop Sharp.” Law’s Memorials, p. 157.

ASSEDAT, *pret.* Gave in lease.

“He *assedat* his fisching,” &c. *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1545, V. 19.

ASSEDATION, *s.* 1. A lease, a term still commonly used in our legal deeds, S.

“Ane tak and *assedatioun* is not sufficient, quhilk wantis the yeirlye dutie quhilk sould be payit thairfoir, or the date or witnessis.” Balfour’s *Pract.* p. 200.

2. The act of letting in lease.

Craig (de Feud.) uses L. B. *assedatio* for a lease. Carpenter expl. *assidatio*, annuae pensionis assignatio.

“Gif any Baillie in the *assedation* of the King’s rents, is ane partaker thereof.—Gif there be ane gude *assedation*, and vptaking of the common gude of the burgh; & gif faithful compt be made therof to the community of the burgh.” Chalmerlan *Air. c.* 39. s. 37. 45.

L. B. *assed-are*, *assid-ere*, censum describere, taxare, imponere, peraequare: talliam, sive impositum vectigal vel tributum cum aequalitate singulis viritum taxare; Du Cange. Fr. *asseoir*, id. Skinner derives *Assedation* from *ad* and *sedes*.

To ASSEGE, *v. a.* To besiege.

Hym-self thare than dwelland,
Lyncolne hys ost was *assegeande*.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 76.

Fr. *assieg-er*; L. B. *assid-are*, obsidere. *Assidiaverunt* castrum Montissilicis. Murat. T. 8. col. 434; Du Cange. From Lat. *ad* and *sedeo*.

ASSEGE, *s.* Siege.

The *assege* than [thal] scalyd swne.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 87.

To ASSEMBLE, *v. n.* To join in battle.

— Wyth als few folk, as thai ware,
On thame *assemblyd* he thare.

Bot at the assemblyng he wes there
In-til the mowth strykyn wyth a spere,
Qwhill it wp in the barnys ran.

Wyntown, viii. 33. 38.

— By Carhame *assemblyd* thai:

Thare wes hard fychtyng, I hardle say.

Ibid., ix. 2. 25.

Fr. *assembler*, from Su.-G. *saml-a*, Germ. *samlen*, Belg. *zamel-en*, id. These verbs are formed from Su.-G. and Germ. *sam*, a prefix denoting association and conjunction, Moes-G. *saman*, in composition *sama*, *una*, *cum*; A.-S. and Isl. *sam*. Lat. *simul*, Gr. *συν*, *συν*, *αμα*, have been viewed as cognate particles. From *sam* Ihre derives *sama* concors, and *samja*, unio; although it is not improbable that the first of these may have been the radical word.

ASSEMBLE, *s.* Engagement, battle.

Than batho the fyrst rowtis rycht thare

At that *assemblyd* wencust war.

Wyntown, viii. 40. 192.

ASSENYHE, *s.* The word of war.

And quhen the King his folk has sene

Begyn to faile; for propyr tene,

Hys *assenyhe* gan he cry,

And in the stour sa hardly

He ruschyit, that all the semble schuk.

Barbour, ii. 378. MS.

This word is corr. from ESSENYIE, q.v.

ASSIE, *adj.* Abounding with ashes, Loth. V. AS, ASS.

ASSIEPET, *s.* A dirty little creature; synonym. with *Skodgie*, Roxb.; q. one that is constantly soiled with *ass* or ashes, like a *pet* that lies about the *ingle-side*. V. ASHPET and ASHIEPATTER.

To ASSIG, *v. n.*

One is said to “*assign* him ane sufficient nychtbour,” *Aberd. Reg.* MS.

This is probably an error for *Assign*. If not, it may be from O. Fr. *assej-ier* faire assooir, poser, placer, Roquef.; q. “set down beside him.”

ASSILAG, *s.* The stormy petrel, a bird; *Procellaria Pelagica*, Linn.

“The *assilag* is as large as a linnet.—It comes about the twenty second of March, without any regard to winds.” *Martin’s St. Kilda*, p. 63.

“It presages bad weather, and cautions the seamen of the approach of a tempest, by collecting under the sterns of the ships; it braves the utmost fury of the storm.” *Penn. Zool.* p. 553, 554.

“The seamen call these birds *Mother Carey’s chickens*.” *Sibbald’s Fife*, p. 111. N.

The term has perhaps a Gael. origin, from *eascal*, Ir. *cashal*, a storm, and some other word, forming the termination, as *ache* danger, or *aighe* stout, valiant; q. braving the storm. Several of its names have a similar reference; Germ. *storm-finch*, Sw. *storm-wadern* *vogel*, Lat. *procellaria*, &c.

ASSILTRIE, *s.* Axle-tree.

Out of the sey Eous lift up his heid,
I mene the horse, whilk drawis at device

The *assiltrie* and goldin chair of price.

Of Titan —

Pal. Hön. Prol. 4. *Assiltrie*, *Virg.* 155, 46.

Fr. *asseul*, Ital. *assile*, id.

To ASSING, *v. a.* To assign.

"Quhilk day thai *assing* for the taxatioun," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 15.

To ASSYTH, ASSYTH, SYTH, SITHE, v. a. To make a compensation, to satisfy.

This v. is still commonly used in our courts of law, as denoting satisfaction for an injury done to any party.

"Gif thay be conuict of sic trespass, that thay be punist, and find borrowis till *assyth* the King and the partie compleinand." Acts Ja. i. c. 7. A. 1424. Edit. 1566. *Assyth*, Skene.

The Byschapyrke of Dunkeldyn swne
Fell vacand, and the Pape gave that
Til this Jhon Scot. Fra he it gat,
Assythyd in sum part than wes he.

Wyntoun, vii. 8. 359.

Douglas, in his Virgil, uses *syth* in the same sense; but I have omitted to mark the place.

"Yit the Kyng was nocht full *sithit* with his justice, bot with mair rigoure punist Mordak to the deith, because he was alliat to the sayd Donald, & participant with hym in his treason." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 28.

Syth, *sithe*, is evidently the oldest term; from which *assyth* has afterwards been formed in our courts of law, which is not yet quite obsolete.

Skinner derives the word from Lat. *ut* and A.-S. *sithe* vice. But the origin is Su.-G. and Isl. *saett-a* conciliare; and in a passive sense, reconciliari. *Saett maal och boett*, is a common phrase in the Gothic laws; denoting an action for which a fine is paid, and hostages are given. This corresponds to what is expressed in the statute quoted above, being "punished, and finding borrowis (or sureties) till *assyth* the King," &c. The Su.-G. phrase in S. would literally be, "Syth in mail and bote;" i.e. satisfy by paying a certain sum as reparation. V. SYTH and BORR. Ihre, under *Saetta*, mentions *assith* and *assithment*, as cognates; although by mistake he calls them E. words. *Asseth* and *asseth* are indeed used by O. E. writers in the sense of satisfaction. V. the s. Ihre refers to A.-S. *sett-an*, as having the sense of componere. But Sommer explains this Lat. term only by these E. words, "to make, to compose, to devise, to write." Germ. *setzen*, indeed, signifies, inimicitias deponere; *sich mit jemand setzen*, reconciliari cum aliquo. This is given by Wachter as only a figurative sense of *setzen*, ponere. Although Ihre hesitates as to the origin of the Su.-G. word, this analogy renders it highly probable, that *saetta*, conciliare, is in like manner merely the v. *saetta*, ponere, used figuratively, like Lat. *componere*. Ir. and Gael. *sioth-um* also signifies, to make atonement.

ASSYTH, ASSYTHMENT, SYTH, SITHEMENT, s.

Compensation, satisfaction, atonement for an offence. *Assythment* is still used in our courts of law.

And quhen that lettir the Kyng had sene,
Wyth-owtyn dowt he wes rycht tene,
And thowcht full *assyth* to ta,
And vengeance of the Brwis allua.

Wyntoun, viii. 18. 105.

"(If ane man rydand, slayes ane man behinde him, with the hender feit of his horse; na *assythment* shall be given for his slaughter, bot the fourt feit of the horse, quha with his hieles did straik the man, or the fourt part of the price of the horse." Reg. Mag. B. iv. c. 24. s. 2.

"The freir Carmelite (quhilk wes brocht as we haue writtin) be King Edward to put his victory in versis wes tane in this feild, & commandit be King Robert

in *sithement* of his ransom to write as he saw." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 11.

Ye Ismalites, with scarlat hat and gowne,
Your bludie boist na *syth* can satisfie.

Spec. Godly Ballads, p. 1.

This seems to refer to the anathema pronounced by the Pope, his legate, or any of the cardinals; or to a papal interdict.

Thus *asseth* is used by Wiclif. "And Pilat willynge to make *asseth* to the puple lefte to hem Barabas and bitooke to hem Jhesus betun with scorgis to be crucified;" Mark xv. *Asseth* in another MS.

Su.-G. *saett*, reconciliation, or the fine paid in order to procure it. V. the v. and SAUCHT.

To ASSOILYIE, v. a. 1. To acquit, to free from a charge or prosecution; a forensic term much used in our courts of law.

"The malefactor *assolyied* at the instance of the partie, may be accused by the King." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 28. Tit.

The apothecary Patrick Hepburn his son being pursued as successor *titulo lucrativo*, for a debt of his father's upon that ground; and, though the Right of Lands granted to him by his father was before the debt, yet it was revocable, and under reversion to the father upon a Rose noble, when he contracted the debt lybelled.

The Lords *assolyied* from the passive title foresaid; but reserved reduction.

Dirleton's Decisions, No. 184.

2. To absolve from an ecclesiastical censure; as from excommunication.

"Sic thingis done, Kyng Johnne and his realme wes *assolyeit* fra all censuris led aganis thaym." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 10 Joannes excommunicatione *solutus* est, et Angliae regnum ab interdicto levatum; Boeth.

The Archbyschape of Yhork that yhere,
Be autoryté and powers
Of the Pape, *assolyed* then
Alysawndyr our Kyng, and his lawd men.
But the Byschapyis and the clergy
Yhit he leit in cursyng ly,
All bot of Saynt Andrews Se
The Byschape Willame-

Wyntoun, vii. 9. 159.

Asoil, *asoilen*, *asoul*, in O. E. denote the absolution given by a priest.

"He *asouled* at thys folc, tho he had all thys y told." R. Glouc. p. 173. In a later MS. it is *asoiled*.

To be cursed in consistory, she counteth not a beane,
For she copeth the commissary, and coteth his clarkes,
She is *assoyled* as sone as her selfe lyketh.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 13. b.

i.e. she gives a cope as a bribe to the commissary, and furnishes coats to the clerks of the Bishop's court, that she may be absolved from the sentence of excommunication. V. Cowel.

3. To pronounce absolution from sin, in consequence of confession.

"Quhairfor, O christin man & woman, according to the doctrine, ordination and command of God and haly kirk, cum to confession, seik for ane lauchful minister, quhilk may pronounce the wordis of absolution to the and *assolye* the fra thi synnis, and ken that he occupies the place of God, thairfor bow doune thi self to mak thi confession to him." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 155. a.

This term occurs in a passage which deserves to be transcribed, not only as giving a just picture of the relaxed morality of the Church of Rome, but as affording

a proof of the freedom and severity with which she was lampooned by early poetical writers in England, as well as in other countries. Money is personified under the name of Mede or Reward.

Than came ther a confessor, copid as a Frier,
To Mede the mayd, he mellud thes wordes,
And sayd full softly, in shrift as it were ;
Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe
And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter,
I shal assoyle the myselfe, for a seme of whete ;
And also be thy bedman, and beare wel thy message
Amongst knyghts & clerks, conscience to turne.
Then Mede for her misdeades to that man kneled,
And shroue her of her shroudnes, shameles I trow
Told him a tale, and toke him a noble
For to be her bedman, and her broker also.
Than he assoyled her sone, and eithen he sayde ;
We haue a window in working, wil set vs ful high ;
Woldest thou glase the gable, & graue therin thi name,
Seker shoulde thy soule be, heauen to haue.

P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 12. a. b.

Here the word denotes absolution from guilt, where no censure was in force, but as connected with auricular confession. The phrase, *toke* him a noble, means gave or reached to him a piece of money of this designation. A.-S. *betæc-an*, tradere, committere. Our old writers use *betæch*, *betought*, in a similar sense.

4. To absolve from guilt one departed, by saying masses for the soul ; according to the faith of the Romish church.

Thai haiff had hym to Dunfermyne,
And him solemnly erydt syne
In a fayr tumb, in till the quer.
Byschappys and Prelatis, that thar wer,
Assoyllet him, quhen the service
Was done as thai couth best dewiss.

Barbour, xx. 289. MS.

This is sometimes represented as the act of God, in consequence of the prayers of men.

"The hail thre Estatis of the Realme sittand in plane Parliament,—lies reukit all alienatiounis, alsweill of landis and of possessiounis, as of mouable gudis, that war in his Fathers possessioun, quhame God assoylie, the tyme of his deceis, geuin and maid without the auise and consent of the thre Estatis." Acts Ja. II. 1437. c. 2. edit. 1566.

5. Used improperly, in relation to the response of an oracle ; apparently in the sense of *resolving* what is doubtful.

Bot than the King, thochtfull and all pensiuie
Of sic monsteris, gan to seik beluie
His fader Faunus oratoure and ansuare
Quhillk couth the fatis for to cum declare ;
And gan requiring responsiouns alsua
In the schaw vnder hie Albunea.—
Thidder hail the pepill of Italia,
And all the land eik of Enotria,
Thare doutsum asking tursis for ansuere
And thare peticiouns gettis assoylit here.

Doug. Virgil, 207. 43.

It occurs in a similar sense in O. E. "I assoyle a hardle questyon, [Fr.] Je souls.—Assoyle me my questyon, and I shall gyue the a payre of hosen : Souls ma demande," &c. *Palsgr. B. iii. f. 154, a.* "He hath put forth the a questyon whiche no man can assoyle him : It a icy proposé vne question que nul icy ne penul as-souldre." *Ibid. f. 327, b.*

The word is evidently corr. from Lat. *absolv-ere*, which was not only used as a forensic term, but in the dark ages bore that very sense in which it occurs in the passage quoted from Barbour. *Absolvere Defunctos*, est dicere collectam mortuorum ; *Absolve*, Domine, animos fidelium defunctorum. Sacerdotes audito parochianorum suorum obitu, statim *absolvant* eos cum Psal-

mis pro defunctis, et Collecta ; Odo Episc. Paris. in Præcept. Synodal. § 7, Du Cange. O. Fr. *absould-re* is thus defined ; E reis violatae religionis et pietatis pro nihilo habitae eximere ; *absouls*, absolutus ; Le Frere. But it seems to have been immediately derived from the Lat. liturgy. Of this the following passage affords a proof, as well as a further illustration of sense 3.

"This powar and auctoritie [to forgeue synnis] the preist, as the minister of Christ visis & excutis quhen he pronuncis the wordis of absolioun, sayand thus : *Ego absoluo te a peccatis tuis, In nomine patris, et filii, et spiritus sancti. Amen. I assoilye the fra thi synnis, In the name of the father, the sounne, and the haly spreit. Amen.*" Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 151. b.

6. Also used improperly, as signifying to unriddle.

"Of thee may bee put out a riddle, What is it which hauing three feete, walketh with one foote into its hand ? I shall assoile it ; It is an olde man going with a staffe." Z. Boyd, Last Batt. p. 529.

Assoile, *absouillee*, dechargé, absous, dispensé ; Gl. Roquefort.

- To ASSONYIE, ESSONYIE, v. a. 1. To offer an excuse for absence from a court of law.

"Gif ane man is *essonyied* at the fourt day, he reason of seiknes or bed evill, or being beyond Forth : he sall have respit, or ane continuation of fourtie dayes." Stat. K. Will. c. 26. s. 1.

2. Actually to excuse ; the excuse offered being sustained.

"He cannot be *essonyied*, bot be these lawfull essonyies." Quon. Atach. c. 57. s. 5.

"For quhatsoever wil *essonyie* any partie, against the soyte of any man,—it behoues the *essonyier* to name his awin name."—Baron Courts, c. 40. s. 2.

As used by Barbour, it is nearly equivalent to *acquitted*.

I wald blythly that thou war thair,
Bot at I nocht reprowyt war.
On this maner weile wyrk thou may ;
Thow sall tak Ferrand my palfray.
And for thair is na hors in this land
Swa swycht, na yeit sa weill at hand,
Tak him as off thine awyne hewid,
As I had gevyn thairto na reid.
And gyf hys yhemar oucht gruchys,
Luk that thou tak hym magre his,
Swa sall I weill *assonyeit* be.

Barbour, ii. 125. MS.

3. To decline the combat, to shrink from an adversary.

Wallace preyst in tharfor to set rameid.
With a gud sper the Bruce was serwyt but baid ;
With gret inwy to Wallace fast he raid :
And he till him *assonyeit* nocht for thi.
The Bruce him mysseyt as Wallace passyt by.

Wallace, x. 365. MS.

i.e. although Bruce was so well armed, Wallace did not practically *excuse* himself from fighting.

R. Glouc. uses *assonyed* for excused. *Essoine*, a legal excuse, Chaucer, Persones T. v. 150 ; *essonge*, Gower.

He myght make non *essonye*.

Conf. Am. Fol. 17. b.

Fr. *essoyner*, *exonier*, "to excuse one from appearing in court, or from going to the wars, by oath that he is impotent, insufficient, sick or otherwise necessarily employed ;" Cotgr.

It can scarcely be doubted that this word has had a Gothic origin. As Su.-G. *son-a*, *foer-son-a*, and

Germ. *sun-en*, signify to reconcile, to 'explain; the latter also denotes judgment in whatever way. Moes-G. *sun-jan* is still nearer in sense. For it means, to justify. *Gasunjoda warth handuyei*, wisdom is justified; Luke vii. 35. Junius in his Goth. Gloss., refers to *sunjeins*, good, as probably the root. The idea is not unnatural. For what is justification, but a declaration that one is good or righteous in a legal sense: or what is it to reconcile, to appease; but, bonum vel propitium reddere? The derivation may, however, be inverted. The adj. may be from the verb. V. ESHONYIE, s.

ASSOPAT, *part. pa.* At an end, put to rest, laid aside.

"Answered that it was not intended as an justificatione of the band, for they did imagine that all of that kynd was already *assopat*. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 667.

Fr. *assop-ir*, "to lay asleep; to quiet; to suppress." Cotgr.

ASSURANCE, *s.* 1. "To take *assurance* of an enemy; to submit, or do homage, under the condition of protection." Gl. Compl.

"Sum of you remanis in youre auen housis on the Inglis mennis *assurance*.—As sune as the Inglis men dreymis that ye haue failyet to them, than thai repute you for there mortal enemies far mair nor thai repute ony Scottis man that vas neuyr *assurit*." Compl. S. p. 114.

Fr. *asseurement* was used nearly in the same sense. *Donner asseurement*, fidem dare. C'est un vieux mot qui se disoit autrefois pour *assurance*, &c. V. Dict. Trev. These writers derive it from *assecurare*, from *ad* and *securus*, q. rendre sur. V. L. B. *Assecurare*, and *Assecuramentum*, Du Cange.

2. "This word of old was the same with *Law-borrows* now." Spottiswoode's MS. Dict.

AST, *pret. v.* Asked.

To Maist : Hanam sone he past,
And sowmes of silver fra him ast—
In borrowing while he come bak.
Legend Bp. St. Andrews, Poems 16th Cent. p. 328.

To **ASTABIL**, *v. a.* To calm, to compose, to assuage.

Thare myndis mesis and *astabilis* he,
And gane thame promys rest in time cumming.
Doug. Virg. 466. 27.

O. Fr. *establ-ir*, to establish, to settle.

ASTALIT, *part. pa.* Decked, or set out.

His hors he tyt to ane tre treuly that tyde;
Syne hynt to ane hie hall
That was *astalit* with pall:
Weill wrought was the wall,
And payntit with pride.

Gawain and Gol. i. 5.

Fr. *estail-er*, to display, to shew.

To **ASTART**, **ASTERT**, *v. n.* 1. To start, to fly hastily.

It is used as a *v. n.* in O. E. "I *asterte*, I shonne or auoyde from a thyng.—I can nat *astarte* from him.—I *asterte*, I escape." *Palsgr. B. iii. f. 154. a.*

For quhilk sodayne abate anon *astert*
The blude of all my body to my hert.
King's Quair, ii. 21.

2. To start aside from, to avoid.

Giff ye a goddesse be, and that ye like
To do me payne, I may it not *astert*.

Ibid. ii. 25.

Here it is used in an active sense. Germ. *starr-en*, to start up, O. Teut. *steert-en*, to fly.

ASTEER, *adv.* 1. In confusion, in a bustling state, q. on *stir*, S.

My minny she's a scalding wife,
Hads a the house *asteer*.
Ritson's S. Songs, l. 45.

2. Used as equivalent to abroad, out of doors; as, "Ye're air *asteer* the day," you are early abroad to-day, S.

To **ASTEIR**, *v. a.* To rouse, to excite, to stir.

My plesoure prikis my paine ay to prouoke;
My solace, sorow sobbing to *asteir*.
K. Henry's Test. Poems 16th Cent. p. 262.

A.-S. *astyr-ian*, excitare.

ASTENT, *s.* Valuation.

—"That David Halyday and his moder sal bruk and joyes the x s. worth of land of ald *astent* of Dalruskel for the termes contenit in the lettre of assedacion," &c. Act Audit. A. 1479, p. 89.

Here we observe the first stage in the transition from *Extent* to *Stent*. V. **STENT**, s. 1.

ASTERNE, *adj.* Austere, severe; having a harsh look, Roxb. Doug. Virg.

ASTIT, **ASTET**, **ASTID**, *adv.* 1. Rather; as, *astit* better, rather better; *astit* was, rather was; "I would *astit* rin the kintry," I would rather banish myself; Lanarks., Ayr., Dümfr.

Astet is rendered "rather," and resolved by "instead o' that." Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 689, 691. But it seems merely a corr. and oblique use of *als tyt*, as soon as, *tittar* being used for rather, Selkirks. V. **TYTE**, **TYT**, *adv.* It is well known that the primary sense of E. *rather* is "more early," in respect of preparation.

2. *Astid*, as well as, Roxb.

ASTRE, *s.* A star, Fr.

—The glistering *astres* bright,
Quhilk all the night were cleare,
Offusked with a greater light,
Na langer dois a]
ume, Chron. S. P. iii. 386.

ASTREES, *s.* The beam of a plough, Orkn.; perhaps from Isl. *as* and *tré* lignum. V. **ASEE**.

* To **ASTRICT**, *v. a.* To bind legally; a forensic term.

—"Nane salbe haldin nor *astRICT* to mak forder payment of thair pairtis of the said taxatioun." Acts Ja. VI. 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 426.

ASTRIKKIT, *part. pa.* Bound, engaged.

—"That Valerius was but ane private man in the time that this aith was maid, and, be that reassoun, thay sucht nocht to be *astrikkit* to him." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 235.

Lat. *astict-us*, id. L. B. *astictio*, coactio.

ASWAIP, *adv.* Aslant, Ettr. For.

This word seems to claim kindred with Su.-G. *sweep-a vagari*, or A.-S. *sweep-an*, *sweep-an*, verrere. It is formed on the same principle with the E. phrase, "to take a sweep."

Å-SWIM, *adv.* Afloat.

"The soldiers sleeping carelessly in the bottom of the ship upon heather, were all *a-swim*, through the water that came in at the holes and leaks of the ship, to their great amazement." Spalding, i. 60.

AT, *conj.* That.

And quhen Ferandis modyr herd
How hyr sone in the bataill ferd,
And at he swa wes discomfort;
Scho rasyt the ill spyryt als tyt;
And askyt quhy he gabyt had
Off the answer that he hyr mad?

Barbour, iv. 288. MS.

It is frequently used by Barbour in the same sense.

And for the voice in eury place suld bide,
At he was ded, out through the land so wide,
In presence ay scho wepyt wndyr slycht;
Bot gudely meytis scho graithit him at hir mycht.
And so befel in to that sammyn tid,
Quhill forthimar at Wallas worthit wycht.

Wallace, li. 282. 288. MS.

Thai dowtyd at hys senyhourry
Suld thame abawndown halyly.

Wyntoun, li. 9. 36.

It is sometimes used by the Bishop of Dunkeld. V. IRNE. It also occurs in our old acts of Parliament. V. ANENT, *prep.* LISTAR, &c.

It has been observed in a note prefixed to the Gl. to Wallace, Perth edit., that *at* is to be considered as a contraction for *that*, "which the writer of the MS. had made use of for his own convenience." But this is a mistake. For it is the same with Dan. *at*. "Jeg troer at han vil kom; I believe that he will come." In Isl. *ad* is sometimes used; and also *at*. *Their spurdu at*; *audiverunt quod*; they were informed that; Kristnis. p. 52. Sw. *at*, id. *Ho aest du, at wi maage gifwa dem swar*; Who art thou, that we may give an answer; John i. 22. Su.-G. *att*, a *conj.* corresponding to Lat. *ut*. *Iag will att tu gor thet*; I incline that you do this; Ihre.

Nor was it quite unknown to O. E. writers. Of Nebuchadnezzar, Gower says:

—Lyke an oxe his mete
Of grasse he shall purchase and ete,
Tyll at the water of the heuen
Hath waashen hym by tymes seven.

Conf. Am. Fol. 23. b.

AT, *pron.* That, which.

—Lordingis, now may ye se,
That yone folk all, throw sutelte,
Schapis thaim to do with slycht,
That at thai drede to do with mycht.

Barbour, li. 325. MS.

I drede that his gret wassalage,
And his trawail, may bring till end.
That at men quhile full litill wend.

Barbour, vi. 24. MS.

—Claudyus send Wespasyane
Wyth that Kyng to fecht or trete,
Swa that for luwe, or than for threte,
Of fors he suld pay at he awcht.

Wyntoun, v. 8. 89.

Thair man that day had in the merket bene;
On Wallace knew this cairfull case so kene.
His mastyr speryt, quhat tithingis at he saw.
Wallace, li. 298. MS.

This is undoubtedly the meaning of *at that*, R. Brunne, p. 74. although expl. by Hearne, as *many as*, adeo ut forsitan reponendum sit, *at that*.

William alle apert his oste rody he dyght.
At that thei mot fynd, to suerd alle thei yede.

This mode of expressing the *pron.* seems to have been borrowed from the similar use of the *conj.*

* AT, *prep.* Used as signifying, in full possession of, especially in relation to the mind, S. V. HIMSELL.

AT ALL, *adv.* "Altogether," Rudd. perhaps, at best, at any rate.

—Thi scharpe figurate sang Virgilliane,
So wisely wrocht vithoutyne word in vane,
My wauering wit, my cunning febill at all,
My mynd misty, ther may not mys ane fall.

Doug. Virgil, 8. 34.

AT ANE MAE WIT, at the last push; q. about to make one attempt more as the last; Ettr. For.

"Here's the chap that began the fray," said Tam; "ye may speer at him. He rather looks as he were at *ane mae wit*." Perils of Men, i. 310.

"As to the storm, I can tell you my sheep are just at *ane mae wit*. I am waur than ony o' my neighbours, as I lie higher on the hills." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 313.

ATANIS, ATTANIS, ATANYS, ATONIS, *adv.* At once; S. at ainze.

Tharto also he ekit and gaif vs then
Gentil hors, and pillotis, and lodimen;
Hes supplit vs with waris and marineris,
And armour plent^{at} *atanis* for al our feris.

Doug. Virgil, 84. 4.

Schir Wawine, wourthy in wail,
Half ane span at ane spail,
Quhare his harnes wes hall,
He hewit *attanis*.

Gawain and Gol. lii. 28.

AT A' WILL, a vulgar phrase, signifying to the utmost that one could wish, S.

ATCHESON, ATCHISON, *s.* A billon coin or rather copper washed with silver, struck in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two thirds of an English penny.

"I should think that these *atchesons* approached the nearest to the black coin of James III. which we have mentioned before; for the first whitish colour, which discovers itself in these *atchesons*, seems to indicate that they are mixed with a little silver, or laid over with that metal." Rudd. Introd. to Anderson's Diplom. p. 137.

"They will ken by an *Atchison*, if the priest will take an offering;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 72.

"An *Atchison* is a Scotch coyne worth fower Bodles;" Gl. Yorks.

Bp. Nicolson writes *Atcheson*, and erroneously supposes this coin to be the same as that kind of black money coined by James III. Scot. Hist. Lib. p. 314. But it would appear that Rudd., when adverting to the mistake of Nicolson, falls into another still greater. For he says, "It is incredible, that a coin, which was in value the fourth part of a penny, in the time of James III., should thereafter rise to eight entire pennies, that is, thirty-two times the value;" Ibid.

But the accurate Rudd. has not observed, that the penny mentioned in Acts Ja. III. c. 9., to which four of these copper coins are reckoned equal, is a *silver* penny, although perhaps of inferior quality. For then the mode of reckoning by pennies Scots, as referring to copper coin, had not been introduced. The *Atcheson*, however, was only equal to eight of these copper pennies.

This coin received its denomination from one *Atkinson*, an Englishman, of, as his name was pron. in S., *Atcheson*. He was assay-master of the Mint at Edinburgh, in the beginning of the reign of James VI. Mr. Pinkerton calls the coin *Atkinson*, Essay on Medals, ii. p. 111. But it was always pron. as above. This coin bore the royal arms crowned, Jacobus D. G. R. Sco. R. Oppid. Edinb.; A leaved thistle crowned. V. Cardonnel, Billon Coins; Plate i. Fig. 21.

AT E'EN, in the evening; *Saturday at e'en*, pron. as if *Saturday teen*, Saturday evening, S.

"Aye, Sir, he's at hame, but he's no in the house: he's ay out on *Saturday at e'en*." Guy Mannering, ii. 259.

"But come, I am losing my *Saturday at e'en*." Ibid. p. 281.

ATHARIST, Houlate iii. 10. V. CITHARIST.

ATHE, AITH, s. Oath; plur. *athis*.

--All the Lordis that thar war
To thir twa wardanys *athis* swar,
Till obey them in lawté,
Giff thaim hapnyt wardanys to be.
Barbour, xx. 146. MS.

He swore the gret *ath* bodely,
That he suld hald alle lelely:
That he had said in-to that quhile,
But only cast of fraud or gyle.

Wyntoun, ix. 20. 85.

"We remember quhat *aythe* we have maid to our comoun-welthe.—Knox's Hist. p. 164.

Moes-G. *ath*, Precop. *eth*, A.-S. *ath*, Isl. *aed*, Su.-G. *ed*; Dan. Belg. *eed*, Alem. Germ. *eid*, id. V. *Ed*; Ihre.

Belg. *eed* has been traced to Heb. עֵד, *eeda* a sworn testimony; עֵד, *eed*, a witness, especially one under oath.

ATHER, s. The adder, Clydes.

ATHER-BILL, s. The dragon-fly, Clydes.

ATHER-, or NATTER-CAP, s. The name given to the dragon-fly, Fife.

ATHER, conj. Either.

"This kind of torment quhilk I call a blind torment, *ather* it is intended in ane high degree, or then it is remitted that they may suffer it." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. Z. 2. a.

A' THE TEER, scarcely, with difficulty,
"Can you lift that?" A. "It's a' the teer," S.

This is evidently a corr. of the words *all that ever*. "*All that euer*," [Fr.] tout tanque, or tout quanque; Palagr. F. 456, a.

ATHIL, ATHILL, HATHILL, adj. Noble, illustrious.

The Paip past to his place, in his pontificale,
The *athil* Emprour annon nycht bim neir.
Kings and Patrearkis, kend with Cardynnallis all,
Addressit thame to that deas, and Dukis so deir.

Houlate, iii. 4.

It also occurs in the form of *achil*, *achill*.

Thairfore thai counsell the Pape to wryte on this wys,
To the *achil* Emprour, souerane in sale.

Ibid. i. 22.

Thair was the Egill so grym, grettest on ground is,
Achill Emprour our all, most awfull in erd.

Ibid. ii. 1.

But in both places it is *athill* in Bannatyne MS.

It is also used as a substantive; sometimes aspirated *hathill*, *hathel*, plur. *hatheles*; elsewhere without the aspirate, *achilles*, plur. for *athilles*.

His name and his nobillay was noght for to nyte:

Thair wes na *hathill* sa heich, be half ane fute hicht.
Gowan and Gol. iii. 20.

With *hath* his handis in haist that haltane couth hew,
Gart stansy hop of the *hathill* that haltane war hold.

Ibid. 25.

Thus that *hathel* in high withholdes that hende.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 28.

"Hathel in high," very noble person.

The birdes in the bowes,
That on the goost glowes,
Thai skryke in the skowes,
That *hatheles* may here.

Ibid. i. 10.

All thus thir *achilles* in hall herlie remanit,
With all welthis at wiss, and wirschip to wall.

Houlate, iii. 17. *athilles*, MS.

The letter *t* has been mistaken for *c*, from the great similarity of their form in the Bann. and other MSS. It is, indeed, often impossible for the eye to discern any difference.

Mr. Pinkerton inquires if *achill* means high? He has nearly hit on the signification; but has not adverted either to the origin, or to the true orthography, which might have led him to the other.

This word, whether used as an *adj.* or *s.* is evidently the same with A.-S. *aethel*, nobilis. Hence the designation, *Aetheling*, a youth of the blood royal, as *Edgar Atheling*; and the phrase mentioned by Verstegan, *aethelboren man*, a man nobly born, also, a gentleman by birth. Lord Hailes has justly observed that "the Anglo-Saxons, as well as other nations, formerly used the word *Aetheling*, to denote men of the noble class, although it may by degrees have been appropriated to the sons of the royal family." Annals, i. 7. That it was at length appropriated in this manner, seems pretty clear. (*Geonga aetheling* is equivalent to, regius juvenis, Bed. ii. 12; iii. 21.)

Su.-G. *adel* also signifies nobilis, as well as praecipuus, praestans. Ihre derives it from *aedel*, *edel*, which, equally with its ally *aett*, in the ancient dialects of the Gothic, denoted *kindred*, as did also C. B. *eddyll*. He founds this derivation on the following circumstance;—that those who were not noble, or free, were not considered as having any pedigree; just as slaves, among the Romans, were supposed to propagate, not for themselves, but for their masters. As Goth. and C. B. *edel* corresponds to Lat. gens, cognatio; it is thought to confirm this derivation, that Fr. *Gentilhomme*, F. *Gentleman*, consonant to *Aethel*, *adel*, have their origin from Lat. gens, gentilis. Hisp. *hidalgo*, a gentleman, has been rendered q. *hijo de algo*, i.e. the son of some one. But Camden observes with more probability, when speaking of *Etheling*; "Hence also the Spaniards, which descended from the German-Goths, may seem to have borrowed their *Idalgo*, by which word they signify their noblest gentlemen." Remains, Names, vo. *Ethelbert*. According to author quoted by Ihre, among the Goths in the middle ages, *heden*, as synon. with *gentilis*, was often used to denote a nobleman or gentleman.

Loccenius thinks that this term may owe its origin, either to *adel*, *odul*, proper or hereditary possession; or to *attel*, *att*, kind, generation; Antiq. Suio-Goth. p. 63.

Wachter derives Germ. *adel* from *aette*, father. For what, says he, is nobility, but illustrious ancestry? Hence, he observes, among the Romans, those were accounted noble whose forefathers had discharged the higher offices of the state. Thus, they were designed *patres*, and *patricii*.

Isl. *audling*, rex, and *audling-ur*, optimatum unus, are evidently from the same source. These, however, G. Andr. derives from *audr*, riches; *audga*, to become rich; *audgur*, rich, anciently *haudur*, also *heid*. Hence, he says, a king is called *audling*, from the abundance of his riches, a *copia opum et census*; Lex. p. 19.

Su.-G. *adling*, juvenis nobilis, corresponds to A.-S. *aetheling*, *eadling*; L. B. *adeling-us*; as these are synon. with L. B. *domicellus*, *clito*, abridged from *inclytus*, and Su.-G. *juncker*, i.e. young lord. Only, the terms allied to *aetheling* were not so much restricted in any dialect as in A.-S.

Various theories have been given as to the formation of the term *aetheling* or *adeling*. Spelman says that the Anglo-Saxons used the termination *ling* to denote *progeny*, or as signifying *younger*. It has been also supposed, that *ling*, in this composition, has the sense of *imago*, q. the image of a noble person. To both these, Lord Hailes prefers the hypothesis of Papebroch, Vit. S. Marg. that "*ling* is the mark of the adjective in the Northern languages; as *Norling*, borealis, *ostling*, orientalis." "*Adel*," he adds, "is the noun, and *ling* the adjective. Hence Edgar *Adeling*, is Edgar the noble. There are many examples of this in modern English. Thus, from the noun *hire*, merces, is formed the adjective *hireling*, mercenarius." Annals, ubi sup.

The learned writer is undoubtedly mistaken, in saying that *ling* is the mark of the adjective in the Northern languages. For it is indeed the mark of a peculiar class of substantives. When this termination is affixed to a *n. s.*, it forms a personal designation, expressing the subject denoted by the noun, as far as it is applicable to a person. Thus the Anglo-Saxons called a husbandman *eorthing*, because of his labour in the *earth*; an oppressor *nidling*, from *nid* force; one who received wages *hyriling*, from *hyr*, merces. The very term, mentioned by Lord Hailes as an example, is properly a substantive used adjectively. This termination also converts an adjective into a substantive, possessing the quality which the adjective signifies; as Germ. *fremdling*, a stranger, from *fremd*, strange; *jungling*, a youth, from *jung*, young.

Somner denies that *ling* denotes offspring or descent. Wachter adopts the opposite hypothesis, and gives a variety of proofs. But there seems to be no satisfactory etymology of the word as used in this sense. While some deduce it from *ling*, *imago*, and others from C. B. *lun*, effigies; Wachter traces it to *langen*, tangere, because a man's offspring are so near to him, that they may be compared to objects which are in a state of contact. This etymology, however, is greatly strained.

It deserves observation, that there is no evidence of *ling* occurring in this sense in Su.-G. "The inhabitants of the East are denominated *oesterlaeningar*, and *oesterlig* is eastern. *Ing*, denoting a son, is in Su.-G. the termination which marks descent. This Ihre views as allied to C. B. *engt*, to bring forth, to be born. The proper origin of this termination most probably is Su.-G. *yng*, often written *ing*, *yng*, young. Thus Ihre says, that *Adling* is juvenis nobilis; as Germ. *ing* is juvenis, and, in patronymics, equivalent to *son*. From this termination, as used by the Germans, the descendants of Charlemagne were called *Carolingi*. In the same manner were the terms *Merovingi*, *Astingi*, &c. formed. There can be no doubt that *ing* is the proper termination in *aetheling*, as the radical term is *aethel*. Shall we suppose that *ling* is merely this termination, occasionally a little altered, for making the

sound more liquid; especially as the letter *l*, in the Gothic dialects, is, as Wachter observes, a very ancient note of derivation and diminution?

I shall only add, that the Anglo-Saxons formed their patronymics by the use of the termination *ing*. Thus they said, Conrad *Ceoldwald-ing*, i.e. Conrad the son of *Ceoldwald*; *Ceoldwald Cuth-ing*, *Ceoldwald*, the son of *Cuth*; *Cuth Cuthwin-ing*, *Cuth* the son of *Cuthwin*. V. Camden's Remains, Surnames, p. 132. William of Malmesbury observes, that the son of *Eadgar* was called *Eadgar-ing*; and the son of *Edmund*, *Edmund-ing*. Hickeys has given various instances of the same kind; as *Pudding*, the son of *Putta*; *Bryning*, the son of *Bryna*, &c. Dissert. Ep. ap. Wachter, vo. *Ing*. V. UDAL LANDS.

ATHILL, HATHILL, *s.* A prince, a nobleman, an illustrious personage. V. the *adj.*

ATHIR, ATHYR, *pron.* 1. Either, whichever.

The justyng thus-gate endyt is,
And athyr part went hame wyth pris.
Wyntown, viii. 36. 2.

2. Mutual, reciprocal.

"Oftymes gret feliciteis cumis be contentioun of unhappy parteis invading othir with *athir* injuries, as happinnit at this tyme be this haisty debat rising betux Duk Mordo and his sonnys." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 20.

ATHIR UTHIR, one another, each other.

How that Eneas wyth his fader met,
And athir uthir wyth freyndly wourdis gret.
Doug. Virgil, 189, 3. Rubr.

Mony a wycht and worthi man,
As *athir* apon *uthir* than,
War duschy' dudo, doun to the ground.
Barbour, xvi. 164. MS.

With strookes sore, *ayther* on *other* bet.
Hardyng's Chr. Fol. 38, a.

A.-S. *aegther*, uterque. We find a phrase somewhat similar in Oros. 2, 3. *Heora aegther othere of sloh*; Eorum uterque alterum occidebat. V. EITHER.

Skinner views the A.-S. word as compounded of *aec*, etiam, and *thaer*, postea. What analogy of signification is here, I cannot perceive. It is written more fully *aeghwaether*. As *hwaether* signifies *uter*, E. *whether*, and the term is used to distinguish different objects; may it not have been formed from *hwa*, qui, who, and *thaer* the article in the genitive; as equivalent to *which of these*, or of *the*—things mentioned immediately after? V. EITHER, Or.

3. Used in the sense of other.

"In this battal was slane Walter Bryde, Robert Cumyn, with mony *ather* gentyl men and coomanis." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 8.

A.-S. *auther*, *authre*, alter, another.

ATHOL BROSE, honey mixed with aquavite; used, in the Highlands, as a specific for a cold, S. Meal is sometimes substituted for honey.

—"The Captain swallowed his morning draught of *Athole Brose*, and departed." Heart Midloth. iv. 235.

ATHORT, *prep.* 1. Through, S., *athwart*, E.

"This coming out to light, posts went forth *athort* the whole country, with an information written by Mr. Archibald Johnston; for to him the prior informations,

both from court and otherways, oft after midnight, are communicated." Baillie's Lett. i. 32. V. *THORTOUR*, *adj.*

2. Across, S. *athwart*, E.

It is used in the same sense as an *adv.*

ATHORT, *adv.* Abroad, far and wide.

"There goes a speech *athort*, in the name of the Duke of Lennox, dissuading the King from war with us." Baillie's Lett. i. 83.

ATHOUT, *prep.* and *adv.* Without, Fife. V. BETHOUT.

ATHRAW, *adv.* Awry; Ayr., Dumfr.

Shoutther your arms.—O had them on tosh,
And not *athraw*. *Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 20.

From *a*, or rather A.-S. *on*, and *thraw-an*, torquere.

ATICAST, *s.* A silly, helpless, odd sort of person; Shetl.

Isl. *atkast* signifies insultatio, obtretractio, summum scomma. Shall we trace the term to this source, as denoting an object of ridicule or contempt?

ATIR, EATIR, *s.* Gore, blood, mixed with matter coming from a wound.

Of his E dolpe the flowand blude and *atir*
He wosche away all with the salt watir.

Doug. Virg. 90. 45.

Cruorem, Virg.

A.-S. *ater*, *aetter*, *aettor*, Alem., *eitir*, Isl., and Germ. *eiter*, Su.-G. *etter*, venenum. But Belg. *eyter* signifies pus, sanies. It seems to be generally admitted by philologists, that Alem. *cit-en*, to burn, is the root; because the most of poisonous substances are of a hot and burning quality. Hence Su.-G. *etternassa*, urtica urens, or burning nettle. *Atter* still signifies purulent matter, Lincolnsh.

ATO, *adv.* In twain.

To the stifles he gede,
And even *ato* hem schare.

Sir Tristrem, p. 31. st. 45.

A.-S. *on twa*, in duo.

ATOMIE, *s.* A skeleton, S.; evidently corr. from *anatomy*.

"Many folk hear sermon, yea, many sermons; but they are like those poor folk that died by the dyke side not long since in some of your remembrances: when there was a kind of famine;—the more they did eat, they grew like *atomies* or skeletons." Sermon affixed to Soc. Contendings, p. 111.

ATOUR, *s.*

The schipmen, with gret apparail,
Come with thair schippis till assaill;
With top castell warnyt weill,
Off wicht men armyt in to steill.
Thair batis wp upon thair mast
Drawyn weill hey, and festyn fast,
And pressyt with that gret *atour*,
Toward the wall: bot the gynour
Hyt in the aspyne with a stane.—

Barbour, xvii. 717. MS.

Early editors have taken the liberty of substituting *aventure*. But *gret atour* seems synon. with *gret apparail*, ver. 711. O. Fr. *atour*, attire. Signifioit autrefois tout ce qui serroit à orner et à parer une femme. Ornatus, mundus muliebris; Dict. Trev.

ATOUR, ATTOURE, *prep.* 1. Over, S.

Wallace in fyr gert set all halstely,
Brynt wp the kyrk, and all that was tharin;
Atour with the laiff ran with gret dyn.
Wallace, vii. 1063. MS.

2. Across, S.

Scho tuk him wp with outyn wordis mo,
And on a caar wnikly thal him cast:
Atour the wattir led him with gret woo,
Till hyt awn housse with outyn ony hoo.
Wallace, ii. 263. MS.

3. Beyond, as to time; exceeding.

"Gif—the King possess the lands pertaining to the manslayer, in respect of the minority of the overlord, *attour* the space of ane year and a day; and happen to giue and dispoise the lands as escheit, to any man; he, to quhom they are given, sall possess the same, sa lang as the man-slayer lives." Quon. Att. c. 18. s. 4.

4. Exceeding, in number.

—Thal were twenty full thowsand,
That come in Scotland of Inglis men;
And noucht *attoure* aucht thowsand then
Of Scottismen to-gyddyr syne
Agayne thame gaddryd at Roslyne.

Wyntown, viii. 16. 234.

Skinner derives this from Fr. *A tour*, *en tour*, more commonly a *l'entour*, circum. But according to Dict. Trev., *alentour* is now obsolete, and instead of it *atour* is used as a prep. in the same sense. It seems doubtful, however, whether it is not immediately of Goth origin. We might suppose it comp. of Su.-G. *at*, denoting motion towards a place, and *ofer* over; or perhaps, notwithstanding the change of the vowel, from A.-S. *ute* and *ofer*.

BY AND ATTOUR, *prep.* Besides, over and above, S.

"There came warrant from about 29 earls and lords, *by and attour* barons, burgesses, &c., signifying through all Scotland to thir covenanters the great danger they were in for religion." Spalding, i. 103.

"Both Aberdeens were—ordained to furnish out (*by and attour* the footmen—) the furniture of six rich-masters," &c. Ibid. i. 230.

5. In spite of; as, "I'll do this *attour* ye," i.e. in spite of all resistance on your part, Mearns.

ATOUR, ATTOUR, *adv.* 1. Moreover.

"*Attour*, the King shall remain in thy government and keeping, till he come to perfect age." Pitcauttie, p. 13.

Attour, behald to athir Decius,
And standyng fer of tua that hait Drusus.

Doug. Virgil, 195. 11.

In the same sense *by and attour* often occurs in our laws.

2. Out from, or at an indefinite distance from the person speaking, or the object spoken of.

Bot gif my power not sufficient be,
Or grete yneuch, quhy suld I drede or spate
To purches help forsoith *attour* alquhare?

Doug. Virgil, 217. 1.

Attour alquhare is meant to give the sense of *usquam*. In this sense it is still used. To stand *atour*, is to keep off; to go *attour*, to remove to some distance, S.

ATRY, ATTRIE, *adj.* 1. Purulent, containing matter; applied to a sore that is cankered. S.

"The kinde of the disease, as ye may gather out of that verse, was a pestilentious byle,—ane *attrie* kind of byle, stryking out in many heades or in many plukes; for so the nature of the word signifieth." Bruce's Eleveh Sermon. Fol. 1, b. This is rendered *matterie*, in the Eng. edit.

Belg. *etterig*, full of matter; *citer-en*, to suppurate. As we have here the phrase, "ane *attrie* kind of byle," it corresponds to Su.-G. *etterbold*, ulcus urans; Ihre, vo. *Etter*.

2. Stern, grim.

Black hairy warts, about an inch between,
O'er ran her *atry* phiz beneath her een.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 35.

An' bein bouden'd up wi' wrath, .

Wi' *atry* face he ey'd

The Trojan shore, an' a' the barks

That tedder'd fast did ly

Along the coast.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

Attern, fierce, cruel, snarling, ill-natured; Gloucester. Grose's Prov. Gl.

This might seem more allied to Lat. *ater*, gloomy; stormy, raging. But perhaps it is merely a metaph. use of the term as used in sense first; as we speak of an *angry* sore.

3. Peevish, fretful; an *atris* wamblin, a fretful misgrown child; Caithn.

ATRYS, s. pl.

In a satire on the change of fashions, written perhaps towards the middle of the seventeenth century, we have a curious list of articles of female dress.

My lady, as she is a woman,
Is born a helper to undo man.—
For she invents a thousand toys,
That house, and hold, and all destroys;
As scarfs, shepherds, tuffs and rings,
Fairings, facings and powderings;
Rebats, ribands, bands and ruffs,
Lappends, shagbands, cuffs and muffs,
Folding outlays [ourlays] pearling sprigs,
Atrys, vardigals, periwigs;
Hats, hoods, wires, and also kells,
Washing-balls, and perfuming smells;
French-gows cut out, and double-banded,
Jet rings to make her pleasant-handed.
A fan, a feather, bracelets, gloves,
All new come-busks she dearly loves.
For such trim bony baby-clouts
Still on the laird she greets and shouts;
Which made the laird take up more gear,
Than all the lands or rigs could bear.

Watson's *Coll.* i. 30.

The only word which seems to have any resemblance is Fr. *atour*, a French hood; Chauc. *attour*. V. *Atour*; s.

ATRYST, s. Appointment, assignation.

He is as full of jealousy, and ingyne fals;

• Ever imagining in mynd materis of ewill,
Compassand and castand castis an thousand,
How he sall tak me with ane trow *atryst* of ane uther.

Dunbar, *Mailland Poems*, p. 49.

Same as *TRYST*, q.v.

ATTAMIE, s. Skeleton, S.

Abbreviated from Fr. *anatomie*, which not only denotes dissection, but the subject; "a carcasse cut up," Cotgr.

To ATTEICHE, v. a. To attach; LL. *passim*.

—"Quhilk ordinar jukes, &c. salhave power to *at-teiche* and arrest the personis transgressouris of the said actis." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 228.

ATTEILLE, ATTEAL, s. This species of duck seems to be the *wigeon*, being distinguished from the *teal*.

Dr. Edmonstone is fully of this opinion,—"*Anas Ferina* (Lin. Syst.), *A-teal*, Pochard, Great-headed Wigeon." Zettl. ii. 255.

He views the *Teal* as the *Anas Querquedula*.

According to Mr. Low, it is different from both the *wigeon* and the *teal*. Speaking of the latter, he says:—

"Besides this I have seen another bird of the teal-kind here called *Atteal*. It is found in our lochs in great numbers in winter; is very small, brown or sky above, and a yellowish belly; but I have not been able to procure specimens of it, so as to distinguish it properly." Fauna Orcadensis, p. 145.

"They discharge any persons quhatsoever, within this realme in any wyse to sell or buy any—Termigants, wyld Dukes, *Teilles*, *Atteilles*, Goldings, Mortyms, Schidderems, Skaildraik, Herron, Butter, or any sik kynde of fowles, commonly used to be chased with Halkes, under the paine of ane hundred pounds to be incurred alsowell by the buyer as the seller." Acts Ja. VI. 1600. c. 23. Murray.

"Last Sept. Widgeons or *atteillis* 2; wild duckis 4." Dyet Buik of the Kingis hous at Falkland, Edin. Mag. for July 1802, p. 35.

The name is still retained in Shetland. "There is a large species called the Stock-duck, and smaller species called teales and *atilles*." P. Dunrossness, Statist. Acc. vii. 394.

Dr Barry seems mistaken, therefore, when, speaking of the *Teal*, he says, that of this the "*Atteal* is perhaps only a variety." Hist. Orkney, p. 300. He makes the *wigeon* a different bird; *ibid.* p. 301.

Sir R. Sibb, inquires, if the *Anas circia*, or *Summer Teal*, be what our forefathers called the *Atteal*? Prodr. p. 2. lib. 3. 21. But Pennant suspects that the bird, called the *Summer Teal*, is merely the female of the *Teal*. Zool. ii. 607.

The teal, according to Pennant, is called "*Cimbris*, *Attelung-And*," *ibid.* 606. In Isl. the *turdus marinus* is denominated *Tialdr*; G. Andr.

ATTELED, pret. Aimed. Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 26. V. ETTLE.

ATTEMPTAT, s. A wicked and injurious enterprise.

"Yit nocht sasiat by thir *attemptatis* they brak downe the wal of Adryane." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 5. This is the word which he still uses. Fr. *attental*, *id.*

It would appear that this term is never used in so indefinite a signification as that of E. *attempt*. It seems always to include the idea of something, if not morally evil, at least physically so, as injurious in its consequences. In the passage quoted from Bellenden, the phrase, "Yit nocht sasiat by thir *attemptatis*," is the version of, Nec his malis et incommodis in nostram gentem, sedata est hostium truculentia; Boeth. It frequently occurs in our Acts, in relation to the raids on the Border.

—"To answer—for—nocht assistand personally—at dais of Trevis haldin be the said wardane for reformatione of *attemptatis* to be maid & ressuait for mutuale observatione of pece & trewis laitylly contractit," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 303.

It is not with *attemptatis* that the phrase, to be maid, is immediately connected, as if these acts were viewed as future; but with *reformatione*.

L. B. *attemplat-io*, nefaria molitio, scelus, Gall. *at-tentat*, ap. Rymer, To. i. p. 384; Du Cange. The proper sense of Fr. *attemlat* is scelus, facinus; Dict. Trev.

ATTEMPTING, s. Perpetration, commission, with *of* subjoined, used in a bad sense; synon. with *Attemplat*.

"Yit sindrie wikit personis—ceissis not commonlie in thair priuate revenge to hoch and slay oxin and horses—and to hupd out bair men and vagaboundis to the attempting of sic foul and schamefull enormiteis." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 217.

More than a mere attempt or endeavour is obviously meant.

To ATTENE, v. n. To be related to.

—"Thai *attenit* to the partio defendar—in als neir or nerrar degreis of that sam sort of affectioun." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, App. Ed. 1814, p. 44. V. AFFECTIOUN.

Fr. *s' atténir d.*, "to be linked, or joyned in consanguinitie with;" Cotgr.

ATTENTLIE, adv. Attentively.

"Praying the nobilis—to consider *attentlie*, and trowlie juge, our former caussis to proceed of na hatrent, nor intent to move diabolical seditioun." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith's Hist. App. 226.

ATTENTIK, adj. Authentic; Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

ATTER-CAP, ATTIRCOP, s. 1. A spider, S.

The prattling pyet matches with the Musla,

Pan with Apollo plays, I wot not how;

The *attircops* Minerva's office usis.

These be the greifs that garris Montgomrie grudge,

That Mydas, not Mecenas, is our judge.

Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 505.

2. An ill-natured person; one of a virulent or malignant disposition, S.

Northumb. *attercop*, id. Cumb. *attercob*, a spider's web. A.-S. *atter coppe*, Aelfr. *atter-coppa*, aranea; evidently from *atter*, venomum, and *copp*, calix; receiving its denomination partly from its form, and partly from its character; q. a *cup of venom*. In Aelfric's Gloss. we find *feonde naeddre*, i.e. a flying adder, given as synon. with *atter coppe*. For the word *adder* is merely *atter*, *aetter*, venomum, used as a designation for that species of serpent. Hence the same term is explained by Somn. *adder* and *poyson*. In Isl. the name of a serpent is formed in the same manner as that of a spider in A.-S. This is *citr-orm*, a poisonous worm. It does not appear that in A.-S. *aetter* was used in composition with *wyrme*, worm. We find, however, a synon. designation for a serpent in old E. which has been overlooked by both Skinner and Junius. This is *wyld worme*.

I se the sunne, & the se, and the sonde after,
And where that byrdes & beastes makes they yeden;
Wyld wormes in woodes, & wonderful fowles
Wyth fieked fethers, and of fell colours.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 58. a.

If the epithet *wyld* were not reckoned sufficient to determine the sense, it would be confirmed by the circumstance of their being mentioned as inhabitants of *woodes*. But the writer afterwards alludes to the noxious quality of these worms:—

—*Wild worms* in woods by winters yow greuth,
And maketh hem welnyghe *make* & milde for default,
And after thou sendest hem somer, that is hir souerayn loye.
Fol. 73, a.

The idea is, that the cold of winter, and want of food have such an effect even on serpents as nearly to change their nature.

Although *worm* be here used in this sense, as well as in Isl., in connexion with a word expressive of quality, it may be observed that Moes-G. *waurm* simply signifies a serpent. *Atgas izwis valdufni trudan waro waurm*, I have given you power to tread upon serpents, Luke x. 9. Su.-G. and Dan. *orm* has the same signification. A.-S. *wurm* sometimes occurs in this sense. At other times it has an epithet conjoined, as *fah wyrm*, the variegated worm, *wyrm-throwend*, the convolvent worm.

It appears that the term in some parts of S. still retains this sense.

"Above the south entrance of the ancient parish church of Linton, in Roxburghshire, is a rude piece of sculpture, representing a knight, with a falcon on his arm, encountering with his lance, in full career, a sort of monster, which the common people call a *worm*, or snake." Minstrelsy Border, ii. N. p. 98, 99. V. also p. 101.

ATTIR, s. Proud flesh, or purulent matter about a sore, Aberd.; evidently the same with *ATIR*, used by Gawin Douglas, q. v.

ATTIVILTS, s. Arable ground lying one year lea, Shetl.

The latter part of this word seems originally the same with *AVIL* and *AWAT*, q. v., used to denote the second crop after lea. But the origin seems very doubtful.

ATTOUR, prep. V. *ATOUR*.

ATWA, adv. In two, Clydes.

ATWEEL, AT WELL, adv. Truly, assuredly, S. corr. from *I wat weel*, i.e. I wot well.

I mind it well enough, and well I may;

At well I dane'd wi' you on your birth day.

Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

"Atweel I would fain tell him." Antiq. iii. 214.

It is sometimes abbreviated to 'Tweel.

ATWEEN, prep. Between, S. V. *ATWEESH*.

ATWEESH, prep. 1. Betwixt.

— As far as I ween,

They'll nae be angry they are left alane.

Atweesh themselves they best can ease their pain;

Lovers have ay some clatter o' their ain.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 33.

Mr. Tooke observes that E. *betwixt* "is the imperative *be*, and the Gothic [i.e. Moes-G.] *tuos*, or two." Divers. Purley, i. p. 405.

Tuos is the accus. of *twa*, *twai*. But the terminations of the A.-S. synonyms, *betweohts*, *betweoas*, *betwoux*, *betwys*, have no relation to *tuengen*, two, in its state of declension. Wachter views Germ. *zwischen*, between, as formed from *zwi*, two, by the intervention of *esche*, a particle used in derivation. Thus, he says, from *kuten*, to cover, *kutsche*, vehiculum, is formed, &c. V. Proleg. sect. 6. This idea might seem to have some collateral support from Franc. *twisc*, *entwischen*, Belg. *tuschen*, between.

2. Denoting the possession of any quality, or relation to any particular state, in a middling way; Aberd. *Atween* is used in the same sense: *Atween the twa*; id. as, "How are

ye the day!" "Only *atween the twa*," i.e. only so so in respect of health, S. These are often conjoined; as, *Atweesh and atween*, so so, Aberd.

AU, *interj.* 1. Used like *ha* E. as expressive of surprise, S. Dan. *au*, oh; expressive of pain.

2. As augmenting the force of an affirmation or negation; as, *Au aye*, O yes; *Au na*, O no; Aberd. In the counties towards the south, *O* or *ou* is used.

AVA', *adv.* 1. Of all; as denoting arrangement or place, in connexion with *first* or *last*, S.

His craft, the Blacksmiths, first *ava*,
Led the procession, twa and twa.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 22.

2. At all.

She neither kent spinning nor carding,
Nor brewing nor baking *ava*.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 145.

Corr. from *of all*.

AVAIL, AVALE, *s.* 1. Worth, value.

"That all pecuniail paines of offenders sal be taken up in gold and siluer at the *avail* of the money quhen the actes were made," &c. Acts Ja. VI. c. 70.

"To preif the *avale* of certane bullatis, poulder, and pilkis [pikes?] & wagis [wedges] of irne," Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

2. Means, property.

"Order for Garrisons in the Border, and that the Sheriffs tax and return mens *avails* for bearing the charge." Stewart's Abridgm. S. Acts, p. 102.

AVAILL, *s.* Abasement, humiliation.

The labour lost, and leil service;
The lang *availle* on humil wyse,
And the lytill rewarde agane,
For to consider is ane pane.
Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 115.

This term is used to denote the humiliation necessary in serving, and in expecting favours at court. Fr. *aval-er*, *avall-er*, to fall down, to be brought low; *aval*, down; perhaps from Lat. *ab alto*. Ital. *avalere*, to serve, seems nearly to express the idea contained in the passage.

AVAILLOUR, *s.* Value.

"Baxteris, Brousteris, &c. sall retain na mair within their awin housis, to the use and sustentationoun of their families, than the *availleour* of iiii. d. for all the rest could be commoun to all persounis that lykis to buye," Balfour's Pract. p. 65.
Fr. *valeur*. V. VALOUR.

AVAL, *s.* The same with *Avil*, Dumfr. V. AVIL.

To AUALE, *v. n.* To descend.

There was na strenth of vailyeant men to wale,
Nor large fludis on yet that mycht *auale*.
Doug. Virgil, 150. 44. V. AVAILL.

O. E. id. "I *auale* as the water dothe whan it goeth downe wardes or ebbeth. [Fr.] *Jauale*. The water *aualeth* apace.—It is *aualyng* water, let vs departe." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 155, a.

AVALOUR, *s.* Avail.

"That the saidis preceptis be—of als grete strenthe, *avalour*, and effecte, as thai ware directe to Jhone abbot of Paislay, now keper of the privay sele." Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424.

To AUALK, *v. n.* To watch.

"He declairis planelic, that the cure of the vniversal kirk appertenis to him, and that he is put as in the vatche, to *aualk* ouer the hail kirk." Nicol Burne, F. 89, a.

A.-S. *awaec-an*, vigilare.

To AVANCE, *v. a.* To advance; Fr. *avanc-er*.

"The saidis prelatiis—*avansit* to my said Lord-Governour—thair partis of the said Androis-Messe Terme." Sedt. Counc. A. 1547, Keith, App. p. 55.

AVANCEMENT, *s.* Advancement, Fr.

"He—is dalie burdynnit & chargit with the *avancement* of greit sowmes of monie to his hñes," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 78.

AVAND, *part. pr.* Owing; *v* being used for *w*, and *vice versa*.

"Safere as sal be fundin *avand* of the saide tochire,—the said Robert sall—pay the samyn," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 93.

AUANT, AWANT, *s.* Boast, vaunt.

Agyt men of the clefé Aurunca
Wyth grete *auant* forsoith than hard I sa,
Of this cuntre Schir Dardanus ybore,
Throw out the se socht for and ferthermore.
Doug. Virgil, 212. 30.

Skinner mentions a conjecture, which has considerable probability; that this word has had its origin from Fr. *avant*, before; as denoting the conduct of a man who *prefers* his own works to those of another. It would seem, indeed, that there had been an old Fr. verb of this form, as Chaucer writes *avaunt* for boast. Gower does the same.

Whereof to make myn *avaunt*
It is to reason accordant.

Conf. Am. F. 21. a. b.

He there also speaks of

The vyce called *avauntance*,

i.e. boasting, in like manner designed *avauntry*.

AVANTAGE, *s.* A certain right according to the old laws of France. V. EVANTAGE.

AVANTCURRIERS, *s. pl.* Forerunners of an army, perhaps what are now called picquet guards.

"The *avantcurriers* of the English hoast were come in sight, whylest the Scots were some at supper, and others gone to rest." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 99.

Fr. *avant-courreur*; from *avant*, before, and *courir*, to run.

AUCHAN, ACHAN, *s.* A species of pear, S.

"The *Auchan* sometimes receives the epithet of *grey* or *red*; it is an excellent pear, said to be of Scottish origin." Neill's Hortie. Edin. Encycl. No. 113.

Achan, Reid's Scots Gard'ner. V. LONGUEVILLE.

Whether this derivation has been borrowed from the name of a place cannot now be determined.

AUCHINDORAS, *s.* A large thorn-tree, at the end of a house; Fife.

AUCHLET, s. A measure of meal, Wigt., Aberd.

"Old Creadie himself has often bought oatmeal at sevenpence the *auchlet*, a measure which usually contained two pounds more than the present stone does." *Calcd. Mercury*, 1 Nov. 1819.

From *aucht*, eight, and *lot*, A.-S. *hlet*, sors; like S. *firlot*, *fyrlet*, from *feird* fourth, and *lot*. At two pecks to the stone, the *auchlet*, making allowance for the difference of weight in different counties, is merely the half of the *firlot*, or the *aucht lot* or portion of a boll.

AUCHLIT, s. Two stones weight, or a peck measure, being half of the Kirkcudbright bushel; Galloway.

To **AUCHT, v. a.** 1. To own, to be the owner of, Aberd. V. **AIGH**, and **AIGHT**.

2. To owe, to be indebted to; used in a literal sense.

"The cattell and gudis that cumis to the fair and merkat of the burgh of Edinburgh, *aucht* na custume to the Schirif of Edinburgh; bot the Provost as Schirif of the burgh of Edinburgh *aucht* and sould have the custume of all the said cattell and gudis cumand to the merkat." A. 1487, *Balfour's Pract.* p. 84.

Here the verb is evidently used in two different senses. In the first of these, it most frequently occurs as a participle, *auchtand*.

AUCHT, AWCHT, pret. of Aw. 1. Possessed.

The barnage of Scotland at the last
Assenblyd thame, and fandyt fast
To ches a Kyng thare land to stere,
That of auncestry cummyng were
Of Kyngis, that *aucht* that reawt,
And mast had rycht thare kyng to be!

Wyntown, viii. 2. 9.

It is used in this sense by R. Brunne, p. 126.

In his nextend yere Steuen that the lond *aucht*,
Mald scho died here, hir soule to God betauht.

In Su.-G. there are three synon. verbs, corresponding to our *aw*, *aigh*, and *aucht*. These are *ae*, *aagh-a*, and *att-a*, which not only signifies possidere, but debere. *Han bar som att-a*; Ita se gerebat ut debebat; *Loccen*. Lex. Jur. Su.-G.

2. Owed, was indebted.

—For law or than for threte,
Of fors he suld pay at he *aucht*.

Wyntown, v. 8. 89.

It also occurs in this sense, R. Brunne, p. 247.

The dettes that men them *aucht*, ther stedes & ther wonyng,
Were taxed & bitauht to the eschete of the kyng.

AUCHT, v. imp. Ought, should.

Aucht thou yit than laif this welfare and joy,
And in sic perell selk throw the sey to Troy?

Doug. Virgil, 110. 33.

This is originally the *pret.* of *Aw*, q. v. It is sometimes used in a different form.

Weill *auchtis* thæ to glore and magnifie.

Palice of Honour, Prol. st. 10.

i.e. It becomes thee well.

* *Auchten* is used in a similar sense.

Wele *auchten* eldaris exemples vs to stere.

Til his curage, al honour til ensaw,

Quhen we consider quhat wourschip thereof grew.

Doug. Virgil, 854. 9.

It seems to be from A.-S. *ahton*, the third p. plur. *pret.* of A.-S. *Ag-an*.

AUCHT, s. Possession, property.

And I thar statutis and sere lawis thaym taucht,
Assignand ilkane proprir houses and *aucht*.

Doug. Virgil, 72. 4.

Here the word strictly denotes that property which is defined by law, as exclusively one's own; corresponding to, *Jura domosque dabam*. *Virg. Lib.* 3. v. 139.

Ane evill wyfe is the werst *aucht*,

That ony man can half;

For he may never sit in saucht,

Unless he be hir sklaif.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 176. st. 6.

This phrase, *the werst aucht*, contains an obivous reference, in the way of contraposition, to that well known in our old laws, *the best aucht*, as denoting the most valuable thing of one kind that any man possessed.

The term is still commonly used, nearly in the same manner. *I haif na a bawbee in aw my aucht*, S. I have no money in my possession.

A.-S. *acht*, id. *Moes-G. aigin, aihn*, peculiaris ac propria possessio; both from their respective verbs, *ag-an* and *aig-an*.

BAD AUGHT, a bad property, applied to an obstinate ill-conditioned child,

BONNY AUGHT, a phrase applied to a person contemptuously, S. B.

Ay auntie, gin ye kent the *bonny aucht*!

'Tis true, she had of world's gear a fraught;

But what was that to peace and saught at hame,

And whilk is warse, to kirk and market shame!

Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

AUCHT, part. pa. Owed.

"Anent the fee *aucht* to the said Patrik, that the reassavour pay him as mekle as is awing him." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1472, p. 16.

AUCHT, adj. Eight; S.

And thair for gret speccalyte

Rade wyth hym forthwart spon way

Hym til Berwyk til conway

Wyth *aucht* hundyre speris and mæ.

Wyntown, ix. 4. 57.

* *Auchte*, id. O. E.

The date was a thousand & fourscore & *auchte*.

R. Brunne, p. 84.

Moes-G. ahtau, A.-S. *eahhta*, Germ. *ahl*, Belg. *acht*, Isl. Su.-G. *atta*, Gael. *ocht*, id.

To this word we must, in all probability, refer a passage in one of Dunbar's poems, left by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood. It is impossible, indeed, to understand it, as it appears in the poem.

Kirkmen so halie arand gude,

That on their conscience rowne and rude

May turn *aucht* opin and ane wane;

Quhilk to consider is ane pane.

Mailland Poems, p. 146.

The first line is evidently the language of irony. *Aucht* cannot be meant in the sense of *any thing*, E. *aught*; for it is not used in this sense by our old writers. *Opin* can as little signify *open*; for then the passage would be without meaning. It must certainly be viewed as an error of some transcriber for *ousen*. Making this supposition, the sense is obvious. The conscience of a churchman, in that age of darkness, was so round, or perhaps *roume*, large, and so rude, of such hard materials, that *eight oxen*, with a wain, might turn on it. A carriage, called a wain, drawn by six or eight oxen, is still much in use in the Northern parts of S.

AUCHTAND, AUCHTEN, *adj.* The eighth.

The prolog of the *auachtande* buk
In-to this chapter now ye luka.
Wynton, viii. Rubr.

Unto Ence geuis the *auchten* buke
Baith fallowschip and armour, quha list luke.
Doug. Virgil, 12. 43.

- * This does not correspond to the ordinal numbers used in Moss-G. and A.-S., *achtuda* and *cahtetha*. But Mr. Macpherson refers to Isl. *aabunde*, id. Su.-G. *atting* is the eighth part of any thing.

AUCHTIGEN, AUCHTIKIN, *s.* The eighth part of a barrel, or the half firkin; a term formerly used Aberd.

From *aucht* eighth, and *ken* or *kin*, the Teut. termination generally used in the names of vessels, as *kin-deken*, &c.

AUCTARY, *s.* Increase, augmentation.

"David Mackaw—mortified 1200 merks, for maintenance of 2 bursars; beside the like sum, an large *auctary* to the library." Craufurd's Univ. Edin. p. 137.

Lat. *auctari-um*, advantage, overplus.

AUCTENTY, *adj.* Authentic.

"Our said souerane lord—gaif commande to the said maistere James Foulis—to geif out the *auctenty* copy of the saidis domes of forfaitour." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 361.

AUDIE, *s.* "A careless or stupid fellow;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

This, although merely a provincial term, seems of great antiquity; and is most probably allied to Isl. *aud*, Su.-G. *od*, *oed*, Teut. *ood*, *facilis*; q. a man of an easy disposition, one who may be turned any way. Kilian renders *ood*, *vacuus*, *inanis*, *vanus*. The Isl. term is frequently used in a composite form; as *aud-true*, *credulus*, easy to *trou* or believe; *audginnur*, *facilis deceptu*; *audkendur*, easily known, &c. It is radically the same with A.-S. *aeth*, *eath*, easy, S. *eith*.

TO AVEY, *v. n.*

"And our souerane lord will cause his aduocatis to be present the said day to *avey* for his interests in the said matter." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 249.

Perhaps allied to Fr. *advoyer*, an overseer, an advocate; or rather to L. B. *avoi-are*, *actionem intendere*, *movere*; *Carpentier*.

AVENAND, *adj.* Elegant in person and manners.

Than Schir Gauane the gay, grete of
And Schir Lancelot de Lake, withoutin
And *avenand* Schir Ewin thai ordanit; that thre
To the schore chiftane chargit fra the kyng.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 3.

— He was yhoung, and *avenand*,
And til all lordis rycht plesand.
Wynton, vi. 13. 161.

Fr. *advenant*, *avenant*, handsome; also, courteous.

AVENTURE, *s.* V. AUNTER. 1. Chance, accident. In all *aventpuris* and *caiss*, in every case that may happen.

"It is thocht expedient that our—souirane lord,—suld annex to his crose, for the honorabill support of his estate rials, in all *aventouris* and *caiss*, baith in

weir and paice, sic landis and lordschipis as ar now presentlie in his handis that ar nocht annex of befor." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 360.

2. "*Aventure*,—a mischance causing the death of a man; as where a person is suddenly killed by any accident." Spottiswoode's MS. Dict.

IN AVENTURE. *adv.* Lest, perchance.

"The medcinaris inhibit thir displeasouris to be schawin to the Kyng; in *aventure* he tuk sic malanooly thairthrow, that it mycht haisty him to his deith." Bellend. Cron. B. 11, c. 4. Ne forsitan, Boeth. Fr. *a l'aventure*, *d'aventure*, perchance.

AYER, AVIR, AIVER, *s.* 1. A horse used for labour, a cart-horse, S.

"This man wyl not obey my chargis, quhill he be riddin with ane mollet brydyl. Nochttheles, I sall gar hym draw lik an *avir* in ane cart." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 6.

2. An old horse, one that is worn out with labour, S. This, although now the common signification, is evidently improper; as appears from the epithet *auld* being frequently conjoined.

Suppois I war ane ald yaid *aver*,
Schott furth our clenchis to squishe the clevir,—
I wald at Youl be housit and stald.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.

Yet aft a ragged cowte's been known

To mak a noble *avir*.

So, ye may doucelly fill a throne,
For a' their clish-ma-claver.

Burns, iii. 96.

"An inch of a nag is worth a span of an *aver*." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 14.

L. B. *afferi*, *affr*, *jumenta vel cavalli colonici*,—equi agriculturæ idonei: unde forte quævis bona *affaria dicta sunt*; quæ vox traducta ad negotia, Gallis *affutres*. *Averia*, *averii*, equi, boves, jumenta, oves, ceteraque animalia, quæ agriculturæ inserviunt. Du Cange. Hence, as would seem, O. E. *avere* was used to denote riches.

The maister of ther pedalle, that kirkes brak and brent,—
In sulk felonie gadred grete *avere*.

R. Brunne, p. 124.

V. ARAGE.

3. This name is given, in Sutherland, to a gelded goat.

"Horses, of the best kind, draw from L.4 to L.6 Sterling;—goats with kid, 5s.; yell goats, from 3s. to 4s.; *avers*, i.e. gelded he-goats, from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d." P. Kildonan, Statist. Acc. iii. 408.

ÅVERIL, *s.*

Thou scowry hippit, ugly *averil*,
With hurkland banes ay howkand throu thy hide.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57. st. 18.

Ramsay renders this "senseless fellow," as if it were *haveril*, from *haver*, q. v. Had Dunbar heard his language explained in this manner, he would undoubtedly have returned the gloss to the critic with full interest. From the rest of the description, it is evident that this is a diminutive from *aver*, a beast for labour. The first epithet, conjoined with *averil*, refers to a horse whose hinder quarters are become lank from hard work.

AVERENE.

"With powar to—vptak the tollis, customeis, pryn-gilt, *averene entreissilver*, gadgeing silver," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 627.

Equivalent, perhaps, to "money payable for the entry of oats" into the harbour of Cromarty; from *aver*, oats. For *entreissilver* seems to be immediately connected with *averene*.

AVERIE, s. Live stock, as including horses, cattle, &c.

"Calculation—of what money and victuals will yearly furnish and sustain their Majesties house and *averie*." A. 1665, Keith's Hist. p. 321.

Here it may immediately refer to the expense of the stables. V. AVER, sense 2, etymon.

AVERILE, AVYRYLE, s. April.

In the moneth of *Avyryle* syne
Nest eftyr the battayle of Duplyne,
Fra Schyr Andrew of Murawe wes tane,
And all his menyhè hame had gane,
Set he wes takyn a-pon cas,
Yholdyn to na mæn yhit he was,
Quhill he wes browcht in-til presand
To the Kyng Edward of England.

Wyntown, viii. 27. 3.

AVERIN, AVEREN, AIVERIN, s. Cloud-berry, or knoutberry, *S. rubus chamaemorus*, Linn.; eaten as a desert in the North of S.

She wins to foot, and swavering makes to gang,
And spies a spot of *averens* ere lang.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 26.

"Hence let them bend their course to Lochnachatt, —picking up here and there a plant of the *rubus chamaemorus*, (the *averan* or Highland *oidh'rac*), and if its fruit be ripe, they will find it very refreshing." P. Clunie, Perth. Statist. Acc. ix. 237.

Its Gael. name is also written *Oirak*. *Averin*, perhaps from Germ. *aver*, wild, and *en*, which may anciently have signified a berry in general, as in Su.-G. it now denotes that of the juniper.

AVERTIT, part. pa. Overturned.

—"His hous to be sa *avertit*, that of it sall remane na memorie." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 334. *Dirui*, Lat.

Fr. *evert-ir*, Lat. *evert-ere*, to overthrow.

AUFAULD, adj. Honest. V. AFALD.

AUGHIMUTY, AUCHIMUTY, (gutt.) adj.
Mean, paltry; as, an *auchimuty body*, Loth.

This may be a vestige of the A.-S. word, which might be left in Lothian, *wac-mod*, "pusillanimis, faint-hearted, cowardlie;" Sommer from *wac*, *waac*, or *wace*, debilis, languidus, and *mod*, mens; Belg. *weemoe-dig*.

AUGHT, s. Of *aught*, of consequence, of importance, Ayr.

"The rest of the year was merely a quiet succession of small incidents, though they were all severally, no doubt, of *aught* somewhere." Ann. of the Par. p. 200.

AUGHTAND, part. pr. Owing.

—"That the debtis *aughtand* be our armie—ar properlie *aughtand* be officiaris and soldiouris," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 347.

AVIL, s. The second crop after lea or grass; Galloway. V. AWAT.

AVILLOUS, adj. Contemptible, debased.

In *avillous* Italie,
To compt how ye converse,
I ug for villanie,
Your yycis to rehersed.

Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 147.

Fr. *avili*, ie, in *contempnem adductus*, Dict. Trev.
From *avilir*, vilescere.

AUISE, s. Advice.

Herk, I sal schaw myne *auise*, quod he.

Doug. Virgil, 381. 53.

So thay quhilkis are desyrit peace and rest,
And for the commoun wele thocht it was best,
To mak end of the bargane on this wyse,
Ar alterit haily in ane vthir *auise*.

Ibid. 416. 38.

The king at his *avys* sent messengers thre.

R. Brunne.

Chaucer, *avis*, id. Fr. *avis*, counsel, advice.

AVYSE, AWISE, s. Manner, fashion.

Layes and rymes apoun the best *awise*,
And euermare his manere and his gyse
Was for to sing, blasoun, and discriue
Men and stedis, knelchthede, were, and stridue.

Doug. Virgil, 306. 9.

"He commandit be general proclamationis al fen-sabyll men to be reddy in thayr best *avyse* to resist thayr ennymis." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 8. a.

From A.-S. *wisa*, *wise*, Alem. *uwis*, *uwisa*, Belg. *wijse*, mode, manner; a being prefixed, which is common in A.-S.

To AVISE, v. n. To deliberate.

"Gawine Archbishop of Glasgow—apponit thaim therto, unto the tyme that ane provincial counsel might be had—to *avise* and conclud therupon." A. 1542, Keith's Hist. p. 37.

Fr. *avis-er*, to consider, to advise of.

AUISMENT, s. Advice, counsel.

"The king sall mak him ansuer with *auisment* of his counsall." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 4.

Fr. *avisement*, L. B. *avisament-um*, id.

AUISION, s. Vision.

—To the Goddes of vildernes, as is vait,
Quhillk Hamadriades hait, I wourschp maid,—
Beseiking this *auision* worth happy,
And the orakil prosperite suld signify.

Doug. Virgil, 68. 19.

Chaucer, id.

AWKWART, AUKWART, prep. Athwart, across.

As he glaid by, *awkwart* he couth hym ta,
The and arson in sondyr gart he ga.

Wallace, iii. 175. MS.

Ane othir *awkwart* a large straik tuk thar,
Abown the kne, the bayne in sondir schar.

Ibid. ii. 109. MS.

Wallas was glaid, and hynt it sone in hand,
And with the suerd *awkwart* he him gawe
Wndyr the hat, his crage in sondir drawe.

Ibid. i. 402. MS.

AULD, s. Age.

"Mairour, ane euil tounge, specially of ane euil giffin counsellour, fals prechour or techar, may kendil the hartis of men and women to heresie and vthir synnis, and thairin to remaine fra the tyme of thair youthede, to the tyme of thair *auld*, sa mekil euil may

spring oot fra ane euil young." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 69 a.

A.-S. *aeld*, senectus, Moes-G. *aldis*, aetas. V. EILD.

AULD, *adj.* Old. V. ALD.

AULD-AUNTIE, *s.* The aunt of one's father or mother, Clydes.

AULD-UNCLE, *s.* The uncle of one's father or mother, Ibid.

Although *Uncle* and *Aunt* are not of A.-S. origin, these words are formed after the idiom of that language.

V. AULD-FATHER. Teut. *oud-oom* corresponds with *Auld-uncle*, *oom* being the same with S. EME, EAM.

AULD-FARRAN, *adj.* Sagacious, S.

These people, right *auld-farran*, will be laith To thwart a nation, wha with ease can draw Up ilka sluice they have, and drown them a'.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 55.

For there's ay something sae *auld-farran*, Sae slid, sae unconstrain'd, and darin, In ilka sample we have seen yet, That little better here has been yet.

Ibid. ii. 361.

'Ye're o'er *auld-farran* to be fley'd for bogles.'

Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 84.

As applied to children, it denotes that they have sagacity and discretion beyond their years.

A. Bor. *aud-farand*, id. *Audfarrand*, grave and sober, Gl. Yorks. Ray seems to view *farand* as expressive of a particular humour, rendering A. Bor. *Fighting-farand*, "in a fighting humour." Because *farand* man denoted a traveller, Lord Hailes renders *auld farand* literally, an old traveller, but figuratively, a person "sharp or versatile;" Annals, ii. 282. It has also been been expl., "beseeching, becoming, behaving;" from Sw. *fara*, used in the sense of *agere*; "Fara illa, To behave ill." But it corresponds better with *Fara*, experiri. Hence *wel orthum farin*, eloquent, bene in loquendo peritus; *lag-faren*, skilled in law, juris peritus; *forfarenhet*, experience; Ihre. Isl. *ordi farinn*, facundia praestans, Ol. Tryggvas. S. c. 89. Belg. *aeracaeren*, having experience, skilful; Germ. *faren*, *erfahren*, experiri. All these words exhibit only a secondary sense of *far-a*, *far-en*, ire, proficisci. This secondary idea, of experience, attached to the v. primarily signifying to go, is very natural; as it is generally supposed, that those who have travelled far, if they have enriched themselves in no other respect, have at least brought home with them a considerable stock of experience.

AULD-FATHER, *s.* Grandfather; a term used by some in the West of S.

A.-S. *eald-faeder*, Teut. *oud-vader*, id.; avus, Kilian.

—Dan. *oldevader*, a great grandfather. V. ELD-FADER.

AULD-HEADIT, *adj.* Shrewd, sagacious, Clydes. *Lang-headit*, synonym.

AULD LANGSYNE, a very expressive phrase, referring to days that are long past, S. V. under SYNE.

AULD-MOUD, *adj.* Sagacious in discourse; sometimes implying the idea of craft; S. Bor.

—She looks ill to ca', And o'er *auld-mou'd*, I reed, is for us a'.
Ross's *Heleuore*, p. 1.

Auld and *mow*, mouth. Several proper names, of a similar formation denoting mental qualities, occur in Willeram; as *Drudmund*, verum os, *Fridemund*, pacificum os, *Helidmund*, strenuum os. Junii Obs. ad Willer. p. 5. ap. Wachter.

AULD SOOCH. V. under SOUCH, s.

AULD THIEF, one of the designations given to the devil.

"Their faces were by this time flushed with shame as well as fear, that they should be thus cuffed about by the *auld thief*, as they styled him." Perils of Men, iii. 38.

AULD THREEP, a superstition, Dumfr. V. THREPE, s.

AULD-WARLD, *adj.* Antique, antiquated, S.

They tell me, Geordie, he had sic a gift, That scarce a starnie blinkit frae the lift, But he wou'd some *auld warld* name for't find, As gart him keep it freshly in his mind,

Fergusson's *Poems*, ii. 8.

AULD YEAR.

"To 'wauke the *auld year* into the new,' is a popular and expressive phrase for watching until twelve o'clock announces the new year, when people are ready at their neighbours' houses with *het-pints*, and buttered cakes, eagerly waiting to be *first-foot*, as it is termed, and to regale the family yet in bed. Much care is taken that the persons who enter be what are called *sonsie folk*, for on the admission of the first-foot depends the prosperity or trouble of the year." Cromek's Nithsdale Song, p. 46.

AULIN. *Scouti-aulin*, *Dirty Aulin*, the Arctic Gull. Orkn. Loth.

"An Arctic Gull flew near the boat. This is the species that persecutes and pursues the lesser kinds, till they mute through fear, when it catches their excrement ere they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, styled it the *dirty Aulin*." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 78.

He speaks of the passage at Queensferry.

V. SCOUTAULIN, & SKAITBIRD.

AULNAGER, *s.* Apparently, a legal measurer of cloth.

—"Confermes ane gift—to the saidis provest—of Edinburgh of making of thame oversearis of all warkis and visitouris, seirchearis, *aulnagers*, and scallaris [soalers] of all cloath, stemming, stufles and stokkingis maid in the said burgh." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 669. From Fr. *aulnage*, measuring with an ell; *aulne*, L. B. *aln-a*, an ell.

AULTRAGES, AULTERAGE, *s. pl.* The emoluments arising from the offerings made at an altar; or from the rents appointed for the support of it.

—"That—Annuities, *Aultrages*, Obits and other duties pertaining to priests, be employed to the same use, and to the upholding of schools in the places where they lie." Spotswood, p. 109. See also p. 209. L. B. *altaragium*, *alteragium*, obventio altaris; Du Cange.

AUMERIL, *s.* 1. One who has little understanding, or method in his conduct, Selkirks.

2. Often applied to a mongrel dog; perhaps from having no steady power of instinct, *Ibid.*

AUMERS, *s. pl.* Embers. V. AMERIS.

AUMOUS, AUMIS, *s.* An alms, S. V. ALMOUS.

AUNCINETIE, *s.* 1. Antiquity; time past long ago.

—"No place thereof salbe withhaldin, forfeit or garniseit, saiffing the castellis and fortresses that of all *auncietie*—hes bene accustomet to be forfeit and gar-dit." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 352.

2. Priority in respect of age.

"The kingis maiestie, &c. vnderstanding the debait betwix the burrowis of Perth, Dundee, and Striueling, anent the ordering of thame in thair awin places according to the *auncietie* of the saidis burrowis,—ordanis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 174.

Auncietie, p. 357, which points out the origin, Fr. *anciennete*, *id.*

AUMRIE, AWMRIE, *s.* 1. A large press or cupboard where food, and utensils for house-keeping, are laid up, S.

"Observing—the great east-country *aumrie* dragged out of its nook—the laird again stared mightily, and was heard to ejaculate, 'Heh, sirs!'" Heart Mid-Loth. i. 232.

This is generally viewed as peculiar to our country. Dr. Johns. supposes that it is corr. from *Almonry*. It seems more immediately allied to Fr. *aumoire*, *expl.*

"a cupboard; ambrie; alms-tub." Skinner views the Fr. term as synon. with *armoire*; tracing it to Lat. *armarium*. But *aumoire* appears to claim more affinity with *aumonerie*, the place in monasteries where alms were deposited. In O. E. *ambry* denoted "the place where the arms, plate, vessels, and every thing belonging to housekeeping, were kept." Jacob conjectures that "the *Ambry* at Westminster is so called, because formerly set apart for that use." But this seems to have been merely a more lax-use of the term. The same writer therefore properly enough corrects himself; adding, "Or rather the *Aumonerie*, from the Latin *Eleemosynaria*; an house belonging to an abbey, in which the charities were laid up for the poor." Although it occurs as *almari* in Celt. and C. B., and *amri* in Ir., this must be ascribed to the introduction of the term from the Lat. by early Christian teachers.

O. Fr. *aumonnerie*, office claustral d'une abbaye; dont le titulaire doit avoir soin de faire les aumônes aux pauvres; Roquefort.

2. *Muckle aumrie*, a figurative expression applied to a big, stupid, or senseless person; Mearns. The idea seems borrowed from an empty press. V. ALMERIE.

To AUNTER, AWNTYR, *v. a.* To hazard, to put into the power of accident.

—At the last thair traiss fand thai,
That till the mekill moss thaim haid,
That wes swa hidwous for to waid,
That *awnty* thaim tharto durst nane;
Bot till thair ost agayne ar

about, xix. 761. MS.

Auentur, Pink. edit. This verb frequently occurs in O. E. It is used by Chaucer and Gower.

Though euery grace aboute hym starte,
He wold not ones stere his fote,
So that by reason lesse he mote,
That wold not *aunter* for to wyne.

Conf. Am. Fol. 64. b. col. 2.

Here it is used in a neut. sense.

But it also occurs as an active verb.

"I *aunter*, I put a thyng in danger or aduenture," [Fr.] Je adventure. It is nat best to *aunter* it. Palagr. B. iii. f. 155, 156.

Fr. *Auentur-er*, risquer, mettre au hazard; Dict. Trev. V. ANTER, *v.*

AUNTER, *s.* Adventure.

Thus to forest they fore,
Thes sterne Knights on store.
In the tyme of Arthore
This *aunter* betide.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. li. 29.

He sende the quene ys dogter word, wuche is *antres* were.

i. e. what were his adventures. Rob. Glouc. p. 35.

A. Ber. *anawntrens*, if so be; perhaps from *an*, if, and *awntrens*, corr. from *adventurs*, which, according to Ray, is also used in the sense of, peradventure. In the same sense, in *aunter* is used by Gower.

Myn hert is enuyous with all;
And euer I am adradde of gyle,
In *aunter* if with any wyle
They myght her innocence enchaunte.

Conf. Am. F. 30. a. c. 1.

Aunterous, adventurous, Gl. Sibb. Fr. *aventure*, *aventure*, abbreviated to *auntre*.

Palgrave gives E. *aunter* as corresponding to Fr. *adventure*, B. iii. f. 18.

AUNTERENS, *adv.* Perchance, peradventure; Berwick.

"*Aunters*, peradventure, or in case; North." Grose.

To AVOYD of, *v. a.* To remove from.

"To *avoyd* thame of our palace with thair guard and assistars, the king promised to keep us that night in sure guard, and that but compulsion he should cause us in Parliament approve all thair conspiracies." Lett. Q. Mary, Keith's Hist. p. 332.

Fr. *vuider* to void, to evacuate.

Tq AVOKE, *v. a.* Tp call away, to keep off.

"All were admitted to every consultation thereant; yet the absence from the weightiest consultations of prime noblemen and barons, and all ministers but two, was not much remarked, nor their presence sought, if their negligence, or ado's, or discontent, did *avoke* them." Baillie's Lett: i. 183.

Lat. *avoc-o*, *id.*

AVOW, AVOWE, *s.* 1. Vow.

—With wourdls aural,
Eftir thare spaying cerymonis diuinal,
Vnto the flude anone furth steppis he,
And of the stremys crop ane litil we
The wattr liftis up into his handis;
Ful gretumlie the goddis, quhare he standis,
Besekand til attend til his praier,
The heuinys chargeing with fele *auowis* sere.

Doug. Virgil, 274. 19.

Chaucer, *id.* Doug. also uses the verb in the same form.

Fr. *avouer* now signifies to confess; although most probably it formerly denoted vowing.

2. Discovery, declaration; in mod. language, avowal.

At kirk and market, when we meet,
We'll dare make *our* avoice,

But—"Dame, how goes my gay goas hawk?"
"Madame, how does my dowl?"

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 86.

To AVOW, *v. a.* To devote by a vow.

"Tullus—*avouit* xli preistis, quiblis war namit.
Salis, to be perpetually dedicate to Mars." Bellend. T.
Liv. p. 49.

To AVOW, *v. n.* To vow.

"Tullus—attoure *avouit* to big twa tempillis, in the
honoure of twa goddis, namit Faines and Dredoure."
Bellend. T. Liv. p. 49.

AVOUTERIE, ADVOUTERIE, *s.* Adultery,
Gl. Sibb.

I have not observed this word in any of our S. works.
But it is used by O. E. writers.

"Of the herte gon out yvel thoughtis, man-sleyngis,
avoutries,"—Wiclif, Matt. xv.

O. Fr. *avoutrie*, id.

AUREATE, AWREATE, *adj.* Golden:

L. B. *aureat-us*.

Amiddis ane rank tre lurkis a goldin beuch,
With *aureat* lewis, and flexibill twistis teuch.

Doug. Virgil, 167. 42.

AUSKERRIE, *s.* A scoop, Shetl.

Oes-kar is the Sw. word by which Serenius renders

E. *scoop*: "Haustrum, a bucket, scoop, or pump."

Isl. *ausa*, also *dustur*, *austur*, haustrum, vel situla. Dan.

oes, id. also *oeskar*; "a wooden bowl, a scoop;"

Wolff. The origin is Su.-G. *oes-a*, also *hos-a*, haurire,

Isl. *aus-a*, Dan. *oes-er*, to draw. Both G. Andr. and

hre remark the affinity of the Goth. to the Lat. *v.* in

the pret. *hausi*. The same connection appears be-

tween the *s. haust-um* and *aust-ur*. *Kar*, whence the

last part of *aus kerrie*, in Su.-G. signifies *vas*. Thus

the literal sense of *aus-kerrie* is "a drawing vessel."

AUSTERN, ASTERNE, ASTREN, *adj.* 1.

Having an austere look; as, "Whow! but
he's an *austern*-looking fallow," Roxb. V.

AWSTRENE.

2. Having a frightful or ghastly appearance.

Astren is often applied to the look of a dying person,
Selkirks.

AUSTIE, *adj.* "Austere, harsh."

The Wolf this saw, and carpend come him till
With girnand teeth, and angry *austie* luke,
Said to the Lamb, Thou catyve wrēchit thing,
How durst thou be so bald to fyle this bruke,
Quhair I suld drink, with thy fowll slaving?

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 116.

Lord Hailes and others have viewed this as a corr.
of *austere*. A.-S. *ostige* is *knotty*, from *ost*, Teut. *oesl*,
a knot, properly in wood. If we had any evidence
that *ostige* had been used metaphorically, as we use
knotty, or *knotted*, applied to the brow, to express a
sullen or severe look, we might suppose this the origin.
But as *austere* has been corr. in different ways, this
may be only one variety. V. AWSTRENE.

AUSTROUS, *adj.* Frightful, ghastly, Upp.
Clydes.

A grousome droich at the benner en'

Sat on a bink o' stane,

And a dowie sheen frae his *austrous* een

Gae licht to the dismal wane.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

AUTENTYFE, *adj.* Authentic.

I reid nocht this story *autentyfe*,
I did it leir at ane full auld wyfe.

Colkelbie Saw, v. 626.

*AUTHOR, *s.* 1. Ancestor, predecessor;
frequently used in this sense in our old
Acts.

—"The fourtie schillingland of Rispoitage—haldin
be the said James Maxwell or his *authoris*," &c. Acts
Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 444.

L. B. *auctor*, *autor*. *Autores dicti*—qui vel generis vel
opum, et honorum parentes aliis fuere. V. Sirmond.
ad Sidon. Du Cange.

I have not observed that it is used in this sense in E.

2. One who legally transfers property to
another; a forensic term, S.

"He, who thus transmits a feudal right in his life-
time, is called the disponent, or *author*." Ersk. Inst.
B. ii. t. 8, sec. 1.

3. An informer, Aberd.; synon. with Lat.
auctor, a reporter or teller.

AUWIS-BORE, *s.* The circular vacuity left
in a pannel or piece of wood, in consequence
of a knot coming out of it, S. B.

According to vulgar tradition, this orifice has been
made by the fairies.

It has, however, been suggested to me by a literary
friend, that, as an orifice of this kind is, in the pro-
vince of Moray, denominated an *elf-bore*, the term
auwis-bore may have been originally the same. This
is highly probable. As *aelfes* or *alfes* is the genitive
of A.-S. *aelf* or *alf*, *auwis-bore* may have originally
been *alfes* or *alves-bor*, and gradually softened down
into the modern pronunciation, from *al* being sounded
as a long, and *f* or *v* as *w*. V. ELF-BORE.

AUX-BIT, *s.* A nick, in the form of the
letter V, cut out of the hinder part of a
sheep's ear, Ayr. *Back-bit*, synon. Clydes.

It has been supposed, that this may be q. *axe-bit*.
But I would prefer Moes-G. *auhs* an *ax*, as perhaps
the term was transferred from the herd to the flock;
or *ausa* the ear, and Isl. *bit*, morsus, *bit-a* mordere,
also secare, to cut.

To AW, AWE, *v. a.* To owe.

I mak yow wyss, I *aw* to mak na band,

Als fra I am in this region to ryng,

Lord off myn awne, as euyr was prince or king.

Wallace, viii. 26. MS.

i. e. I am under no obligation.

"That nane—tak vpon thame to be collectouris to
the Sege of Rome, of na heiar nor greter taxatioun of
Bischoprikis, Abbaiseis, Pryoreis, Prouestreis, na vther
beneficis, that *awe* taxatioun, bot as the vse and cus-
tume of auld taxatioun hes bene of befor, as is contenit
in the Prouinciallis buik, or the auld taxatioun of Bagim-
mont." Acts Ja. III. 1471. c. 54. edit. 1566.

"The second command is of the lufe, quhilk we *aw*
till our nychbour." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme,
1551. Fol. 38. a.

Isl. *aa*, *atte*, debeo, debuit; A.-S. *ag*, *ahte*, Su.-G. *a*.
The word appears in its earliest form in Moes-G. *aih*,
habeo, (imperf. *aiht-a*), which seems to have been used
only in the primary sense of possession. V. AIGH,
AUCHT.

AW sometimes occurs as the third pers. sing. of the *v.*; signifying, owed, ought.

This man went doun, and sodanlye he saw,
As to hyis sycht, dede had him swappyt snell;
Syn said to thaim, He has payit at he *aw*.

Wallace, ii. 250. MS. Also, v. 331.

Douglas uses it in the same sense. *Virg.* 361. 21.
Here the present is improperly used for the past.

It is also irregularly used for the second pers. sing.

Thow *aw* this Dog [of] quiblik the terme is gone.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 110.

TO AUCHT, AUCHT, AUGHT, *v. a.* To owe.

Madem, he said, and veritè war seyn
That ye me luffyt, I *aucht* you luff agayn.

Wallace, viii. 1404. MS.

The gud wyf said, Have ye na dreid,
Ye sail pay at ye *aucht*.

Pebbles to the Play, st. 11.

i.e. that which ye owe.

"We remember quhat aythe we have maid to our
comoun-welthe, and how the dewtie we *aucht* to the
sam compellis us to cry out." *Knox's Hist.* p. 164.

"He told them roundly, that they were *aughtin*
us the redemption of their liberties; estates, religion,
and laws." *Baillie's Lett.* i. 232.

This *v.* is evidently from the pret. of *Aw*.

AW, used for All; *S.*

And he hes now tane, last of *aw*,
The gentill Stobo and Quintene Schaw,
Of quhome all wichtis hes pitie.

*Deth of the Makkaris, Bannatyne
Poems*, p. 77.

It is, *Gude gentill Stobo, &c.* *Edin. edit.* 1508.

He writhis and enforcis to withdraw

The schaft in brokin, and the hede *seyth aw*.

Doug. Virgil, 423. 19.

i.e. withal.

AWA, *adv.* 1. Away. The general pron. in
S., used by *Doug.*, as would appear, *metri
causa*.

— The ilk sorrow, the samyn swerl baith tua,
And the self houre mycht huf tane us *awa*.

Doug. Virgil, 124. 4.

This metaph. use of the word, in relation to death,
is very common among the vulgar; *S.*

It is used by *Dunbar* without regard to the rhyme.

Go clois the burde; and tak *aw* the chyre.

Maitland Poems, p. 173.

2. In a swoon, *S.*

"My dochter was lang *awa'*, but whan she cam
again, she tauld us, that sae sune as I enterit the
vowt, a' the kye stoppit chowin' their cud, an' g'ied a
dowf and eerisome crune." *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 1818, p.
503.

3. Used in speaking of a deceased relation, *S.*

There is a peculiar and lovely delicacy in this na-
tional idiom. When one cannot avoid a reference to
the departed, instead of mentioning the name, or speci-
fying the particular tie, or it were meant to prevent
any unnecessary excitement of feeling either in the
speaker or in the hearer, or as if naming the person
were a kind of profanation of the hallowed silence of
the tomb, or as if the most distant allusion were more
than enough,—it is usual to speak of *them that's awa'*;
the plural being most commonly used, as if the be-
loved object were removed to a still more respectful
distance, than by a more familiar use of the singular.

AWA' I' THE HEAD, deranged, beside one's
self, *Roxb.*; synon. *By himsell* or *hersell*.

AWAY. This word seems to have been oc-
casionaly used as a verb.

— Men on ilk sid gadryt he;

I trow it m. thai mycht be;

And send thaim for to stop the way,

Quhar the gud behowyt *away*.

Barbour, x. 16. MS.

i.e. by which the goods must pass.

Quhar the gud *King* behowyt to *gay*.

Edit. Pink.

The same expression occurs, *Barbour*, xi. 361. MS.

And in a plane feld, be the way,

Quhar he thocht ned behowyd *away*

The Inglis men, gif that thai wald

Throw the park to the castell hald,

He gert men mony pottis ma,

Off a fute breid round; and all thia

War dep wp till a mannys kne;

Sa thyk, that thai mycht liknyt be

Till a wax cayme, that beis mais.

In *edit. Pink.*, it is to *gay*; in *edit.* 1620, *have way*.
V. also v. 285.—xiv. 108.

A-*S.* *away*, *away*, may be viewed as the imperat. of
awaeg-an, to take away, or *awegg-an*, to depart. I
suspect, however, that the verb has been formed from
the noun; as the original composition evidently is a
privative, and *weg*, way. Now, the noun *weg* being
the root, it is most natural to suppose, that the primary
compound was the noun with the prep. prefixed.

AWAY-DRAWING, *s.* The act of drawing
off, or turning aside; applied to a stream of
water.

"In the *actioun*—aganis Robert Cochrane of that
Ilke for the *awaydrawing* of the watter callit the Kert
fra the mylne of Jöhnestoune," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
A. 1493, p. 318.

AWAYMENTIS, *s. pl.*

This dwne, and the *Awaymentis*
Consawyd full in thare intentis,
Owt of the Kyrk this Kyng gert pas

All, bot thai, that sworne than was

Til that Assyse: and thai gert he

Stratly and welle keypd be.

Wyntown, viii. 5. 113.

"Unless this be corr. for *awysmentis*, (consultations)
I know nothing of it." *Gloss. Wynt.* But there is no
necessity for supposing a corruption. The idea of pre-
parations or preliminaries corresponds fully better than
that of consultations. For the Assise had not entered
on their deliberations. They had been only selected
and sworn. Thus the origin will be O. Fr. *away-er*, to
put in train, to settle preliminaries. *Vieux mot.*
Mettre en bon voie, en bon chemin. *Diot. Trev.*

AWAY-PUTTING, *s.* The complete re-
moval of any thing, of that especially which
is offensive or noxious.

—"Diuerse actis & constitutiones hes bene maid
—towart the distruction and *away putting* of the saidis
cravis and yairis," &c. *Acts Ja.* VI. 1579, *Ed.* 1814,
p. 147.

AWAY-TAKER, *s.* The person who re-
moves, or carries away.

—"Gif thay gudis caryit can not be apprehendit,
the *away takar* and haur thair of furth of the realme

—sall payals mekill as the valoure of thay gudis—to our souerane Lady." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 496.

AWAY-TAKEN, *part. pa.* Carried off.

"Imprimis, ther was robbed & away taken violently be the fornamed persons—the number of nyntie four •labouring oxen," &c. Acts Cha. II. 1661, vii. 183.

AWAY-TAKING, *s.* Removal, or the act of carrying off.

"Gif ane—takis ane uther man's purse, and the away-taking—be provin,—the avail, quantitie, and nombre of the money beand therein, aucht and sould be referrit to the aith of the awner thereof." A. 1554, Balfour's Pract. p. 362.

"For the wrangwis awaytaking & withholding fra the saidis tennantis of Howatstoune," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 240.

AWAIL, AWAILL, *s.* Advantage, superiority.

Our mekill it is to preffer thaim battail
Apon a playne feild, bot we half sum awaill.
Wallace, vii. 1136.

To AWAILL, AWAILYE, *v. n.* To avail.

We find both in one passage.

—Till swyik thowlesnes he yeid,
As the couras askis off yowtheid;
And wmquhill into rybbaldail;
And that may mony tyme awaill.
For knowlage off mony statis
May quihle awaillye full mony gatis.

Barbour, i. 337. 339. MS.

This is very loose morality. But Barbour wished to make some apology for Douglas, whom he here characterises.

To AWAIL, AWAL, *v. a.* 1. To let fall.

And alsone as the day wes cler,
Thai that with in the castell wer
Had armyt thaim, and maid thaim boun,
And some thair brig awalyt down,
And ischit in till gret plenté.

Barbour, xv. 134. MS.

i.e. let fall their drawbridge.

2. To descend; used in a neut. sense.

The swete wapour thus fra the ground resourcs;
The humyll breyth down fra the hewyn awaill,
In euery moide, bathe fryth, forrest and daill.

Wallace, viii. 1186. MS.

Thai saw thare fais nere cummand,
Owte-oure a bra downe awafauld,
That delt ware in batallis twa:
The Percy had the mast of tha.

Wyntown, ix. 8. 141.

"Seems," according to Mr. Macpherson, "riding or galloping down the hill, as if tumbling. Fr. *aval-er* to go, or fall, down. Belg. *vall-en*, to fall, rush." But the meaning is merely, *descending*, as in the last extract; from Fr. *aval-er*, which not only signifies to let fall, but to descend. *Aval-er*, *v. act.* Abaisser.—Les bateaux *aval-ent* quand ils descendent suivant le cours de la riviere. Dict. Trev. Teut. *af-vall-en*, decidere.

3. To fall backward, or tumble down hill, Roxb., Clydes. Gl. Sibb.

I am at a loss, however, whether we should suppose, that the term has come to us through the medium of the Fr.. It is more probable, that the French have themselves received it from the Franks; as it is common to the Goth. languages. Teut. *af-vall-en*, decidere; *af-val*, casus. Sw. *afal*, *afal*, lapsus, whence *afalus*.

drop, death occasioned by the fall of anything on a person.

AWALD, AWALT, *part. adj.* In a supine state, lying on the back, S. *Awalt sheep*, one that has fallen down, so as not to be able to recover itself. It especially denotes one that lies on its back, Roxb.

Synon. with this is A. Bor. *overwelt*, "a sheep which gets laid on his back in a hollow," Grose; from *over over*, and *welt*, q. v.

To DIE AWALD, to die in a supine state, Ibid.

"Sheep are most apt to die *awald*, when it grows warm after a shower,—till they are shorn. They lie down, roll on their backs, to relieve the itching there, and if the ground happen to be level or hollow,—they are often unable to get up, and soon sicken, swell, and die." Essays, Highl. Soc. iii. 447.

To FA' AWALT, to fall over without the power of getting up again; originally applied to a sheep, hence to a person who is intoxicated, S. A.

Hence also the phrase, to roll *awald*.

AWAL, AWALD, *s.* A term applied to a field lying the second year without being ploughed; lea of the second year, that has not been sowed with artificial grasses, Loth.

"There are four breaks of the outfield in tillage. The first out of ley.—The second what they call *Awald*, where the produce will not exceed two bolls or two bolls and a half an acre." Maxwell's Sol. Trans. p. 214.

"*Awal*, the second crop from grass." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 45.

AWALD, *adj.* Belonging to the second crop after lea, S.

AWALL AITS, the second crop of oats after grass, Mearns. V. AWAT.

AWALD-CRAP, *s.* The second crop after lea. Ayr. *Awall*, Clydes. *Awall*, Galloway, *Awat*, more commonly *Award*, Angus. V. AWARD CRAP.

AWAL-INFIELD, *s.* "The second crop after bear." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 47.

AWAL-LAND, *s.* Ground under a second crop, Banffs.

"'Tis very proper that *awal-land* be ploughed the second time before the departure of winter frosts." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 38.

AWALD, *adj.* An *awald sheep*, one that has fallen backward, Loth. V. AWAIL, *v.*

AWALT SHEEP, one that has fallen backward, or downhill, and cannot recover itself; Gl. Sibb. V. AWAIL.

To AWANCE, *v. a.* To advance.

Bot gud serwiche he dide him with plesance,
As in that place was worthi to awance.

Wallace, i. 366. MS.

Fr. *avanc-er*.

To AWANT, *v. a.* To boast.

Quhat nedis *awant* you of your wikkities,
Ye that delytis allane in velahus dede?
Doug. *Virgil*, *Prolog.* 96, 35.

AWARD-CRAP, *s.* Expl. "a crop of corn after several others in succession," Berw.

This, though differently written, is unquestionably the same with *Awald*. But a singular etymon. is founded on the variety which the orthography exhibits. "Such successive crops of white corn are very emphatically termed, in the provincial dialect, *award* or *awkward crops*." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 204.

AWART, *adv.* A sheep is said to *lie awart*, when it has fallen on its back in such a situation that it cannot rise again; Roxb. *Awalt* synon. q. v.A-WASTLE, *prep.* To the westward of; apparently used figuratively, as si removed to a great distance, Ettr. For.

"The tread of horses was again heard. 'The world be a-wastle us!' cried old Pate; 'wha's that now? I think fouk will be eaten up wi' fouk,'" &c. Perils of Men, i. 59.

AWAT, *s.* Ground ploughed after the first crop from lea. The crop produced is called the *Awat-crop*; Ang.

One might suppose that this were from A.-S. *afed*, *pastus*, Isl. *af-at*, *depastus* (Verel.) q. what had been pasture land, were it not that this is not the first crop after grass. Shall we, therefore, rather refer it to Su.-G. *awat*, also *afat*, deficient, as being inferior to the first crop, instead of *awat*, *avil* is used in Galloway, *awall*, Clydes. This, for the same reason, may be traced to Teut. *af-val* diminutio. According to the latter etymon, both *awat* and *avil* are rad. the same with *Awalt*, explained above.

AWAWARD, *s.* Vanguard.

His men he gert thaim wele aray.
The *awaward* had the Erle Thomas;
And *awaward* Schyr Eduardis was.
Barbour, xiv. 59. MS.

Fr. *Avant-garde*.

AWBYRCHOWNE, AWBERCHEOUN, *s.* Habergeon.

Willame of Spens percit a blasowne
And throw thre fauld of *Awbyrchowne*
And the Actown throw the thryd ply
And the arow in the boty,
Quhill of that dynt thare deyde he lay.

Wyntown, viii. 33. 22.

"The habergeon," says Grose, "was a coat composed either of plate or chain mail without sleeves." "The *hauberk* was a complete covering of mail from head to foot. It consisted of a hood joined to a jacket with sleeves, breeches, stockings and shoes of double chain mail, to which were added gauntlets of the same construction. Some of these hauberks opened before like a modern coat, others were closed like a shirt." Ant.-Armour, Mil. Hist. ii. 245, 246.

Haubergerons in S. seem to have been generally of chain mail. Hence the Prov. mentioned by Skene; "Many mailies makes ane haubergoun."

Dr. Johnson defines *habergeon*, "armour to cover the neck and breast." Now, this definition, although it does not apply to the habergeon as used in later

times, seems fairly to exhibit the original design of this armour. For *hauberk*, whence *habergeon* is undoubtedly Franc. *halsberge*, Isl. *halsbiorg*, Teut. *hals-bergh*, a little changed. This is rendered by Ihre, *collare chalybeum*, q. a steel collar; comp. of *hals* the neck, and *berg-a* to defend. Hence L. B. *halsberga*, Fr. *haubert*, a coat of mail; *habergeon*, a small coat of mail. Kilian gives *ringh-kraeghe* as synon., q. a ring for the throat.

The Goths, in the same manner, denominated greaves *bainberga*, defences for the legs, (*bain*, crus.) Isl. *nesbiorg* is that part of the helmet which protects the nose. Perhaps it should be *nesbiorg*; and *fingerborg* is a covering for the fingers, made of metal, used by spinners. V. Ihre, vo. *Berga*.

In L. B. this was sometimes denominated *hambergellus* and *habergellus*.

"This *hambergell*," says Beckwith, "was a coat composed of several folds of coarse linen, or hempen cloth; in the midst of some of which was placed a sort of net-work, of small ringlets of iron; about a quarter of an inch diameter, interwoven very artificially together;—and in others, of thin iron square plates, about an inch from side to side, with a hole in the midst of each, the edges laid one over another, quilted through the cloth with small packthread, and bedded in paper covered with wool. Parts of two such *haubergerons* are now in the Editor's possession, either of which would be sufficient to defend the body of a man from the stroke or point of a sword or lance, if not from a musket-ball, and yet so pliable as to admit the person wearing them to use all his limbs, and move his joints without the least interruption." Blount's Anc. Ten. p. 92, 93.

Beckwith adds; "That kind of armour—made of links, united together in chain-work, was called by the ancients '*hamata vestis*.'" Ibid.

AWBLASTER, *s.* 1. A cross-bowman.

This evidently the meaning of the term *awblasters*, left by Mr. Pink, for explanation.

The gud Stewart off Scotland then
Send for his frendis, and his men,
Quhill he had with him but archeris,
And but burdowis, and *awblasteris*,
V hundre men, wycht and worthi,
That bar armys of awncestry.

Barbour, xvii. 236. MS.

Alblastere and *Arblaste* are used in the same sense, O. E.

R. com oyer nere, the castelle to asple,
That sauh an *alblastere*, a quarelle lete he fle,
& smote him in the schank.—

R. Brunne, p. 205.

So gret poer of thulke lond & of France he nome
Myd hym in to Engelond of knyghtes & of squyers,
Spermen auote & bowmen, & al so *arblastes*,
That them thogte in Engelond so muche folo neuere nas.
Rob. Glouc. p. 378.

In another MS. it is *abblastres*.

2. A crossbow.

The Sotheron men maid gret defens that tid,
With artailie, that felloun was to bid,
With *awblaster*, gaynye, and stans fast,
And hand gunnys rycht brymly out thai cast.

Wallace, vii. 994. MS.

Fr. *arblastier*, L. B. *arcubalista*, *arbalista*, a cross-bowman. When the term is applied to the bow itself, it is improperly. For the word ought to be *awblaste*, from Fr. *arbaliste*. Bullet mentions as Celtic words, *ablas*, a warlike engine for throwing stones; and *albranur*, *albrystur*, the person who wrought this engine. But they are most probably corr. from the Lat.

AW-BUND, AW-BUN', *part. adj.* Not at liberty to act as one would wish; restricted by some superior; Roxb.

I hesitate whether we should view this as formed from the *s. Awe-band*, or as compounded of *Awe*, and *bund*, *vinctus*, *E. bound*.

AWCY, s.

That is luf paramour, listis and delites,
That has me light, and laft loch in a lake.
* Al the welth of the world, that awcy wites,
With the wilde wernals that worche me wrake.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. l. 17.

Perhaps pain, torment, A.-S. *acc, aece, dolor*; q. That *suffering*, (of which you have ocular demonstration,) lays the blame on worldly wealth.

AWEBAND, AWBAND, s.

1. A band for tying black cattle to the stake; consisting of a rope on one side, and a piece of wood of the shape of a *hame-blade*, or half of a horse's collar, on the other. It is used to keep in order the more unruly animals, or to prevent them from throwing their heads from one side of the stake to the other; Loth. Lanarks. To **AW-BAND**, *v. a.* To bind in this manner. Lanarks.

2. A check, a restraint.

"Yit quhen he was biging this castel with maist diligence, the theuis tuk sic feir, dredand that the said castel suld be an *awband* aganis thame, that thai conspirit aganis him." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 15.

3. Used in a moral sense, to denote what inspires respect and reverence, what curbs and checks, or prevents a man from doing things in which he might otherwise indulge himself, S.

"The dignified looks of this lady proved such an *aweband* on the giddy young men, that they never once opened their mouths." The place not marked.

The first sense ought certainly to be viewed as the primary one; and would seem to point to Dan. *aag*, a ke, as the origin, q. "the band by which the yoke.

Perhaps it merits observation, that *Isl. haband* signifies a band of leather used for confining the sinews of the hams; *Vinculum nervos poplitis adstringens*; from *Hd. pellis, cutis, corium*; Haldorson.

This is given by Bailey and Johns, as if it were an E. word, composed of *awe* and *band*. The former renders it "a check upon;" the latter "a check."

But no example of its use is given; nor is it mentioned by Houlet, Phillips, Skinner, or Cotgrave.

AWEDE.

Tristrem in sorwe lay,
For thi wald Yeonde *awede*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 181.

I am under a necessity of differing from my friend the very ingenious editor, who views this as signifying *swoon*, and seems to think that it is allied to S. *weed*, a species of sickness to which women in childbed are most subject. It certainly signifies, to be in a state approaching to insanity; A.-S. *awed-an, awood-an*, insanire.

AWEEL, adv. Well, S.

"*Aweel*, if your honour thinks I am safe—the story was just this." Guy Mannering, ii. 340.

To AWENT, v. a. To cool or refresh by exposing to the air.

Thai fand the King syttand allane,
That off hys bassynnet has tane,
Till *awent* him, for he wes hate.

Barbour, vi. 305, MS.

In edit. 1620, p. 112, it is rendered,

To take the aire, for he was heat.

It occurs also B. xii. 143. A.-S. *awynnwian*, *ventilare*; from *wind*, *ventus*.

AWERTY, AUERTY, adj. Cautious, experienced.

With him wes Philip the Mowbray,
And Ingram the Umfrawill perlay,
That wes both wyss and *awerty*,
And full of gret chewalry.

Barbour, ii. 213. MS.

— The King Robert, that was

Wyss in his deid and *awerty*,

Saw his men sa rycht doughtely

The peth apon thair fayis ta.

Barbour, xviii. 439. MS.

In Pink, edit. it is *awerty*, which mars the sense. It is used by R. Brunne, p. 260.

The respons were redy, that Philip did tham bere,
A knyght fulle *awerty* gaf tham this ansuere.

Fr. *averti*, warned, advertised.

AWFAIR, adj. Honest, upright. V. **AFALD**.

AWFULL, AWFU', adj. 1. Implying the idea of what is very great, or excessive; used always in a bad sense, S.

The *awfull* churle is of, ane othir strind,

Thought he be borne to vilest servitude,

Thair may na gentrice sink into his mind,

To help his freind or nichtbour with his gud.

Bellend. Cron. Proh. cvi. Ed. 1821.

2. An *awfu' day*, a severe reproof, Peebles.

A'WHERE, adv. Everywhere; *A'wheres*, Ettr. For.

This is the same with the classical term *ALQUHARK*.

AWIN, AWYN, AWNE, adj. Own, proper, S. *awne*, Gl. Yorks. id.

This is the common pron. of the south of S., in other parts, *ain*.

And mony ma, that lang had beyne ourthrawn,

Wallace thaim put rychtwisly to thair *awin*.

Wallace, vii. 942. MS.

The gud thal tuk, as it had beyn thair *awyn*.

Wallace, ix. 1192.

It is often used, strictly in the sense of *proper*, with the article prefixed.

"The honour, authority and dignitie of his saidis three Estaites sall stand, and continew in the *awin* integritie, according to the ancient, and lovabill custom by-gane, without ony alteration or diminution." Acts Ja. VI. Parl. 8. c. 130. Murray.

And our *ain* lads, although I say't mysell,
But guided them right cankarly and snell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 69.

Moss-G. *aigin, aihn*; according to Jun., Gothis est *proprius*; item, *peculiaris et propria possessio*;

Gl. Goth. A.-S. *agen*, Gerra. *eighen*, Belg. *eyghen*, Su.-G. *egen*, id. all from their respective verbs which denote right or property.

Ben Jonson puts this term in the mouth of one of the inhabitants of Sherwood Forest.

This house ! these grounds ! this stock is all mine *awne*.
Sad Shepherd.

AWINGIS, *s. pl.* Arrears, debts. "Dettis, *awingis*, comptis," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21.

AWISE, *s.* Manner, fashion. V. **AVYSE**.

AWISE, **AWYSEE**, *adj.* Prudent, considerate, cautious.

— Als thai halld
A lord that sa suete wes, and deboner,
Sa curtaiss, and off sa fayr effer,
Sa blyth, and als sa weill bourdand,
And in bataill sa styth to stand,
Swa wyss, and rycht swa *awise*,
That thai had gret caus blyth to be.

Barbour, viii. 385. MS.

Nixt schairp *Mneatheus*, war and *awysse*,
Unto the heid has halit vp on his

Baith arrow and ene, etland at the mark.

Doug. Virgil, 144. 41.

Fr. *avisé*, prudens, cautus, consideratus ; Dict. Trev.
The editors observe, that this word is formed from the
Goth. *wis-an*, A.-S. *vis-an*, with *ad* (rather *a*) prefixed.
Hence,

AWISELY, *adv.* Prudently, circumspectly.

Quhon this wes said thai saw cummand
Thar fayis ridand, ner at the hand,
Arayit rycht *awisely*,
Willfull to do chawalry.

Barbour, ii. 344. MS.

AUMON, **HEWMON**, *s.* A helmet, Gl. Sibb.

AWISS, *s.* "Tua barrell of *awiss*, ane Spruis stane of hempt." Also *awes*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24. Pot-ashes ?

AWITTINS, Used in conjunction with the pron. *me*, *him*, *her*, &c. as denoting what is without the privacy of the person referred to, Dumfr.

Synon. with S. B. *onwittins*, id. ; *on* being softened into *a*, as in *away*, from A.-S. *on waeg* ; unless we suppose *a* to be borrowed from the Goth. of the middle age, like A.-S. *awita* demens, *alay* iniquitas. V. Ihre, letter A.

We may either view the pron. as in the dative, *q.* to me, &c. ; or the conjunct phrase as equivalent to the ablative absolute.

AWKIR, *s.* To ding to *awkir*, to dash to pieces, to break to atoms, Aberd. ; perhaps from E. *ochre*.

AWM, *s.* Alum, S.

To **AWM**, *v. a.* To dress [skins] with alum, S. "*Awm't* leather," white leather, S.

AWMOUS, *s.* Alms, S.

"I'll aye come to you for my *awmous* as usual,—and whiles I wad be fain o' a pickle sneeshin." Antiquary, i. 266. V. **ALMOUS**.

AWMOUS-DISH, *s.* The wooden dish in which mendicants receive their *alms*, when given in meat, S. Burns.

AWMOUS, *s.* A cap, or cowl ; a covering for the head.

This seems to be the reading, in MS., of the word printed *awmons*, Houlate, i. 17.

Upoun the *sand* yit I saw, as thesaurare tane,
With grene *awmous* on hede, Sir Gawane the *Drake*.

The poet alludes to the beautiful green feathers on the heads of some species of ducks, and perhaps to some badge of office anciently worn by the treasurer of Scotland. L. B. *almucia*, O. Fr. *aumusce*, from Germ. *mutze*, id. S. *mutch*, *q. v.* If it should be read *awmons*, it may refer to a helmet. V. **AUMON**.

AWNAR, *s.* A proprietor, an owner.

For all the *suynis awmaris*
Said, Seilis how the fulis fairis !

Colkelbie Sow, F. 1. v. 201.

Aumaris, Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

A.-S. *agn-ian*, *aegn-ian*, *ahn-ian*, possidere.

AWNER, *s.* An owner.

"All thay that fyndis ony tynt geir, gold, syluer, or ony vther thyng, and knawis or may knaw with diligent spering quhay awe the same tynt geir, and wyl nocht restore it, & gyf it agane to the trew *awner*, thay ar theiffis & braikis this command." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 60, b.

AWNIE, *adj.* Bearded, S.

Let husky wheat the haughs adorn,
And aits set up their *awenie* horn—
Burns, iii. 13. V. next word.

AWNS, *s. pl.* Beards of corn.

Dr. Johnson gives the word *awns* a place ; but it seems to be rather a provincial term. It was viewed as such by Ray. *Bar awns*, the beards of barley ; Ang. Perth.

Moes-G. *ahana*, chaff, Su.-G. *agn*, Gr. *αῖνα*, *αἰνῆ*, id. Alem. *agena* not only signifies chaff, but is rendered festuca, a shoot or stalk. Wachter views *argg*, a sharp point, as the root of the Northern terms.

For empty husk, for *awns* an' beard,
Ye, like the goats, may be rever'd ;
The only thing wi' you there's luck o'
Is hush o' strae for makin muck o'.

Lime and Marle, A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 140.

"*Awns*, the beards of wheat or barley." Ray's Collect. p. 5.

This word, I find, is also used in the singular.

"Bear is all they have, and wonderment it is to me that they ever see an *awn* of it." The Pirate, ii. 28.

AWNED, **AWNIT**, *part. adj.* Furnished with beards ; applied to grain, S.

"—Grey *awned* oats—were most in use in the memory of old people." Agr. Surv. Dumfr. p. 198. V. **FLAYER**.

AWNY, *adj.* Bearded, S.

In shaggy wave, the *awny* grain
Had whiten'd owre the hill an' plain.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 144.

AWONT, *part. adj.* Accustomed to.

"Toward the contravening of the ordinans in furthering of the tennents of the said rowme *awont* the occupacioun of the said land," &c. "wont to occupy." Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

A.-S. *awun-ian*, assuescere.

AWORTH, *adv.* "Worthily," Tytler.

He makith joye and confort that he quitis
Of thaire unsekr warldis appetitis,
And so aworth he takith his penance,
And of his vertew maid it sutfisance.

King's Quair, l. 6.

- Perhaps allied to A.-S. *awyrth-ian*, glorificare. If so, it may signify that he gloried in his sufferings.

AWOVIT, *pret.* Avowed.

"They no sooner awovit and vtterit thair disobedience to his maiestie, bot thairwith also professing deadlie fead and hatrent to his said trustie counsaillour, his death wes ane of the cheif buttis of thair craift and malice." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 292.

AWOUNDERIT, *part. pa.* Surprised, struck with wonder.

The eldare huntaris and his keparis than,
Clappand thare luffis and thar handis ilk man,
Sare awounderit gan the sternes behald
For houndis quest it semyt the lift ryffe wald.

Doug. Virgil, 186. 16.

To AWOW, *v. n.* To vow.

"The king awowed, that he schould nevir be relaxit out of the castle of Edinburgh, if he might keip him in it." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 195.

"Made a singular vow," Ed. 1728.

AWOW, *interj.* Equivalent to alas, S. B.; also to *Ewhow*.

But to do as I did, alas, and awow,
To busk up a rock at the cheek of the low,
Says that I had but little wit in my pow.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Toie.

Perhaps q. *ah wou*. V. Wow and Vow.

AWP, WHAUP, *s.* Curlew; a bird, S. Gl. Sibb. V. QUHAIP.AWRANGOUS, *adj.* Felonious; "Awrangous awaytaking;" *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

AWRO.

Maiden mergrete,
Went the dragoun fro;
Sche seize a wel fouler thing
Sitten in awro:
He haddie honden on his knes,
And eize on euerich to:
Mizt ther neuer lother thing
Opon erth go.

Legend St. Margrete, MS.

V. Gloss. Compl. p. 309. st. 4.

The language of this poem has more of the E. than S. dialect. But I quote the passage to suggest that most probably it should be a *wro*, i.e. 'a corner, as synon. with an *hirm*, st. 1.

Maiden mergrete tho
Loked hir blaide;
And seize a lothlich dragoun
Out of an *hirm* glide.

Su.-G. *wra*, angulus.

AWS, AWES of a mill-wheel, *s. pl.* The buckets or projections on the rim which receive the shock of the water as it falls, S.

"The water falls upon the *awes*, or feathers of the tirl, at an inclination of between 40 and 45 degrees." P. Unst, Shetland, Statist. Acc. v. 191.

Can this have any connexion with Su.-G. *a*, Germ. *ach*, water? or with Moss-G. *ahs spica*, Mark iv. 28?

AWS of a Windmill, the sails or shafts on which the wind acts, *Aberd.*AWSK, *s.* Newt, eft. V. ASK.AWSOME, AWESOME, *adj.* 1. Appalling, awful, causing terror, S.

"A sight of his cross is more aw of it." Ruth. Lett. P. i. ep. 203.

"It would have been utterly impossible for Sir Arthur Wardour or his daughter to have found his way along these shelves without the guidance and consent of the beggar, who had been there before in high tides, though never, he acknowledged, in so awesome a night as this." Antiquary, i. 157, 158.

"Sic ill-scraped tongues as thae Highland carlines—sic awesome language as that I ne'er heard out o' a human thrapple." Rob Roy, iii. 73.

2. Exciting terror, as supposed to possess preternatural power; South of S.

In this sense the term is applied to one Wilkin, who was viewed as a warlock.

"Wilkin's descendants are still known; and the poorer sort of them have often their great predecessor mentioned to them as a term of reproach, whom they themselves allow to have been an awesome body." Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 116.

"During these exclamations the awesome din resounded muckle mair." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 20, 1820, p. 146.

3. Expressive of terror, S.

"To be sure he did gie an awesome glance up at the auld castle—and there was some spae-wark gaed on." Guy Mannering, i. 185.

AWSTRENE, *adj.* Stern, austere.

This *awstrene* greif answerit angrily;
For thy crampling thow salt bath-bruke and cowre.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 132.

This is undoubtedly the same with *asterne*, Doug. Virgil, corr. either from Lat. *austerus*, or A.-S. *stýrn*, id.

AWTAYNE, *adj.* Haughty.

All he mad of Inglis men,
That was dyspytwows and awtayne then.

Wyntoun, viii. 17. 24.

AWTE, *s.* 1. The direction in which a stone, a piece of wood, &c. splits; the grain, *Aberd.*

"*Awte*, the line in a stone where it naturally may be split by the strokes of the hammer, or where the block in the quarry may be separated from the cliff." Gl. Surv. Naim and Moray.

2. Used, but it is supposed improperly, for a flaw in a stone, *ibid.*AWTER, *s.* ALTAR.

He mysydyd thair gretly but wér,
That gave na gyrth to the awter.

Barbour, ii. 44. MS.

i.e. Who did not consider the altar as a sanctuary. Chaucer, id. O. Fr. *autier*, id. Dict. Trev. Lat. *altare*.

To AX, *v. a.* To ask, S. Rudd.

The kyng lette bryng ther aftur Hengist bi fore hym sone,
And asched at erles & barnes, wat were mid hym to done.

R. Glouc. p. 141.

In another MS. it is *axede*.

— What thyng the kyng hym *axe* wolde.

Gower, Conf. Am. F. 25. a.

"The twelve that weren with him *axiden* him to expowne the parable." *Wiolf, Mark iv.*

Chaucer, *id.* A.-S. *ahs-ian*, *ax-ian*.

AXIS, ACKSYS, s. pl.* Aches, pains.

Bot tho began myn *axis* and turment !
To sene hir part, and folowe I na mycht ;
Methought the day was turnyt into nycht.

King's Quair, ii. 48.

Sibb. writes it also *acksys*, rendering it *ague* ; *Gl.*
"*Axis* is still used by the country people in Scotland for the *ague* or trembling fever." *Tyt. N.*

Axes, id. Orkn.

"They are troubled with an aguish distemper, which they call the *Axes*." *Wallace's Orkn. p. 66.*

He subjoins, that to an infusion of buckthorn and other herbs, which they use as a cure, they give the name of *Axes Grass*.

It had been formerly used in the same sense in *E.* For *Palgrave* mentions "*ague, axes*," as corresponding to *Fr. fyèvre* ; *B. iii. F. 17.* Elsewhere he uses it as if it had denoted fever in general.

"This *axes* hath made hym so weake that his legges wyll nat beare hym : Ces fleurs lont tant affoybly," &c. *Ibid. F. 162, b.*

"*Axes* still signifies the *ague*, North." *Grose.*

In the former sense, evidently from A.-S. *aece*, dolor ; in the latter, either from this, or *eyesa*, horror, *Moes-G. agis*, terror, whence *Seren.* derives *E. ague*.

AX-TREE, s. Axle-tree, S.

A.-S. *eaz, ex* ; Alem. *ahsa*, Germ. *achse, id.* Perhaps the radical word is Isl. *ak-a*, to drive a chariot or dray ; *G. Andr.*

"Item on the heid of the quhite toure craig [*Dumbertane*] ane moyen of found,—montit upoun ane stok with quheillis and *axtre* but irne werk." *Coll. Inventories, A. 1580, p. 300.*

AYONT, prep. Beyond, S.

A burn ran in the laigh, *ayont* there lay
As many feeding on the other brae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

A.-S. *geond*, ultra, with a prefixed ; or *on*, as *afield*, originally *on field*. *V. YOUND.*

B.

To BAA, v. n. 1. To cry as a calf, *Ettr. For.*

I had scarcely ceased *baaing* as a calf, when I found myself a beautiful capercaillie, winging the winter cloud." *Perils of Men, iii. 415.*

2. To bleat as a sheep, *Ayrs.*

"Zachariah Smylie's black ram—they had laid in Mysie's bed, and keepit frae *baaing* with a gude fothering of kail-blades, and a cloute soaken in milk." *R. Gilhaize, ii. 218.*

BAA, s. The cry of a calf, *Ettr. For.*

"When I could do nothing farther than give a faint *baa*, they thought that the best sport of all." *Perils, ut sup. V. BAE.*

BAA, s. A rock of a particular description, *Shetl.*

"*Baa* is a rock overflown by the sea, but which may be seen at low water." *Edmonston's Zetl. i. 140.*

Norw. *boe*, "a bottom, or bank in the sea, on which the waves break ;" *Hallager.*

BAACH, adj. Ungrateful to the taste. *V. BAUCH.*

BAB, s. 1. A nosegay, or bunch of flowers, *S.*

There, among the *babs* o' gowans,
Wi' my Peggie I sat down.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 27.

I—pu'd her a posie o' gowans,
An' laid them in *babs* at her feet.

Ibid. p. 183. V. BOB, id.

2. A tassel, or a knot of ribbons, or the loose ends of such a knot, *Fife* ; whence the compound terms, *Lug-bab, Wooser-bab, q. v.*

3. Applied to a cockade, *S.*

"They had seen—Cuddie—in ane o' Serjeant Bothwell's laced waistcoats, and a cockit hat with a *bab* of blue ribbands at it." *Tales of my Landlord, iii. 228.*

To BAB, v. n. 1. To play backward and forward loosely, *S.* synonym. with *E. Bob*.

2. To dance, *Fife.*

Hence, *Bab at the bowster*, or, *Bab wi' the bowster*, a very old Scottish dance, now almost out of use ; formerly the last dance at weddings and merry-makings.

To BAB, v. a. To close, to shut, *Ayrs.*

The fire was rak'd, the door was barr'd,
Asleep the family,
Except poor Odin, dowy loon,
He cou'd na' *bab* an e'e.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 100.

To BABBIS, v. a. 1. To scoff, to gibe, *Ayrs.*

2. To browbeat, *ibid.*

From the same origin with *BOB*, a taunt, *q. v.*

BABY, s. The abbreviation of the name *Barbara*, *S.*

BABIE, BAWBIE, s. A copper coin equal to a halfpenny English. *S.*

"As to hir fals accusation of spoilye, we did remit us to the conscience of Mr. Robert Richardsoun Maister of the Cunye Hous, quha from our handis receaved Gold, Silver, and Mettall, alsweill cunyeit as uncunyeit ; so that with us thare did not remane the valow of a *Babie*." *Knox's Hist. p. 151. Bawbee, Lond. Ed. 161.*

According to Sir James Balfour, *babees* were introduced in the reign of James V.; Rudd. Intr. to And. Diplom. p. 148. The value of the *bawbie* was not uniformly the same. Sir James Balfour says that, at the time referred to, it was "worth three pennies." In the reign of James VI. it was valued at six: and this continued its standard valuation in the succeeding reigns, while it was customary to count by Scottish money. The British halfpenny is still vulgarly called a *bawbee*.

As this coin bore the bust of James VI. when young, some have imagined that it received its designation, as exhibiting the figure of a *baby* or child. But this is a mere fancy. For the name, as well the coin, existed before his reign. We must therefore rest satisfied with Mr. Pinkerton's derivation. "The *billon* coin," he says, "worth six pennies Scottish, and called *bas-piece*, from the first questionable shape in which it appeared, being of what the French call *bas-billon*, or the worst kind of billon, was now (in the reign of James VI.) struck in copper, and termed, by the Scottish pronunciation, *bawbee*." Essay on Medals, ii. 109.

"Ane great quantitie—of the tuelf pennie peceis, *babeis*, & auld plakis is found now to be decayit and wanting, previe personis frustrating his maistie of his richt and proffite—in the vnlawing, transporting, breking downe and fynyng of the foirnarnit kyndis of allayit money," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 311.

This is the earliest act I have met with in which the term occurs: and it is evident that the term was not originally applied to coins of mere copper, but of silver mixed with copper, "Previe personis *inlawed*" this, by refusing to give it currency.

A curious traditional fancy, in regard to the origin of this term, is still current in Fife.

"When one of the infant kings of Scotland," it is said, "of great expectation, was shewn to the public, for the preservation of order the price of admission was in proportion to the rank of the visitant. The eyes of the superior classes being feasted, their retainers and the mobility were admitted at the rate of six pennies each. Hence," it is added, "this piece of money being the price of seeing the royal *Babie*, it received the name of *Babie*, lengthened in pronunciation into *Bawbee*."

BAWBEE-ROW, s. A halfpenny-roll, S.

"As for the letters at the post-mistress's, as they ca' her, they may bide in her shop-window, wi' the snaps and *bawbee-rows*, till Beltane, or I loose them." St. Ronan, i. 34.

BABIE-PICKLE, s. The small grain, which lies in the bosom of a larger one, at the top of a stalk of oats. S.

From *Babie*, a child, an infant, and *pickle*, or *puckle*, a grain. V. **PICKLE**. I need scarcely say that this designation, as it is perfectly descriptive, contains a very beautiful allusion.

BABTYM, s. Baptism. "*Baptym* and *ma-reage*," Aberd. Reg.; corr. from Fr. *bapteme*.

BACCALAWREATT, s. The degree of a bachelor in a university.

—"And als giving of degries of *Baccalawreatt*, licentiat, and doctorat, to these that ar worthie and capable of the saidis degries." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 73.

The designation of *Master of Arts* is said to be substituted for this.

"At any of our Universities, the students, after four years study, take the *degree of Bachelor*, or as it is commonly termed *Master of Arts*." Spottiswoode's MS. Hist. Dict. vo. *Bachelor*.

L. B. *baccalariat-us* id. from *baccalar-ius*, a bachelor; a term said to have been borrowed by the universities from the military service of those who were too poor to appear as bannerets, or to bring as many vassals into the field as could appear under their own banner, or who, by reason of their youth, could not assume the rank of bannerets. Various etymons have been given. Some derive it from *bacca laurea*, bachelors being hopeful like a laurel in the berry; others from *bacill-us*, a rod, because in their progress to this honour they had subjected themselves to the rod. If this was the origin, however, the resemblance was very distant.

BACHELAR, s. A bachelor in arts.

"The *Bachelars* met in the chamber above the schole of Humantie, both the one and the other being then larger." Crawford. Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 29.

This name, it is probable, was directly borrowed from the *Baccalarii* or *Bachelarii*, who constituted one of the four orders into which the theological faculty of Paris was divided, *Magistri*, *Licentii*, *Baccalarii Formati*, and *Baccalarii Cursores*. As the *Formati* had gone through their theological courses, and might aspire to promotion, the *Cursores* were theological candidates of the first class, who were admitted to explain the Bible only; the *Sentences* of Lombard being reserved for divines of a higher degree. V. Du Cange.

BACHILLE, s. A small spot of arable ground, Fife; synon. with *Pendicle*, which is now more commonly used.

"1600.—One James Hendersone—perished in Levens water, by taking the water on horsebacke, when the sea was in above the ordinar foorte, a littel beneath John Strachan's *bachille* ther." Lamont's Diary, p. 224.

O. Fr. *bachle* denoted as much ground as twenty oxen could labour in one hour; Roquefort.

To **BACHLE, v. a.** To distort, to vilify. V. **BAUCHLE**.

BACHLANE, part. pr. Shambling; Leg. Bp. St. Andros. V. **BAUCHLE**, **BACHLE, v.**

BACHLEIT, part. pa.

"Item, that thair salbe na oppin mercat wsit of ony of the saides craftes, or wark pertenynng to thame of the craftes, wpon the hie streites, nor in cranes wpon burdes, nor *bachleit* nor shawin in hand for to sell,—within this burgh bot alenarie in the mercat day." Seill of Caus, Edinr. 2 May, 1483.

The term, as thus used, might seem to denote some particular mode of exposing to sale.

Fr. *baccoler* signifies "to lift or heave often up and downe;" Cotgr.

BACHRAM, s. A *bachram* o' dirt, an adhesive spot of filth; what has dropped from a cow on a hard spot of ground; Dumfr.

Gael. *buachar*, cow-dung. V. **CLUSHAN**.

BACK, s. An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. Belg. *back-en*, to bake.

Nearly allied is Yorks. *back-stone*, "a stone or iron to bake cakes on."

BACKBREAD, s. A kneading-trough. Belg. *back*, id.

BACK, s. A large vat used for cooling liquors, Aberd. Ang. This word has the same signification, Warwicks.

"The defenders are brewers in the immediate vicinity of the town of Forfar.—By the former practice, the worts, after being boiled, and run into a tub or *back* in the under floor of the brewery, were pumped up to the highest floor," &c. Caled. Mercury, 14, 1815.

"That they had also at work ten wash-backs, each containing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons. That the *backs* were about 120 inches deep." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805, p. 166, 168.

Belg. *bak*, a trough. Teut. *back*, linter, abacus—mactra; given by Kilian as synonym with *troch*, E. trough.

BACK, BACKING, s. A body of followers or supporters.

"Thereafter Mr. Pym went up, with a number at his back to the higher-house; and did accuse Thomas Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of high treason; and required his person to be arrested till probation might be heard; so Mr. Pym and his *back* were removed." Baillie's Lett. i. 217.

From A.-S. *bac*, *baec*, Su.-G. *bak*, tergum. V. BAYARD.

A *thin back*, a proverbial phrase for a small party.

"The most part had returned home well satisfied; and those that were otherwise minded, would have staid with a *thin back*; but the first thing the supplicants heard, was a proclamation—ordaining the service-book to be practised at Edinburgh," &c. Guthry's Mem. p. 28.

BACK, s. A wooden trough for carrying fuel, Roxb.; the same with **BACKET**, q. v.

"After narrowly escaping breaking my shins over a turf *back* and a salting tub,—I opened a crazy half-decayed door, constructed, not of plank, but of wicker," &c. Rob Roy, iii. 13.

To BACK (a letter), v. a. To write the direction; more generally applied merely to the manual performance. An "*ill-backit* letter;" one with the direction ill written, S.

* **BACK, s.** 1. *The back of my hand to you*, I will have nothing to do with you; spoken to one whose conduct or opinions are disagreeable to us, S.

2. The *back* is said to be *up*, or *set up*, as expressive of rage or passion; as,

"His *back* was *up* in a moment," or, "she *set up* her *back*." It is also applied to one who excites another to rage; as, "I think I *set up* her *back* in a hurry," S.

"Weel, Nelly, since my *back* is *up*, ye sall tak down the picture, or sketching, or whatever it is,—and shame wi' it the conceited crew that they are." St. Ronan, i. 65.

I need scarcely say that it evidently refers to an

animal, and especially to a cat, that raises its spine, and bristles up the hair, in token of defiance, or when about to attack its adversary.

BACK, s. Ludicrously or contemptuously applied to one who has changed his mode of living, especially if for the better; as, "He's the *back o' an auld farmer*," i.e. he was once a farmer; Aberd.

BACK AND FORE, backwards and forwards, S.

BACK AT THE WA'. One's *back* is said to be *at the wa'*, when one is in an unfortunate state, in whatever respect, as,

1. When one's temporal affairs are in a state of derangement; as including the idea of the neglect with which one is treated by the generality of those who appeared as friends during prosperity, S.

2. Denoting a state of exile, submitted to from circumstances of danger; or of exclusion from the enjoyment of what are viewed as one's proper rights, S.

O wae be 'mang ye, Southrons, ye traitor loons a',
Ye haud him aye down, whase *back's at the wa'*.

Lament, L. Maxwell, *Jacobite Relics*, ii. 84.

O send Lewie Gordon hame,
And the lad I darena name!

Tho' his *back be at the wa'*,
Here's to him that's far awa'.

Lewie Gordon, *ibid.* ii. 81.

3. Sometimes applied to one who is under the necessity of absconding, in order to avoid the rigour of law, S.

Thus it was said of any one, who had been engaged in the rebellion A. 1745, although remaining in the country, as long as he was in a state of hiding, that his *back was at the wa'*.

It has been supposed, that the phrase may respect one engaged in fight, who is reduced to such extremity that he has no means of self-defence or resistance, but by setting his back to a wall, that he may not be attacked from behind. But the language, as used in S., rather precludes the idea of further resistance, as denoting that he, to whom it is applied, is overpowered by disaster.

BACKBAND, BAKBAND, s. A bond or obligation, in which B. engages that A. shall receive no injury at law in consequence of a disposition, or any similar deed, which A. has made in favours of B.; a bond that virtually nullifies a former one, which has been entered into to serve a special purpose, S.

"Mr. Alexander Jhonestoune producit the dispositiouns abone mentionate, q^k was cancellate:—and the provest producit the *bakband*, q^k was also cancelled." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 283.

BACK-BIRN, s. A load borne on the back, a *backburthen*, S. B.

O dead, come also an' be kind to me,

An' frae this sad *back-birne* of sorrow free.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Ed. p. 18. V. BIRN.

BACK-BIT, *s.* A nick, in the form of the letter V, cut out of the *back-part* of a sheep's ear, Clydes. *Auxbit*, id. q. v.

BACK-CAST, *s.* 1. A relapse into trouble; or something that retards the patient's recovery, *S.*

2. A misfortune; something which as it were *throws one back* from a state of prosperity into adversity, *S.*

"They'll get a *back-cast* o' his hand yet, that think so muckle o' the creature, and sae little o' the Creator." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 201.

BACK-CAST, *adj.* Retrospective.

When spring buds forth in vernal show'rs,
When summer comes array'd in flow'rs,
Or autumn kind, from Ceres' horn,
Her grateful bounty pours;
Or bearded winter curls his brow—
I'll often kindly think on you;
And on our happy days and nights,
With pleasing *back-cast* view.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 96, 97.

BACKCAW, *s.* The same as *backcast*, *S.* Only the latter is formed by means of the *v. cast*, the other by that of *caw*, q. v.

BACK-COME, BACK-COMING, *s.* Return, *S.*

"The governor caused quarter the town of Aberdeen, and commanded the provost and baillies to see the same done, to the effect knowledge might be had, how the army should be sustained at their *back-coming*." *Spalding*, i. 137.

An *ill back-come*, an unfortunate return, *S.*; a phrase used when any unlucky accident has happened to a person who has been from home.

TO BACK-COME, *v. n.* To return.

"If it happened Montrose to be overcome in battle before that day, that they were then to be free of their parole in *backcoming* to him." *Ibid.* ii. 252.

BACK-DOOR-TROT, *s.* The diarrhoea, *S.* The reason of the designation is obvious; as one affected in this manner has occasion to make many visits to the *back-door*; *Fy-gae-by*, synon.

BACKDRAUGHT, *s.* 1. The act of inspiration with the breath; as, "He was whaslin like a blastit stirk i' the *backdraught*," *Fife*.

2. The convulsive inspiration of a child in the whooping-cough, during a fit of the disease, *S.*

"Illud non dissimulandum, pertussim saeviore sepe asthmatis hujus speciem quandam arcessere, quae a nostratibus vulgo nuncupatur the *Backdraught*, quasi tussis, e pulmonibus emissae, rursus revocaretur." *Simson De Remed.* p. 263.

BACK-DRAWER, *s.* An apostate, one who recedes from his former profession or course.

"The soul hath no pleasure in them that draw back, but shall lead forth such *back-drawers*, and turners-aside, with the workers of iniquity." *M'Ward's Contendings*, p. 89.

BACK-END O' HAJEST, the latter part of harvest, *S.*

BACK-END O' THE YEAR, the latter part of the year, *S.* **V. FORE-END.**

BACK-END, *s.* An ellipsis of the preceding phrase, *S.*

"The smoked flitch which accompanies this,—Dinah says, she hopes is quite equal to that you liked so well when you did us the honour to stop a day or two last *back-end*." *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 1820, p. 3.

"The hedges will do—I clipped them wi' my ain hands last *back-end*, and at your suggestion, Margaret." *M. Lyndsay*, p. 271.

BACK-FA', *s.* The side-slucice or outlet of a mill-dam, near the breast of the water-wheel, and through which the water runs when the mill is *set*, or when the water is turned off the wheel; *Roxb.*

BACK-FEAR, *s.* An object of terror from behind.

"He needed not to dread no *back fear* in Scotland, as he was wont to do." *Pitcottie*, Ed. 1728, p. 105. **V. BACKCHALES.**

BACK-FRIEND, *s.* One who seconds or supports another, an abettor.

"The people of God that's faithful to the cause, has ay a good *back-friend*.—A number of buttery-mouth'd knaves said they would take upon them to owne us with friendship.—We were never ill beguiled till these buttery-mouth'd knaves got up.—Yet well's our day for this, we have a good *back-friend* that will gar our cause stand right again." *Mich. Bruce's Lectures*, &c. p. 60, 61.

The word is used in *E.*, but in a sense directly opposite, for "an enemy in secret," *Johns.*

2. Used metaph. to denote a place of strength *behind* an army.

"He resolved to take him to a defensive warro, with the spade and the shovell, putting his army within workes, having the supply of such a *back-friend* as Nurenberg was, to supply him with men, meate and ammunition," &c. *Monro's Exped.* P. ii. p. 140.

BACKFU', *s.* As much as can be carried on the *back*, *S.*

"Tammy charged me to bring a *backfu'* o' peats wi' me," said he, "but I think I'll no gang near the peat-stack the day." *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 1823, p. 317.

Backfu' as here used, is scarcely a proper term, as the back does not contain, but carry the burden.

BACKGAIN, BACKGA'EN, *part. adj.* From the *adv. back*, and the *v. gae*, to go.

1. Receding; a *backgain tide*, the tide in the state of ebbing, *S.*

2. Declining in health; as, a *backgain bairn*, a child in a decaying state, *S.*

3. Declining in worldly circumstances; as, a *backgain family*, a family that is not thriving in temporal concerns, but, on the contrary, going to decay, *S.*

From this they tell, as how the rent
O' sic a room was oversteint;
The *back-ga'en* tenant fell ahint,
And couldna stand.

The Harst Rig, st. 48.

BACKGAIN, s. A decline, a consumption, S.

BACKGANE, part. adj. Ill-grown; "as a *back-gane* geit, an ill-grown child," S.

BACKGATE, s. 1. An entry to a house, court, or area, from behind, S.

"The town of Aberdeen fearing that this committee should be holden in their town coming back frae Turriff, began to make preparations for their own defence, resolving not to give them entrance if they happened to come; and to that effect began to big up their own *back-gates*, closes, and ports," &c. Spalding, i. 109.

2. A road or way that leads behind, S.

3. Used in regard to conduct; *Ye tak ay back-gates*, you never act openly, you still use circuitous or shuffling modes; S.

4. It also signifies a course directly immoral, S.

BACK-HALE, s. The worst half of any thing.
To be worn to the back-half, to be nearly worn out, Lanarks.

"A metaph. supposed to be borrowed from a knife, or other edged tool, that, by long use and being frequently sharpened, is worn nearly to the *back*."

TO BACK-HAP, v. n. To draw back from an agreement, to resile; Aberd.

From *back*, and *hap* to turn to the right; unless *hap* be here used as signifying to hop.

BACK-JAR, s. 1. A sly, ill-natured objection, or opposition, Aberd.

2. An artful evasion, *ibid.*

BACKIN'-TURF, s. A turf laid on a low cottage-fire at bedtime as a *back*, for keeping it alive till morning; or one placed against the *hud*, in putting on a new turf-fire, for supporting the side-turfs; Teviotd.

BACKLINS, adv. Backwards; as, to *gae back-lins*, to go with the face turned opposite to the course one takes; S. A.-S. *baecling*, Isl. *backlengis*, Su.-G. *baeklaenges*, *id.* V. the termination **LING**.

BACKLINS, s. Backward, S.

High, high had Phœbus clum the lift,
And reach'd his northern tour,
And *backlins* frae the bull to slift,
His blazing coursers cour.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 54.

BACK-LOOK, s. 1. Retrospective view; used literally, S.

2. A review; denoting the act of the mind, S.

"The *back-look*, and foresight, and firm perswasion of mind, that, as corrupt elders have been a plague

unto this church, so there would be more, constrained me (at the Revolution) with some worthy christians who signed with me, who are honestly gone off the stage, to present to the Presbytery of Linlithgow exceptions against all such; and to protest that none guilty of our national defections should be admitted to that sacred office, without their particular publick acknowledgment of the same before the congregation where they were ordained; which has been a great satisfaction to me ever since." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 93.

"After a serious *back-look* of all these forty-eight years," &c. Walker's Peden, p. 71.

BACKMAN, BAKMAN, s. A follower in war, sometimes equivalent to E. *Henchman*, S. A.

Sen hunger now gots up and down,
And na gud for the jakmen,
The lairds and ladyes ryde of the toun,
For fear ef hungerie *bakmen*.

Maitland's Poems, ii. 189.

"I hae mysel and my three billies;—but an Charlie come, he's as gude as some three, an' his *backman's* nae bean-swaup neither." Perils of Men, i. 88.

BACK-OWRE, adv. Behind; q. a considerable way back, often in relation to objects more at hand, S.

BACK-RAPE, s. The band which goes over the *back* of a horse in the plough, to prevent the *theets* or traces from falling to the ground, Clydes.

BACK-RENT, s. A mode of appointing the rent of a farm, by which the tenant was always three terms in arrear, Berw.

"Entering at Whitsunday,—the rent for the first half year of occupancy did not become due till Candlemas twelve month, or twenty months in whole, after entry; and all future payments were due half-yearly thereafter, at the terms of Lammas and Candlemas.—This mode of payment was technically called *back-rent*, as the rent was always considerably in arrear." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 140.

BACKS, s. pl. The boards that are outermost in a tree when sawed, S. B.

BACK-SEY, s. V. **SEY**.

BACKSET, s. 1. A check, any thing that prevents growth or vegetation, S.

"Though they should not incline to eat all the weeds, even those they leave, cannot, after such a *backset* and discouragement, come to seed so late in the season." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 82.

2. Whatsoever causes a relapse, or throws one *back* in any course, S.

"It may be well known to you from Scripture, that the people of God have got many *backsets* one after another; but the Lord has waited for their extremity, which he will make his opportunity." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 555.

In sense it is nearly allied to Teut. *achterstel*, remora, *achterstell-en*, postponere, remorari, literally, to put back.

BACKSET, * *part. pa.* Wearied, fatigued, Buchan.

BACKSET, *s.* A sub-lease, in which the possession is restored to those who were primarily interested in it, or to some of them, on certain conditions.

"The earl of Marischall—got for himself a fifteen years tack frae the king of the customs of Aberdeen and Banff;—Marischall,—having got this tack, sets the same customs in *backset*, to some well-affected burgesses of Aberdeen." Spalding, i. 334. Expl. *subtack*, p. 338.

From *back*, adv. and *set*, a lease, or the v. *set*, to give in lease.

BACKSIDE, *s.* This term in *S.* does not merely signify the court or area behind a house, but is extended to a garden, Roxb.

The word as thus used has hurt the delicate feelings of many a fastidious South Briton, and perhaps been viewed as a proof of the indelicacy of the Scotch. But, *risum teneatis, amici*; it is a good E. word, expl. by Johns. "the yard or ground behind a house."

1. Pl. *backsides* is used, in Mearns, as denoting all the ground between a town on the sea-coast and the sea.

2. The more private entrances into a town by the *back* of it, Ayrs.

"It was told that the provost had privately returned from Eglinton Castle by the Gallows-knowes to the *backsides*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 173.

BACKSPANG, *s.* A trick, or legal quirk, by which one takes the advantage of another, after the latter had supposed every thing in a bargain or settlement to be finally adjusted, from *back* and *spang*, to spring.

BACKSPARE, *s.* *Backspare* of breeches, the cleft, *S.* V. *SPARE*, *s.*

BACK-SPAULD, *s.* The hinder part of the shoulder, *S.*

"I did feel a rheumatize in my *backspauld* yestreen." The Pirate, i. 178. V. *SPAULD*.

To **BACKSPEIR**, *v. a.* 1. To inquire into a report or relation, by tracing it as far back as possible.

2. To cross-question, to examine a witness with a retrospective view to his former evidence, *S.* from *back*, retro, and *speir*. V. *SPERE*.

—"Whilk maid me, being then mickle occupied in publick about the kirk's efferes to be greatly suspected be the king, and *bak speir'd* be all meanes: bot it was hard to find whilk was neuer thought." Melville's Diary, Life of A. Melville, ii. 41, N.

BACKSPEARER, *s.* A cross-examinator, *S.*

Tho' he can swear from side to side,
And lye, I think he cannot hide.
He has been several times affronted
By sic *back-spearers*, and accounted
An empty rogue.

Cleland's Poems, p. 101.

BACKSPRENT, *s.* 1. The back-bone, *S.* from *back*, and *sprent*, a spring; in allusion to the elastic power of the spine.

"An tou'llt worstle a fa' wi' I, tou sal kenn what chaunce too hess; for I hae found the *backsprents* o' the maist part of a' the woovers she haa." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 272.

2. The designation given to the spring of a reel for winding yarn, which rises as the reel goes round, and gives a check in falling, to direct the person employed in reeling to distinguish the quantity by the regulated knots, *S.*; q. *back-spring*, because its elasticity brings it back to its original position.

3. The spring or catch which falls down, and enters the lock of a chest, *S.*

4. The spring in the back of a clasp-knife, *S.*

BACKTACK, **BACKTAKE**, *s.* A deed by which a wadsetter, instead of himself possessing the lands which he has in wadset, gives a lease of them to the reverser, to continue in force till they are redeemed, on condition of the payment of the interest of the wadset sum as rent, LL.S.

"Where lands are affected with wadsets, comprysings, assignments, or *backtakes*, that the same may be first compted in the burdens of the delinquents estate." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 204.

This is also called a *back-tack duty*.

"Whether—lifereuters—who has set their liferent lands for ane *back tack duty*—are—lyable to the out-reik of horse according to their proportion of rent." Ibid. p. 235.

BACK-TREAD, *s.* Retrogression.

"Beginning at the gross popery of the service-book and book of canons, he hath followed the *back-tread* of our defection, till he hath reformed the very first and smallest novations which entered in this church.—This *back-tread* leadeth yet farther to the prelacy in England," &c. Manifesto of the Scots army, A. 1640.

BACK-TREES, *s. pl.* The joists in a cot-house, &c. Roxb.

BACK-WATER, *s.* The water in a mill-race, which is gorged up by ice, or by the swelling of the river below, so that it cannot get away from the mill, *S.* It is called *Tail-water*, when it is in that state that it can easily get away.

BACKWIDDIE, **BACKWOODIE**, *s.* The chain which goes along the crook of a cart-saddle, fastened at the ends to the trams or shafts, *S. B.*; q. the *witty* that crosses the *back*; synon. *RIGWIDDIE*, q. v.

"*Backwoodie*, The band over the cart-saddle by which the shafts are supported, made originally of plaited withes [or *withies*];

now generally it is an iron chain." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

BACKCHALES, *s. pl.*

—"Manie—gave him counsall to pursue his awyn ryght, considdering he was allayed [allied] with the king of Scotland, and so bandit with him, that he neidit not to fear no *backchales* of thame as he had vont to do." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 251.

This refers to an intended expedition into France by the king of England. Should we view it as an *errat.* for *Back-cales*, as intimating that there was no danger of his being called back from France, by an incursion of the Scots, as in former times? In Ed. 1728—"He needed not to dread no *back fear* in Scotland." P. 105.

BACKE, *s.* The bat. V. BAK.

BACKET, *s.* 1. A square wooden trough, rather shallow, used for carrying coals, or ashes, S.; also, *Coal-bucket, Aiss-bucket, S.*

2. Used to denote a trough for carrying lime and mortar to masons, Fife, Loth.

"Fient a wink hae I sleepit this hale night, what wi' seeking *backets* and mason's auld duds, I've had a sair traikit night o't." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 154. They are denominated *lime-troughs* a few lines before, and *mortar troughs*, p. 141.

3. A small trough of wood, of an oblong form, with a sloping lid, (resembling the roof of a house), fastened by leathern bands, kept at the side of the fire for preserving salt dry. It is generally called the *saut-bucket*, S.

This seems a dimin. from Teut. *back* linter, alveus, mactra; Belg. *bak*, a trough. Fr. *baquet*, a small and shallow tub.

BACKET-STANE, *s.* A stone at the side of a kitchen-fire, on which the *saut-bucket* rests.

At length it reacht the *bucket stane*,
The reek by chance was thick an' thrang,
But something gart the girdle ring,
Whar hint the *bucket stane* it hang.

Duff's Poems, p. 123.

BACKINGS, *s. pl.* Refuse of wool or flax, or what is left after dressing it, S. Sw. *bakla lin*, to dress flax.

"The *waft* was chiefly spun by old women, and that only from *backings* or *nails*, as they were not able to card the wool." Statist. Acc. (Aberdeen) xix. 207.

In the manufacture of flax, it is properly the tow, that is thrown off by a second hackling, which is denominated *backings*. This is sometimes made into sail-cloth, after being beaten in a mill and carded.

Arthur Young uses this word, apparently as a peculiar one, giving it in Italics, when speaking of the county of Armagh.

"The rough stone, after heckling, will produce 8 lb. flax for coarse linen; and 4 lb. of dressed tow, and some for *backens*." Tour in Ireland, i. 141.

It seems to be used by the Scotch-Irish.

BAD BREAD. *To be in bad bread.* 1. To be in necessitous circumstances, in regard to the means of sustenance, S.

2. To be in a state of danger, S.

BADE, *pret. of Bide*, q. v.

BADE, BAID, *s.* 1. Delay, tarrying. *But bade*, without delay, i.e. immediately.

He st—
Quhill horse and man bathe flet the wattir
Wallace, v. 287, MS.

With outyn baid. Ibid. vii. 818, MS.

Thus said the Kyng, and Illoneus *but bade*
Vnto his wordis thys wyse ansuere made.
Doug. Virgil, 215, 48.

Als sone as scho beheld Eneas cleting,
And elk the bed bekend, ane quhile weping,
Stude musing in her mynd, and syne *but bade*
Fel in the bed, and thir last wordis said.
Ibid. 122, 55. V. BIDE.

2. Place of residence, abode. Gl. Sibb.

BADDERLOCK, BADDERLOCKS, *s.* A species of eatable fucus, S. B. *Fucus esculentus*, Linn.

"The fisherwomen go to the rocks, at low tide, and gather *fucus esculentus*, *badderlock*." P. Nigg, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vii. 207.

"Eatable *Fucus*, Anglis. *Badderlocks*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 938.

It is also called *Hensware*. In autumn this species of sea-weed is eaten both by men and cattle, in the north of S.

BADDOCK, *s.* The fry of the coalfish, or *Gadus carbonarius*, Linn. Aberd.

"There are great varieties of gray fish, called seaths, podlers [podlies] and *baddocks*, which appear to be of one species." Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 551.

The term appears to be of Gael. origin. For *bodach-ruadh* is expl. "a ocd-fish," Shaw; i.e. the red *bodach*. Hence it would seem that *bodach* is the generic name of all fishes of the *Asellus* class.

BADDORDS, *s. pl.* This term seems to signify low rallery, or what is vulgarly called *bathers*, S.

"Ye may be stown't awa' frae side some lad,
"That's faen asleep at wauking of the fau'd."
"Tis nae sic thing, and ye're but scant of grace,
To tell sic *baddords* till a bodie's face.

Ross's Helenore, p. 57.

I scarcely think it can be viewed as the same with *Bodevord*, q. v.

This is a word of no authority. Dr. Beattie, who revised the proof sheets of the second edition of Ross's Helenore, makes this remark on it. "The strange word—*boddards*, [as it was originally printed] which I never met with before, is a corruption of *bad words*, and should therefore be spelled *baddords*."

BADGE, *s.* A large ill-shaped burden, Selkirks. Hence perhaps A. Bor. "*badger*, a huckster," Grose; because he carries a pack or load.

Isl. *bagge*, *baggi*, onus, sarcina.

To BADGER, *v. a.* To beat; as, "*Badger* the loon," a common expression when the *herd*, or any youngster, is reckoned worthy of correction; Fife.

BADGER-REESHIL, *s.* A severe blow, Fife; borrowed, it is supposed, from the hunting

of the *badger*, or from the old game of **BEAT-THE-BADGER**, q. v. V. REISSIL.

Then but he ran wi' hasty breishell,
And laid on Hab a *badger-reishill*. MS. Poem.

BADGIE, s. Cognisance, armorial bearing.

• In a room in the castle of Edinburgh, in which James VI. was born, under the arms is this inscription:

Lord Jesu Chryst that crownit was with thorne,
Preserve the Birth quhais *Badgie* heir is borne,
And send hir sonne succession to reigne still
Lang in this realme, if that it be thy will.
Als grant, O Lord, quhat ever of hir proceid
Be to thy glorie, honer, and prais. So beied.

19 Junii 1566.

It seems to be the same with *Baugie*, which G. Douglas uses in translating *insigne*. V. BAUGIE.

BADLYNG, s. "Low scoundrel." Pink.

A wregh to were a nobill scarlet gown.
A *badlyng*, furringyng parillit wele with sable;—
It may wele ryme, bot it accordis nought.

Pinkerton's S. P. Repr. iii. 125.

A.-S. *Bædling* signifies "a delicate fellow, a tenderling, one that lieth much in bed." Somn. This must therefore be rather referred to Franc. *baudeling*, *casarius*, a cottager, from *bodel*, a cottage.

BAD-MONEY, BALD-MONEY, s. The plant Gentian, Roxb.

BADNYSTIE, s.

Thow barrant wit ouriset with fantasys,
— Schaw now thy schame, schaw now thy *badnystie*,
Schaw now thy endite reprufe of rethoryis.

Palace of Honour, i. 1.

This word, which Mr. Pink. has left for explanation, is perhaps a corr. of Fr. *badinage*, *badinerie*, trifles, silly stuff; from *badin* a fool, *badiner*, to trifle. C. B. *bawddyn*, *homme de neant*; Bullet. The sense of *badinage* agrees perfectly well with the rest of the stanza.

BADOCH, s.

Badoch avis marina magna nigricans. Sibb. Scot. p. 22.

BADRANS, BATHRONS, s. A name for a cat. S.

But *Badrans* be the back the uther hint.
Henryson, *Evergreen*, i. 52.

Bathrons for grief of scorched members,
Doth fall a fuffing, and meawing,
While monkeys are the chesnuts chewing.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 56.

To BAE, v. n. To bleat, to cry as a sheep, S. *Baa*, E.

—The gimmers bleat and *bae*—
And the lambkins answer *mae*.
Tarry Woo, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 101.

BAE, s. The sound emitted in bleating, a bleat, S. *Baa*, E.

And quhen the lads saw thee so like a loun,
They bickert thee with mony a *bae* and bleit.
Evergreen, ii. 28, st. 20.

Harmonious music gladdens every grove,
While bleating lambkins from their parents rove,
And o'er the plain the anxious mothers stray,
Calling their tender care with hoarser *bae*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 203.

According to Bullet, *bee*, in the language of Biscay, signifies bleating. He views it as a word, formed from the sound. Fr. *bee*, id.

I saw his herd yestreen gawn owre the brae;
Wi' heartfelt grief I heard their mournful *bae*.
Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 21.

BAFF, s. "Shot." Given as a word used in the North of S. Gl. Antiquary. *

To BAFF, v. a. To beat, to strike, V. BEFF, v.

BAFF, BEFF, s. 1. A blow, a stroke, S. B.

The hollin souples, that were sae snell,
His back they loundert, mell for mell;
Mell for mell, and *baff* for *baff*,
Till his hide flew about his lugs like caff.
Jamieson's Popul. Ballads, ii. 382.

Expl. in Gl. "a heavy stroke."

Ye've set auld Scotia on her legs.
Lang had she lye, with *beffs* and flegs
Bumbaz'd and dizzie.

Dr. Beattie's Address, *Ross's Helenore*, vi.

2. A jog with the elbow, S. B.

Fr. *buffe*, a stroke; Su.-G. *baefw-a*, Isl. *bif-a*, to move or shake, *bifan* concussion.

BAFFLE, s. A trifle, a thing of no value, Orkn. Sutherland.

"He contents himself with deponing. That the Genealogical Account of the Family of Carrick, in his former deposition, was a *baffle* of so little importance, that he took no care of it, and supposes it to be lost."

"But this *baffle*, as he is pleased to term it, had always been carefully preserved for more than a century and a half," &c. Appeal, H. of Lords, W. Richan, Esq. of Rapness, &c. v. Thomas Traill, Esq. &c. A. 1808.

Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *beffe* nugae, *beff-en*, nugari, nugas effutire. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *babil-ur*, nugas babalorum, from *babb-a* to prate, Dan. *babil-er*; especially as the letters *b*, *f*, and *p*, are frequently interchanged. Thus Germ. *baebel-n* id. also assumes the form of *paepel-n*. V. Ludwig.

2. Used in Angus, to denote what is either nonsensical or incredible; as, "*That's mere baffle*."

In this sense it very nearly resembles the Teut. term as signifying *nugae*. For it is viewed as synonym. with S. *buff*.

BAFFLE, s. A portfolio, Mearns; synonym. *Blad*.

BAG, pret. v. Built; from *Big*, *bigg*, but without authority.

My daddie *bag* his housie weel,
By dint o' head and dint o' heel,
By dint o' arm and dint o' steel, &c.
Jacobite Relics, i. 58.

To BAG, v. a. To cram the belly, to distend it by much eating, S.

This is used in a sense nearly allied in E. but as a neuter v. Hence A. Bor. "*bagging-time*, *baiting-time*;" Grose.

It deserves observation, that the same term in Teut. which signifies a skin, and hence a *bag*, denotes the belly.

BAG, s. A quiver.

Then bow and *bag* frae him he keist,
And fled as fers as fire
Frae flint that day.

Christ's Kirk, C. i. st. 13.

"The quiver of arrows, which was often made of the skin of a beast," Callander, N.

Dap. *bag*, a sheath, a scabbard.

BAG, s. 1. To give, or gie one the bag, to give one the slip; to deceive one whose expectations have been raised as to any thing, either by a total disappointment, or by giving something far below what he expected, Loth.

2. To jilt in love, Lanarks.

BAG, BAGGAGE, s. Terms of disrespect or reprehension, applied to a child, Aberd.

Teut. *balgh*, puer. *Per contemptum dicitur*; Kilian, E. *baggage* denotes a worthless woman.

BAG and BAGGAGE, a hackneyed phrase in S.

It is introduced by Dr. Johns. as signifying "the goods that are to be carried away." But this definition does not fully convey the meaning. It properly denotes "the whole moveable property that any one possesses in the place from which the removal is made, as well as the implements used for containing them, and for conveying them away." Arbuthnot is the only authority quoted for this phrase. But it will be found, I imagine, that Dr. Johns., from his friendship for Arbuthnot, has sometimes, merely on his authority, sanctioned terms and phrases which are properly Scottish.

"Upon the last day of November, general Lesly returned, *bag and baggage*, from Ireland to Edinburgh," Spalding, ii. 59.

"This army, foot and horse, Highland and Lowlandmen, and Irish regiment, was estimate, *bag and baggage*, to be about 6000 men." Spalding, ii. 183.

It is not improbable that the phraseology has been borrowed from the military life, from the custom of soldiers carrying their whole stock of goods in their knapsacks. To this origin there might seem to be an allusion in the old song,

Bag and Buggage on her back.

BAGATY, BAGGETY, s. The female of the lump or sea-owl, a fish, S.

"Lumpus alter, quibusdam Piscis Gibbosus dictus. I take it to be the same which our fishers call the Hush-Padle or *Bagaty*; they say it is the female of the former." Sibb. Fife, p. 128.

"The fish caught here are, cod, whiting, flounder, mackerel, *baggety*, sand-eel, crabs, and lobsters." Dysart, Fife, Statist. Acc. xii. 521.

The name of *hush* seems allied to the Germ. name given it by Schonevelde *sechases*; which appears to be the same with Teut. *hesse*, felis, q. sea-cat. By the Greenlanders they are called *Nipisets* or *Catfish*. Pennant's Zool. iii. 103, 104.

RAGENIN, s. The name given to that indelicate toying which is common between young people of different sexes on the harvest field, Fife.

Probably of Fr. origin; as allied to *bagenaud-er* to trifle, to toy, to dally with.

BAGGIE, s. A large minnow, Clydes., South of S. Sometimes a *bag-mannon*; apparently from the rotundity of its shape, q. *bagged*.

BAGGIE, s. The belly, S. O. Gl. Burns. From its being *bagged* or crammed with food; or as allied to Teut. *balgh*, venter.

BAGGIER, s. A casket.

"A *baggiar* contening xiii ringis, viz. ane with a tablet sapheir, a counterfute diament, a poyntit small diament, & uther ten of small valew." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

Fr. *baguier*, petit coffre ou écrain où on ferre les bagues et les pierreries. Arcula. Dict. Trev.

BAGGIT, adj. 1. Having a big belly; generally applied to a beast, S.

2. Pregnant.

"Siclike that na man sla ane *baggit* hynd, nor yit thair calffis." Bellend. Chron. F. 61. Ceruam foetam, Boeth.

BAGGIT, s. 1. A contemptuous term for a child, Roxb. V. NEFFOW, v.

2. An insignificant little person; often used as equivalent to "pestilent creature," *ibid.* synon. *Shurf*.

3. Applied to a feeble sheep, *ibid.*

"And what's to come o' the poor bits o' plotting *baggits* a' winter, is mair nor I can tell." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 224.

Perhaps from the idea of frequent eating, as allied to *bagging-time*, the north of E., V. BAG, v. a. Teut. *balgh*, puer; O. Fr. *baguette*, babiole, Gl. Roquefort.

BAGGIT, BAGIT HORSS, s. A stallion.

Than Lichery, that lathly corss,
Berand lyk a *bagit horse*,
And idleness did him leid.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

Berand, making a noise like a stallion. V. BEIR, v.

To BAGHASH, v. a. To abuse with the tongue, to give opprobrious language to one, Perth, Fife.

But wae me! seldom that's the case,
Whan ruthless whip-men, scant o' grace,
Baghash an' bann them to their face,—
An' swear they ne'er war worth their place,
When fail'd an' auld.

The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 84.

Chauc. uses the v. *bagge* as signifying to disdain, and *baggingly* for scornfully; allied perhaps to Alem. *baig-en jactare*; *verbagging jactantia*. Our term might be traced to Ital. *bage jactura*, *bag-a nocere*, *baag-ur protervus*. Or it might seem to be formed from Ital. *bagascia* a whore, or *bagascione* a bully. But I suspect that it has a more simple origin; as denoting such an abuse of one's good name, as might be compared to the *hashing* or mincing of meat to be put into the *bag* in which a *haggis* is made.

BAGLIN, s. A puny child with a large belly, a misgrown child; synon. *Wamflin*; *Caithn*.

This seems merely a dimin. from the n. v. to *Bag*, to swell out.

BAG-RAPE, s. A rope of straw or heath, double the size of the cross-ropes used in fastening the thatch of a roof. This is *kinched* to the cross ropes, then tied to what is called the *pan-rape*, and fastened with
• wooden pins to the easing or top of the wall on the outer side; Ang. Isl. *bagge*, fascis?

BAGREL, s. 1. A child; Dumfr.

Su.-G. *bagge*, puer; *wall-bage*, puer qui gregem custodit, a herd-boy. V. BAICH.

2. A minnow, Ettr. For.

"Difficulty in fattening—a pig! baiting a hook for a *bagrel*!—a stickleback!—a perch!" Perils of Men, iii. 382.

3. A small person with a big belly; probably as resembling the shape of a minnow, Roxb.

4. Applied to all other animals that have big bellies, and are not otherwise well grown, *ibid.* V. BAGGIT, s.

BAGREL, adj. Expressing the ideas of diminutiveness and of corpulency conjoined; as, "He's a *bagrel* body," i.e. one who although puny is very plump, Mearns.

Goth. *bagge*, sarcina; *bagur*, gibbosus, q. bunching out.

BAGRIE, s. Trash.

When I think on this world's pelf,
And how little I hae o't to myself;
I sigh when I look on my threadbare coat;
I shame fa' the gear and the *bagrie* o't.

Herd's Coll. ii. 19.

BAGS, s. pl. The entrails, Ettr. For.; probably from the use to which some of them are applied in Scottish cookery, as *haggis-bag*.

BAGWAME, s. A silly fellow, Ettr. For. q. one who knows only how to *bag* or cram his belly.

BAY, s. A term applied to the sound caused by the notes of birds.

And furthermore, to blasin this new day,
Quhay nicht discurye the birdis blisful bay!
Belyue on wing the bisy lark vpsprang,
To salute the bright morow with hir sang.

Doug. Virgil, 452, 5. V. also 403, 17.

Rudd. has overlooked this word. It can have no proper connexion with *bæ*, bleating. "Yet I have observed no word more nearly allied.

BAICH, BAICHIE, s. A child. The term rather betokens contempt.

The crooked camsochoch croyl, unchristen, they curse;
They bad that *baich* should not be but
The Glengore, Gravel, and the Gut,
And all the plagues that first were put

Into Pandora's purse.

Pochoart's Flyting, Watson's Coll. P. iii. 13.

Baichie is still used in this sense, Perth. It was formerly used in Clydes, but is now nearly obsolete. It may be allied to Gael. *biagh*, love, affection, or C. B. *bachgen*, a boy. But it seems to have greater affinity

to Teut. *bagh*, id. Puer, per contemptum dicitur, Kilian. Germ. *balg*, an infant; *wechel balge*, a supposititious child. Verel. explains Isl. *baelg-mord*, as denoting the murder of a child in the womb of its mother, the destruction of the foetus in the uterus. V. WACHTER.

To BAICHIE, v. a. To cough, S. B.

BAYCHT, adj. Both, Aberd. Reg. A. 1525. A perverted orthography, which, however, pretty nearly resembles Moes-G. *bagoth*, id. V. BATHE.

BAID, pret. of *Bide*, to suffer, S. V. BIDE, BYDE.

BAYED, part. adj. Bent, or giving way in the middle, Aberd.

Isl. *beig-a* fleetere, pret. *beigte*; *beigia*, vile quid et recurvum; G. Andr.

BAIGIS, s. pl. Knapsacks.

Leslie to cum from lauis to you he fyrit,
Schairp from you vent to the lanis for neid;
As he vas vye the vther planelie skyrit;
Gar paint thair *baigis*, to Geneue haist with speid.
N. Burne's Admonition.

O. Fr. *baghe*, a bag for carrying what is necessary on a journey; or *bague*, equivalent to E. *baggage*.

To BAIGLE, v. n. 1. To walk or run with short steps; applied to the motions of a child, Ettr. For.

2. To walk slowly as if much fatigued, Ettr. For.

Isl. *baek-a*, luxare, q. to walk as if one's limbs were dislocated; or *bæggull*, onus equi clitellarii, lateri adpensum, q. a burden dangling by the side of a horse, G. Andr.; *bæggul-a* convolvere, volutari, vel impedito esse, Halderson. Or, shall we view it as, by a change of *w* into *b*, originally the same with S. *Waigh*, Teut. *waegel-en* vacillare, motitare?

BA'ING, s. A match at football, S. B.

Has ne'er in a' this countra' been,
Sic shouldering and sic fa'ing,
As happen'd but few oons sinysne,
Here at the Christmas Ba'ing.

Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 123.

I need scarcely say that this is merely the S. pronunciation of *balling*, from *ba'* a ball.

BAIKBRED, s. A kneading-trough, S. B., Loth.

"Twa *baikbreddis*," Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. A.-S. *buc-an* pinsere, and *bred* tabula.

BAIKEN, s. 1. "A *baiken* of skins," or "hides," is a burden of skins, Ettr. For. It is not used of any other burden.

Isl. *baakn* is rendered by G. Andr. moles, also onus.

2. A sort of flap; as, "the fell with the *baiden*," *ibid.*

BAIKIE, BAKIE, s. 1. The stake to which an ox or cow is bound in the stall; Ang.

This term occurs in S. Prov.; "Better hand loose, nor bound to an ill *baikie*," Ferguson, p. 8.

Sw. *paak*, a stake, Seren.

It has been supposed by some of my friends in the south of S. that I have mistaken or been misinformed as to the meaning of this word, because they understand it differently. But I have made particular enquiry, and am assured that it is used in no other sense in Angus. It has the same signification in Fife.

2. A piece of curved wood, about eighteen inches long, with a hole in each end of it, through which a rope passes to fix it to the stake below. It has a corresponding piece of rope at top, which, after the *baikie* is round the neck of the cow, is likewise tied round the stake, Loth. South of S.
3. The stake of a tether, S. B.

"If the stake, provincially termed a *baikie*, be not removed frequently, the cattle tread down a great proportion of the grass." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 355.

BAIKIE, *s.* 1. A square vessel made of wood, for carrying coals to the fire; S. *bucket*, Loth.

I know not, if this can have any affinity to Isl. *bæki*, a vessel or cup, *ol-bæki*, a cup of beer. What originally signified a vessel for the use of drinking, might afterwards be used with greater latitude.

2. A square wooden trough for holding provender for cows, horses, &c.; as, "the cow's *baikie*," "the horse's *baikie*," Lanarks.
3. A wooden vessel, of a square form, in which dishes are washed, Lanarks.

BAIKIEFU', *s.* The fill of a wooden trough, S. O.

—"I trust and hope, that the English high-priest Laud—shall himself be cast into the mire, or choket wi' the stoure of his own *baikiefu's* of abominations, wherewith he would overwhelm and bury the Evangel." R. Gilhaize, ii. 104.

BAIKIN, *s.* Apparently a corruption of *Baldachin*, as denoting a canopy carried over the host in Popish countries.

"Hose for my lords pontifical and 2 corporalls; 1 great stole with 2 tunicles of white damas, with 2 shoues of cloath of gold. Item a *baikin* of green broig satin with 3 other *baikins*." Inventory of Vestments at Aberdeen, A. 1559. Hay's *Scotia Sacra*, p. 189. V. *BANDKYN* and *BAWDEKYN*.

BAIKINS, *s. pl.* A beating, a drubbing, Ettr. For.

Isl. *beck-iar*, levi injuria afficere, *becking*, molestatio; *Sæ.-G. bok-a*, contundere, comminuere.

BAIKLET, **BECKLET**, *s.* 1. An under waistcoat, or flannel shirt worn next the skin, sometimes pronounced *baiglet*; Dumfr. Roxb.

This is supposed to be corr. from *back-clout*, q. "a cloth" or "clout for the back." A.-S. *baec*, back, and *clut*, a clout.

2. A piece of linen, sometimes of woollen dress, formerly worn above the shirt of a very young child, Twedd.

Isl. *boegl-a*, fascibus involvere.

BAIKS, *s. pl.* "Ane pair of *baiks* of woll wyis;" a balance belonging to wool-weights; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. V. *BAUK*, *BAWK*.

BAIL, **BAILE**, **BAYLE**, **BALL**, **BELE**, **BELLE**, *s.* 1. A flame, or blaze of whatever kind, or for what purpose soever.

And pyk, and ter, als haiff thai tane;
And lynt, and herdis, and bryntstane;
And dry treyis that weill wald brin;
And mellyt athir othir in;
And gret fagaldis tharoff thai maid,
Gyrdlyt with irne bandis braid.
The fagaldis weill mycht mesuryt be
Till a gret townys quantite.
The fagaldis brynnand in a *ball*,
With thair cran thocht till awail;
And gif the Sow come to the wall
To lat it brynnand on hyr fall.

Barbour, xvii. 619. MS.

Baill, edit. 1620, p. 344. This is evidently meant. For the rhyme requires that the word be sounded as *baill*. *Townys* is here substituted from MS. for *townys*; edit. 1620, *tunnes*, i.e. the size or weight of a tun.

The A.-S. term, *bael-blyse*, must undoubtedly be viewed as the origin of A. Bor. *bellibleis*, which Ray gives as a synonym under *Lilly-low*, explaining it, "a comfortable blaze." For the etymon of *Lilly-low*, V. Low, *s.*

2. A bonfire.

Ther folo me a ferde of fendes of helle.
They hurle me unkenedley, thai harme me in hight.
In bras, and in brynston, I bren as a *belle*.

Sir Gawain and Gal. l. 15.

I can scarcely think that the allusion is to a funeral pile.

In the same sense are we to understand that passage:

When they had beirit lyk baitit bullis,
And brane-wode brynt in *baillis*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 23.

Mr. Tytler hits the general sense, explaining in *bails* as equivalent to "in flame;" though it seems immediately to mean bonfires. V. *BEIR*, v.

3. A fire kindled as a signal.

"It is sene speidfull, that thair be coist maid at the eist passage, betuix Roxburgh & Begwyk. And that it be walkit at certane fuidris, the quhilkis gif mister be, sall mak taikningis be *baillis* birning & fyre.—Ane bail is warning of thair cumming," &c. Acts Ja. II. 1455. c. 53. edit. 1566.

—The talkynnyng, or the *bale* of fyre
Rais fra the Kinges schip vpbrinnd schire.

Doug. Virgil, 47. 30.

4. Metaph. for the flames of love, or perhaps for those irregular desires that do not deserve this name.

At luvis law a quhyle I think to leit,—
Of marlage to mell, with mowthis melt,
In secret place, quhair we ma not be sene,
And so with birds blythly my *baillis* beit:
O yowth, be glaid in to thy fowris grene.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 132.

It ought to be observed, however, that the same expression occurs in O. E. where *balys* denotes sorrows.

Her, he seyde, comyth my lemman swete,
Sche myghte me of my *balys* bete,
Yef that lady wold.

Launfal, Ritson's E. M. R. i. 212.

A.-S. *bael*, Su.-G. *baal*, denote a funeral pile; A.-S. *bael-fyr*, the fire of a funeral pile; *bael-blyse*, the flame or blaze of a funeral pile. But Isl. *baal* signifies, not only *rogus*, but *flamma vehemens*, a strong fire in general; and *bael-a*, to burn. Odin is called *Baleikur*, *rogi auctor*, which G. Andr. considers as equivalent to *fulminum moderator*. If Odin, as this writer asserts, be the same with Jupiter; this character must be parallel to that of *Jupiter Tonans*. V. next word.

BAYLE-FYRE, s. 1. A bonfire.

Than thai gart tak that woman brycht and scheyne,
Accusyt hir sar of resett in that case:
Feyll syiss scho suour, that scho knew nocht Wallas.
Than Butler said, We wait weyle it was he,
And bot thou tell, in *bayle fyre* sall thou de.

Wallace, iv. 718. MS.

This is the very phrase in Su.-G., used to denote capital punishment by burning. *I baale brenna*, supplicii genus est in nostris legibus occurrens; quo noxii ultricibus flammis comburendi dedebantur; Ihre.

Hence, by a change of the letters of the same organs, our *banefire* and *E. bonfire*, which Skinner wildly derives from Lat. *bonus*, or Fr. *bon*, q. d. *bonus*, vel bene ominatus, ignis; Fr. *bon feu*. A.-S. *bael-fyre* originally denoted the fire with which the dead were burnt; hence it gradually came to signify any great fire or blaze. As Moes-G. *balw-jan* signifies to torment, Luk. xvi. 23; the Scripture still exhibiting the sufferings of the eternal state under the idea of fire; Junius conjectures, with great probability, that there had been some word in Moes-G. corresponding to A.-S. *bael*, *rogus*, *incendium*. *Bael fyre* is the very word used by Caedmon, in expressing the command of God to Abraham to present his son as a burnt offering. The same writer says, that Nebuchadnezzar cast the three children in *bael-blyse*.

It is evident that the custom of burning the dead anciently prevailed among the Northern nations, as well as the Greeks and Romans. The author of Ynglinga Saga, published by Snorro Sturleson in his History of the Kings of Norway, ascribes the introduction of this practice to Odin, after his settlement in the North. But he views it as borrowed from the Asiatics. "Odin," he says, "enforced these laws in his own dominions, which were formerly observed among the inhabitants of Asia. He enjoined that all the dead should be burnt, and that their goods should be brought to the funeral pile with them; promising that all the goods, thus burnt with them, should accompany them to Walhalla, and that there they should enjoy what belonged to them on earth. He ordered that the ashes should be thrown into the sea, or be buried in the earth; but that men, remarkable for their dignity and virtue, should have monuments erected in memory of them; and that those, who were distinguished by any great action, should have gravestones, called *Bautasteina*." Yngl. Sag. c. 8.

Sturleson speaks of two distinct ages. "The first," he says, "was called *Bruna-aula* (the age of funeral piles), in which it was customary to burn all the dead, and to erect monuments over them, called *Bautasteina*. But after Freyus was buried at Upsal, many of the great men had graves as well as monuments. From the time, however, that Danus Mikillati, the great king of the Danes, caused a tomb to be made for him, and gave orders that he should be buried with all the ensigns of royalty, with all his arms, and with a great part of his riches, many of his posterity followed his example. Hence, the age of Graves (*Haugu-olld*) had its origin in Denmark. But the age of Funeral piles continued long among the Swedes and Normans." Pref. to Hist. p. 2.

According to the chronology prefixed to Sturleson's history, Freyus was born A. 65 before Christ. He is

said to have been one of those appointed by Odin to preside over the sacrifices, and in latter times accounted a god. Ynglinga Sag. c. 4. Danus Mikillati was born A.D. 170.

The same distinction seems to have been common among the Norwegians in ancient times. Hence we find one Atbiorn, in an address to Hacon the Good, on occasion of a general convention of the people, dividing the time past into the age of Funeral Piles, and that of Graves. Saga Hakonar, c. 17.

Of Nanna, the wife of Baldor, it is said, *Var hon borin a balit ok slegit i elldi*; Edda Saemund. "She was borne to the funeral pile, and cast into the fire."

It thus appears, that the same term, which was latterly used to denote a bonfire, was in an early age applied to a funeral pile. Hence Isl. *bal* is rendered by Halderson, *strues lignorum*, *rogus*, *pyra*; and Dan. *baal*, "a bon-fire, a pile of wood to burn dead carcases;" Wolff.

It is a fact not generally known, that the inhuman custom, which prevails in Hindostan, of burning wives with their husbands, was common among the Northern nations. Not only did it exist among the Thracians, the Heruli, among the inhabitants of Poland and of Prussia, during their heathen state, but also among the Scandinavians. Sigrida was unwilling to live with Eric, King of Sweden, because the law of that country required, that if a wife survived her husband, she should be entombed with him. Now she knew that he could not live ten years longer; because, in his combat with Styrbjorn, he had vowed that he would not ask to live more than ten years from that time, if he gained the victory; Oddo, Vit. Olai Tryggvason. It appears, however, that widows were not burnt alive: but that, according to the custom of the country, they previously put themselves to death. The following reason is assigned for the introduction of this horrid law. It was believed, that their nuptial felicity would thus be continued after death in Walhalla, which was their heaven. V. Bartholin. de Causis Contempt. Mortis. 506,—510.

2. Any large fire, Ayrs.

"A large fire, whether it be in a house or in the fields, in Ayrshire, is still denominated a *bale*—or *Baal-fire*." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 154.

BAILCH, s. Ross's Helenore. V. BELCH.

BAILLE, s. A mistress, a sweetheart.

And other quhill he thoct on his dissalf,
How that hys men was brocht to confusioun,
Throw his last luff he had in Saynet Jhonstoun.
Than wald he think to lif and lat our slyde:
Bot that thoct lang in hys mynd mycht nocht byd.
He tauld Kerle off his new lusty *baille*,
Syne askit hym off his trew best consaill.

Wallace, v. 617. MS.

Fr. *belle*, id. It does not, however, appear quite certain, that *baille* may not here be a metaphorical use of the word signifying a blaze; as in modern times a lover speaks of his *flame*.

BAILLESS, BELLESS, s. Bellows.

"In the smiddy—tua pair of *bailless*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 168.

"Item, ane pair of *bellens*." Ibid. p. 169.

This is more correct than the modern term *bellowses*, vulgarly used, S.

BAILLESS, s.

"Tuelf roes of diamantis, and tuelf ruby *bailless* sett in gold emailed with quheit, blew an blak." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 293. V. BALAS, and BALLAC.

BAILLIE, BAILIE, BAILYIE, 1. A magistrate, who is second in rank in a royal burgh, S. synon. with *alderman, E.*

Thair salbe sene the fraudfull failleys
Of Schireffis, Prouestis, and of *Bailyeis*.
Lindsay's Works, 1592. p. 168.

2. The Baron's deputy in a burgh of barony; called *baron-bailie, S.*

"I find no vestiges of any magistrates which have been invested with the powers of the burgh, except the bailiff of barony; who, in former times, before the hereditary jurisdictions were taken away, had an extensive jurisdiction both in criminal and civil cases. We have still a *baron-bailie*, who is nominated by the lord of the manor. But the power of life and death is not now attached to any barony. He can, within the bounds of his jurisdiction, enforce the payment of rents to any amount, and decide in disputes about money affairs, provided the sum do not exceed L.2 Sterling. The debtor's goods may be distrained for payment, and, if not sufficient, he may be imprisoned for one month. He can, for small offences, fine to the amount of 20s., and put delinquents into the stocks in the day-time for the space of three hours." P. Falkirk, Stirl. Statist. Acc. xix. 88.

Baly in O. E. denotes government.

Sir Jon of Warrene he is chief justise,
Sir Henry Percy kepes Galwaye.
Thise two had *baly* of this londes tuye.

R. Brunne, p. 280.

Our term is evidently from Fr. *baille*, an officer, a magistrate; L. B. *baliv-us*. As *bajul-us* and *bail-us*, denote a judge or pretor, it has been supposed that *bailivus* and *baili* are to be traced to this origin. V. Dict. Trev. vo. *Bailli*.

The learned Erskine has given a different view of the origin of this designation. Having remarked that "a precept of seisin" is "a command, by the superior who grants the charter, to his *bailie*, to give seisin or possession of the subject disposed to the vassal of his attorney, by the delivery of the proper symbols," he adds; "*Bailie* is derived from the Fr. *bailier*, to deliver, because it is the bailie who delivers the possession at the superior's command." Inst. B. ii. T. 3, sec. 33.

BAILLIE, s.

"The lord Fleming—seing the place win, past out at a quyet part of the neather *bailie*, and beand full sca, gat ane boit neir hand, and past in Argyle." Bannatyne's Transact. p. 123.

This term is expl. "the postern gate, or sallyport," N. Ibid. But by looking to the article *BALYE*, which is merely the same word under a different orthography, it will appear that this cannot be the signification. A literary friend remarks, that "the ditches, separating the peninsula of Burgh-head, in the Moray Frith, from the land, over which was the only passage by draw-bridges into the fort, are still called the *Burgh-bailies*."

It is evident that the *balye* must be understood as within the castle, from the more particular account given of it in the following extract from "The Inventory of the Munition and Insicht Geir-in the Castels of Dumbertane, 1580."

"Item in the nedder hall of the neddir *bailyie* ane great girmell, quhilk will contene sextene chaldier victuall, with the bodie of ane feild cairt for powder and bullett. Item in the over hall of the neddir *bailyie* ane man myn with all hir ganging geir. Item in the chalmere of deis of the over hall of the neddir *bailyie* twa stand beddis.—Item in the girmell of the neddir *bailyie* thre bollis malt. Item in the wyne sellar ane

punshon of wyne with sex ferlottis of great salt with certane peittis and turves." P. 301, 302.

C. B. *baili* denotes an outlet; also, a court before a house. Teut. *balie*, conseptum, vallum, septum.

BAILLIERIE, BAYLLERIE, BAILLIARY, s. 1.
The extent of a bailie's jurisdiction.

"And do hereby grant full power and commission to the sheriff-principal of Air and his deputies, the Bailie-Depute of the *Bailiary* of Cuningham, and commanding officers of the forces,—to meet upon the place, and to enquire into the said violence." Wodrow, ii. 236.

2. Sometimes the extent of the jurisdiction of a Sheriff.

"That ilk schiref of the realme sould gar wapin-schawing be maid foure tymes ilk yeir, in als mony places as war speidfull within his *Baillierie*." Acts Ja. I. 1425. c. 67. edit. 1566.

BAYNE, BANÉ, adj. 1. Ready, prepared; Moray.

Scho answered him rycht resonably agayne,
And said, I sall to your service be *bayne*,
With all plesance, in honest cause hall,
And I trast yhe wald nocht set till assaill,
For your worschipe, to do me dyshonour.

Wallace, v. 686. MS.

Bane, edit. 1648.

O ye doure pepill descend from *Dardanus*,
The ilke ground, fra quham the first stok came
Of your lynnage, with blyith bosum the same
Sall you ressaue, thidder returnyng agane
To seek your auld moder mak you *bane*.

Doug. Virgil, 70. 32.

Quhen I bid stryk, to service be thow *bane*.

Wallace, ix. 131. MS.

Thair fure ane man to the holt,
And wow gif he was fane !
He brankit like ane colt ;
For wowand he was *bane*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 343.

"Bound, ready," Gl.

In this sense the word occurs in *Ywaine and Gawin*.

Thai soght overal him to have slayn
To venge thair lorde war thai ful *bayn*.

V. 766. Ritson's E. M. R. i. 33.

2. Alert, lively, active.

A. Bor. *bain* is evidently used in a sense nearly allied. "Very *bain* about one, officious, ready to help;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 322.

The renk raikit in the sail, riale and gent,
That wondir wisly wes wrought, with wourschipe and wele,
The berne besely and *bane* blenkit hym about.

Gawin and Gol. i. 6.

Ane Duergh braydit about, besilly and *bane*,
Small birdis on broche, be ane brigh fyre.

Ibid. st. 7.

i.e. A dwarf diligently and cleverly turned a spit. In both these places, however, the word is used adverbially; as in the following passage:

Be that his men the tothir twa had slayne ;
Thar hors thai tuk, and graithit thaim full *bayne*
Out off the toune, for dyner baid thai *mayne*.

Wallace, v. 766. MS.

Rudd., vo. *Bane*, says; "Perhaps for *boun*, metri causa." But the word retains its proper form, as well as its original signification. Isl. *bein-a*, expedire, alicujus negotium vel iter promovere; Landnam. Gl. But although not changed from *boun*, it is undoubtedly allied to it; as originating from Su.-G. *bo*, anciently *bu-a*, preparare, of which the *part. is been*, whence our *boun*. V. BENZ.

BAYNLY, adv. Readily, cheerfully.

All Scottis we ar that in this place is now,
At your commaund all baynly we sall bow.
Wallace, xi. 690. MS.

Perth edit. *playnly*; edit. 1648, *boldly*.

BAYNE, "*Forte*, a kind of fur," Rudd.

The burges bringis in his buith the broun and the blak,
Byand besely bayne, buge, beuer and byce.
Doug. Virgil, 238. b. 12.

It seems very doubtful, however, if this be not merely the phrase quoted above under the adj., without the conj. *q. besely and bayne*.

BAINIE, adj. Having large bones, S. O.

The brawnle, *bainie*, ploughman chiel,
Brings hard owership, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong forehammer.
Burns, iii. 15.

BAIR, BARE, s. A boar.

"He (Alexander I.) dotat the kirk of Sanct Andros with certane laundis namit the *Bairrink*, because ane *bair* that did gret iniuris to the pepyll was slane in the said feild." Bellend. Chron. B. xii. c. 15. *Aprioursus* ab *apro* immensae magnitudinis; Boeth.

The quethir he had thair, at that ned,
Full fell that war doughty of deid;
And barownys that war bauld as bar.
Barbour, ii. 233. MS.

Fed tuskit *baris*, and fat swyne in sty,
Sustenit war be mannis gouernance!
Doug. Virgil, 201. 32.

What Bellenden calls the *Bairrink* is by Wyntown denominated the *Barys rayk*. - V. RAIK, s. Not race, as the term is explained Gl. Wynt. For this does not correspond to *rayk*. Mr. Macpherson has given the true sense of the term elsewhere, "course, range;" from Su.-G. *raka*, cursitare; *reka*, *racka*, to roam. A.-S. *bar*, Germ. *baer*, Lat. *verres*, id.

As our ancestors called the boar *bare*, by a curious inversion the *bear* is universally denominated by the vulgar a *boar*, S. Shall we view this as a vestige of the ancient Northern pronunciation? Su.-G. *biorn*, Isl. *beorn*, ursus. Ihre observes, that the inhabitants of the North alone retain the final *n* in this word.

BAIRD, s. 1. A poet or bard; in our old laws contemptuously applied to those strolling rhymers who were wont to oppress the lieges.

—"That sik as makes themselves Fules and ar *Bairdes*, or uthers sik like runners about, being apprehended, be put in the Kingis waird or irones, sa lang as thay have ony gudes of thair awin to live on." Acts Ja. VI. 1579. c. 74.

C. B. *bardh*, *bardd*, Gael. and Ir. *bard*, id.; Ir. *bardas* a satire, a song; Arm. *bardd*, a comedian, Lat. *hardus*, a poet among the Britons or Gauls. Germ. *bar* is a provinc. term for a song; *bar-en*, cantare, a general term. Wachter derives it from *baer-en*, attollere. But more probably it has been left by the Gauls, or borrowed from them.

From this word, or E. *bard*, a dimin. has been formed by later writers, *bardiè*; but without any sanction from antiquity.

2. This term has been also expl. "Railer, lampooner."

This turn cott now returning bak,
Trowand some great reward to tak;
Bot Englis men are not so daft,
But they perceived his clocked craft.
They knew him for a sembling *baird*,
Whom to they wald give no rewards.
Leg. Bp. St. Andr. Poems 16th Cent. p. 338.

I doubt much if the passage affords proof that this is the meaning. He seems rather to be designed a dissembling *baird*, because, like strolling minstrels, he oppressed the country under false pretences.

To BAIRD, v. a. To caparison. V. BARD.**BAIRDING, s.** Scolding, invective.

"Johne Knox of his pregnant ingyne and accus-tomit craft of rayling and *bairding*, attributis to me a new style, calling me *Procoutour for the Papietis*." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith, App. p. 221.

I am at a loss to know whether this word may have been formed from *Baird*, a poet, as those who assumed this name were latterly classed with *maisterful beggars*, who by force or abusive language acquired their sustenance; or from the same source with BARDACH, q. v. The term, however, may be only a vitiated orthography of *bearding*, from the E. v. *to beard*, "to take by the beard."

To BAIRGE, v. n. 1. To walk with a jerk or spring upwards, Ettr. For.2. To strut, Aberd.; corr. perhaps from Fr. *berc-er*, *bers-er*, to rock, to swing; or from *berg-er*, to wag up and down. Teut. *beresch-en*, properare, accelerare.**BAIRGE, s.** An affected bobbing walk, Ettr. For.**BAIRLYG, adj.** Bare-legged. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.**BAIRMAN, s.** 1. A bankrupt, who gives up all his goods to his creditors; synon. with *Dyvour*, Skene; Ind. Reg. Maj.

"He quha could be made *Bairman*, sall swere in court, that he hes na gudes nor gere, attour five schillings and ane plak. And that he sall nocht retene to him self, of all his winning, and profite fra that day, in anie time coming, bot twa pennies for his meat and claith: and he sall giue ilk third pennie for payment of his debt." Stat. William, c. 17. § 1.

Apparently from *bare*, q. bonis nudatus; although Skene says that, according to Alciatus, one of this description was obliged to sit naked on "ane cauld stane;" vo. *Dyvour*. *Bare*, S. and old E., is used for *poor*; as in Germ. *bar*.

2. This designation occurs in one of our old acts, where it does not seem necessarily to signify a bankrupt, but merely one who has no property of his own.

"Sindrie wikit personis, movit in dispyte aganis thair nychbouris, ceissis not commonlie in thair priuate revenge to hoch and slay oxin and horses in the pleuch, byre, and vthirwayis, and to hund out *bairmen* and vagabondis to the attempting of sic foull and schamefull enormiteis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581. Ed. 1814, p. 217.

BAIRN, BARNE, s. 1. A child; not only denoting one in a state of childhood, but often one advanced in life; as implying relation to a parent; S.

—Na linst to liffe langare seik I,—
Bot for an thraw deayre I to last here,
Turnus slauchter and deth with me to bere,

As glaid tythingis vnto my child and barne,
Among the goistis law and skuggis derne.

Doug. Virgil, 367. 13.

"*Barnis* (sais Sanct Paul) obey your father and mother in all pointis, for this is Gods command." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 44. b.
It occurs in O. E.

The *barne* was born in Bethlem, that with his blode shal saue
Al that liue in faith, & folowe his felowes teching.

P. Ploughman, F. 93. a.

Thider he went way, to se hir & hir barn.

R. Brunne, p. 310.

Moss-G. *barn*, Alem. Germ. id. from *bair-an*, ferre, gignere, procreare; A.-S. *bearn*. V. BERN.

2. Conjoined with the adj. *good*, denoting one in a state of due subjection, of whatever age or rank, S.

—"The Lord Gordon—by the persuasion of his uncle the earl of Argyle—subscribed the covenant, and became a *good bairn*." Spalding, i. 290.

"This preaching was pleasantly heard, and he esteemed a *good bairn*, however he was before." Ib. p. 299.

A very respectable correspondent remarks that the S. phrase is used in a sense somewhat similar to that of the Fr. expression, *un bon enfant*.

BAIRN NOR BIRTH. A common pleonasm, used in a negative form, as, "She has neither *bairn nor birth* to mind," denoting that a woman is totally free of the cares of a young family, S.

To PART Wİ' BAIRN. To miscarry, S.

"The yeir efter, the queine *paired with bairne*, bot nane knew by quhat meane." *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 61.

BAIRNHEID, s. 1. The state of childhood.

"Item, twa lytill small culppis of gold, maid to quene Magdalene quhanē scho was ano *barne*. Item, ane bassing and laver, siclyk maid for hir in hir *barneheid*, the tane of aget, the uther of ijespe, sett in gold, with ane lytill flacone of cristallyne of the samyne sort." *Coll. Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 63.

2. Childishness.

Quhen udir folkis dois flattir and fenyé,

Allace! I can bot ballattis breif;

Sie *bairnheid* biddis my brydill renye;

Excess of thoct dois me mischeif.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems. p. 65. V. HEID.

BAIRNIE, s. A little child, S.

"That the said Sprott's wife having given an egg to her *bairnie*, that came out of the pannell's house, there did strike out a lump about the bigness of a goose-egg, that continued on the bairne while it died, and was occasioned by hir enchanted egg." *Law's Memor.* Pref. lvii.

BAIRNIE OF THE E'E. The pupil of the eye, Mearns.

A beautiful metaphor, expressive of the instinctive watchfulness constantly employed for its preservation, like that of a tender mother towards the child of her love.

BAIRN'S-BAIRN, s. A grandchild, Aberd.

A.-S. *bearna bearn*, pronepos; Su.-G. *barna-barn*, grandchild; Dan. *barne barn*; Isl. *barne boern*, id.

BAIRNLESS, *adj.* Childless, without progeny, S.

A.-S. *bearnleas*, Dan. *barnelees*, id.

BAIRNIS-BED, s. "The matrix. Similar phrases in common use are, *calfs-bed*, *lamb's bed*." Gl. Compl. S.

"I sau muguart, that is gude for the suffocatione of ane womans *bairnis hed*." Compl. S. 104. But the author of the Gloss. thinks it should be *hed*. "*Bayrnis hed*," he says, "ma child-bed.—In the legend of St. Margrete, *childe-hed* occurs in this sense, if it be not an error of the copyist." The following is the passage referred to.

There ich finde a wiif,
That lister is of barn,
Y com ther also sone,
As euer ani arm:
Zif it be unblisted,
Y croke it fot or arm;
Other the wiif her seluen
Of *childehed* be forfarn.

Gl. p. 311.

i.e. She dies in consequence of child-bearing. This seems to be merely an improper use of A.-S. *cild-hæd*, infancy. In A.-S. the matrix is called *cild-hama*, that is, the covering of the child.

BAIRNLY, *adj.* Childish, having the manners of a child; S.

With such brave thoughts they throng in through the port,
Thinking the play of fortune *bairnely* sport;
And as proud peacocks with their plumes do prank,
Alongst the bridge they merche in battle rank.

Muses Thren. p. 116.

Sw. *barnslig*, id.

"Sone eftir, the princes returnit fra thair insolent and *barnelie* contencioun to the camp." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 100. *Juvenili*, Lat.

BAIRNLINESS, s. Childishness. S.

"In veritie it is great *barnelines* to be sa hastelie seducit and begylit, es importance: and the Apostle doith admonis ws to be *barnes* in malice, bot nocht in wit." J. Tyrie's Refutation, pref. 6.

BAIRNS' BARGAIN. 1. A bargain that may be easily broken; as, "I mak nae *bairns' bargains*," I make no pactions like those of children, S.

2. A mutual engagement to overlook, and exercise forbearance as to, all that has passed, especially if of an unpleasant description, Fife; synon. with the phrase, *Let-A-bee for Let-A-bee*.

BAIRN'S-PAN, s. A small pan of tinned iron, for dressing, or hastily warming, a child's meat, S.

BAIRN'S-PART OF GEAR. That part of a father's personal estate to which his children are entitled to succeed, and of which he cannot deprive them by any testament, or other gratuitous deed to take effect after his death; a forensic phrase, S.; synon. *Legitum* and *Portion Natural*.

"The *bairns part* is their *legitim* or portion natural, so called, because it flows from the natural obligation of parents to provide for their children, &c. The *bairns part*—is only competent as to the father's means, and is not extended to the mother or grandfather; nor is it extended to any but lawful children. Neither is it extended to all children, but only to those who are not forisfamiliarized; and it carries a third of the defunct's free moveables, debts being deduced, if his wife survived, and a half if there was no relict." Stair's Instit. p. 628.

Sw. *barnaarf*, the patrimony of children, from *barn* and *aarf*, inheritance.

BAIRNS-PLAY, s. The sport of children, S.

"Nay, verily I was a child before: all bygoness are but *bairns-play*: I would I could begin to be a Christian in sad earnest." Ruth. Lett. P. i. ep. 86.

"Mr. Wodrow, out of his ignorance, and want of experience, writes of suffering, and embracing of the bloody rope, as if it were *bairns-play*. But now there is ground—to conclude from what they have done and left undone these many years bygone, and from the breath they speak and write with (if they get not another spirit), that the greater part, both of ministers and professors, give but the old price, and find no *beans* in Prelacy, nor yet a sufficient ground to state their sufferings upon, on this side of black Popery, as long as they have either soul or conscience to mortgage in the cause; and if these would not do, to sell all out of the ground." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 131.

In this uncharitable sentence, *beans*, I suppose, should be *banes*, i.e. bones; according to the use of the phrase, used in E. writing, to *make no bones* of a thing, to make no scruple about it; a metaph. apparently borrowed from a dog that devours all.

BAIRNTYME, BARNE-TEME, s. 1. Brood of children, all the children of one mother; S. A. Bor.

Haill! Blessit mot thou be
For thy *barne teme*.

Houlate iii. 7. MS.

And Oh! how well I thought if a'
Was wair'd, as well I might,
While wi' my bonny *bairntime* I
Seemed a' his heart's delight.
Lady Jane, Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 81.

Thae bonie *bairntime*, Heav'n has lent,
Still higher may they heeze ye
In bliss, till fate some day is sent
For ever to release ye

Frae care that day.

Burns, iii. 96.

R. Brunne uses *team* by itself, p. 20.

After Edbalce com Ethelbert his eam,
Adelwolfe's brother, of Egbricht's *team*.

A.-S. *bearn-team*, liberorum sobolis procreatio; Scotis, says Lye, *bearn-time*, posterity; from A.-S. *bearn* child, and *team* offspring.

2. The course of time during which a woman has born children, Mearns.

This sense proceeds on the idea that *time* is properly the final syllable, instead of A.-S. *team*.

BAIRNS-WOMAN, s. A child's maid, a dry nurse; S.

"The only servant—that he could not get rid of, owing to her age and infirmities, was Maudge Dobbie, who, in her youth, was *bairns-woman* to his son." The Entail, i. 2.

BAIS, adj. Having a deep or hoarse sound; E. *base*.

The *bais* trumpet with ane bludy soun

The signe of batel blew ouer all the toun.

Doug. Virgil, 380. 20.

Buccina rauca, Virgil. Literally it signifies low, Fr. *bas*.

Her nose *baas*, her browes *hya*.

Gower, Conf. Am. F. 17. a.

BAISDLIE, adv. In a state of stupefaction or confusion.

Amalsdlie and *baisdlie*,

Nicht bissillie they ran.

Budel's Pilg., Watson's Coll. ii. 20. V. BAZED.

BAISE, s. Haste, expedition, S. B. Su.-G. *bas-a*, citato gradu ire, currere, Ihre.

To **BAISE, v. a.** To persuade, to coax, Strathmore.

This has been derived from Fr. *bais-er* to kiss; q. to wheedle by endearments. It may, however, have a common origin with **BAZED**, q. v. as signifying to stupify one by constant solicitation; or rather be viewed as the same with Germ. *baiz-en*, irritare, instigare, impellere ad agendum, consilio, aut adhortatione; Wachter.

BAISED, part. pa. Confused, at a loss what to do, S. V. **BAZED**.

To **BAISS, v. a.** To sew slightly; S.

This is merely a corr. of E. *baste*, from Fr. *bastir*, to make long stitches.

1. Properly, to stitch two pieces of cloth together, that they may be kept straight in the sewing, S.

2. To sew with long stitches, to sew in a coarse and careless manner, S.; synon. *Scob*, Loth.

BAISS, s. The act of stitching two pieces of cloth together, previous to their being rightly sewed, S.

BAISSING-THREADS, BASING-THREADS, s. pl. The threads used in stitching before sewing, Selkirks.

To **BAISS, v. a.** To beat, to drub, Loth.

BAISSING, s. A drubbing, Selkirks.

Su.-G. *bas-a* caedere, ferire.

BAISS, BAISE, adj. 1. Sad, sorrowful, Ettr. For.

2. Ashamed, ib. *Bais't* signifies extremely averse, Clydes. V. **BAIST, part. pa.**

"But quhan yer Maigestye jinkyt fra me in the baux, and left me in the darknosse, I was *baies* to kum again wi' sikkan ane ancere [answer]." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

Fr. *bas*, *basse*, humble, dejected. Fris. *baes-en* delirare.

To **BAIST, v. a.** To defeat, to overcome, S. B.

As the same word has the sense of E. *baste*, to beat, instead of deriving it as Johns. does, from Fr. *bas-tonner*, I would trace it directly to Isl. *beyst-a*, *baust-a*, id. *caedere*, *ferire*; from Su.-G. *bas-a*, id.

This is pron. *beast*, S. A. which would seem, indeed, to be the proper orthography; as the word is given by a celebrated writer of our country.

"Courage, comrade! Up thy heart, Billy, we will not be *beasted* at this bout, for I have got one trick, *ex hoc in hoc*." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, p. 29.

BAIST, *s.* 1. One who is struck by others, especially in the sports of children; S. B.

The Isl. phrase has considerable analogy; *Beria oc beysta*, serviliter tractare; Verel.

2. One who is overcome, S.

BAIST, *part. pa.* Apprehension, afraid; as, "Wer't no for that I should na be *sae baist*," Dumfr.

Evidently allied to BUMBAZED. V. BAZED.

BAISTIN, *s.* A drubbing, S. from E. and S. *baste*, to beat.

BAIT, *s.* A Boat. V. BAT.

To **BAIT**, *v. a.* To steep skins in a ley made of hens' or pigeons' dung, for the purpose of reducing them to a proper softness, that they may be thoroughly cleansed before they are put into the *tan* or bark, S. After being thus *baited*, they are scraped with a knife called a *grainer*.

BAIT, *s.* The ley in which skins are put, S.

Su.-G. *bet-a* fermento macerare; *beta hudar*, coria preparare fermentando, i. e. to *bait hides*, S. Teut. *beeten* *het leeder*, preparare coria, (whence *beet-water*, aqua coriariorum;) also *bett-en*, fomentis foris applicatis tepefacere; Germ. *beitz-en*, "to steep, to infuse, to macerate," Ludwig. Ihre is inclined to consider Moes-G. *beists*, leaven, as the source of the other terms.

BAIT, **BED**, *s.* The grain of wood or stone, Aberd.

Isl. *beit*, lamina explanata.

To **BAYT**, *v. n.* 1. To feed, to pasture; .Gl. Sibb.

2. In an active sense, to give food to.

—The King, and his menyne,
To *Wenchburg* all cummyne ar.
Thar lychtit all that thail war,
To *bayt* thar horse, that war wery.
And Douglas, and his company,
Baytyt alsua besid thaim ner.

Barbour, xiii. 589. 591. MS.

Dr. Johnson strangely derives the *v. Bait* from *abate*; whereas it is evidently from A.-S. *bat-an*, *ineicare*. But perhaps we have the word in a more original form in Isl. *beit-a*, to drive cattle to pasture, *pastum agere pecus*, G. Andr.: whence *beit*, feeding, pasture; *kross-abeit*, the baiting of a horse.

By the way, I may observe, that Johnson also erroneously derives *Bait*, to set dogs on, from Fr. *batt-re*; while the word is retained in the very same sense in Isl. *beit-a*, *incitare*, *ad beit-a hundana*, *instigare canes*.

To **BAITCHIL**, *v. a.* To beat soundly, Roxb.; apparently a dimin. from A.-S. *beat-an*, to beat.

BAITH, *adj.* Both. V. BATHE.

BAITH-FATT, *s.* A bathing vat.

"The thrid sonne Johne Stewart was Erle of Marr, and was slane in the Canogait in ane *baith fatt*." Bel-lend. Cron. B. xii. c. 5.

A.-S. *baeth* *thermae*, and *saet* *vas*.

BAITTENIN, *part. pr.* Thriving; as, "That's a fine *baittenin'* bairn," i. e. a thriving child; Menteith.

Most probably the same with E. *batten*, to fatten; which, Johns. observes, is of doubtful origin. The root may be Teut. *bat-en*, *baet-en*, *prodesse*, Isl. *baet-a*, *reparare*; whence *batn-a*, *meliorescere*, to grow better.

BAITTE, *adj.* 1. Rich with grass, affording excellent pasturage; Ettrick Forest.

This seems merely a derivative from the preceding *v.* Isl. *beit* signifying pasture, *baitte*, *q.* *beittle*, may have been formed by *le*, a note of derivation. V. Wachter, *Proleg.* Sect. 6.

It is also pron. *Beitle*.

It properly denotes that sort of pasture where the grass is short and close.

"We turn pasture to tillage,—and heather into green sward, and the poor yarpha, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs, into *baitte* grass-land." The *Pirate*, iii. 182.

Thousands of steids stood on the hill,

Of sable trappings vaine;

And round on Ettrick's *baitte* haughs

Grew no kin kind of grains.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 124.

2. The term in Dumfr. is applied to lea, that has a thick sward of fine sweet grass. This is called a *bettle bit*.

Shall we view this as traduced from a common origin with Isl. *beit* *pascuum*, *beiti* *pastum agere pecus*, as applied to grass fit for pasture? It is perhaps the same with what Bp. Douglas denominates *Battill-gere*, *q. v.*, also **BATTELL**.

BAIVEE, *s.* A species of whiting.

"Assellus argentei coloris, squamosus, Whitingo major; our fishers call it the *Baivee*." Sibbald, *Fife*, 123. *Gadus Merlangus*, 2. Linn.

BAIVENJAR, *s.* A tatterdemallion, a ragamuffin, Up. Clydes.

This is undoubtedly a word left in this district since the time of the Strathclyde kingdom; C. B. *bawyn*, a dirty, mean fellow; from *baw*, dirty, mean. *Ba*, dirt, is given as the root; Owen.

BAIVIE, *s.* A large collection; applied to a numerous family, to a covey of partridges, &c. Ettr. For.

BAK, **BACKE**, **BAKIE-BIRD**, *s.* The bat, S.

Vp gois the *bak* with hir pelit leddren flicht,
The larkis descendis from the skyis licht.

Doug. Virgil, 449. 87.

The sonnys licht is nauer the wors, traist me,
Althochte the *bak* his bricht beames doith fle.

Ibid. 8. 49.

Vespertilio, Virg. Douglas has a similar allusion elsewhere:

For to behald my sicht nicht not indure,
Mair nor the bricht sone may the *bakkis* ee.

Palice of Honour, l. 37.

"The storke also, the heron after his kinde, and the
and the *bake*." Lev. xi. 19. Bassandynes
Bible, 1576.

The modern name in S. is *backie-bird*. Su.-G. *natt-
backa*, *nattbaka*, id. from *natt* night, and *backa*. Dan.
aften bakke, from *aften* evening. As this animal is in
E. denominated the *rearmouse*, one might suppose,
from the apparent analogy, that *backe* were to be under-
stood in the sense of *retro*. But the bat seems to be
called in A.-S. *hrere-mus*, from *hrer-an*, *agitare*; as
equivalent to another of its names, *fitter-mouse*.

Backe is used by Huloet, in his *Abcedarium*, A.
1552. "*Backe* or *Reremouse* which flieth in the darke."

BAK, s. *On bak*, behind.

—"The nobill Fabis, inclusit baith *on bak* and
afore,—war al slane." Bolland. T. Liv. p. 186.

A.-S. *on bæc*, *retro*, *retrosum*; whence E. *aback*.

BAKE, s. A small cake, a biscuit, S.

Here's crying out for *bakes* and gills. —
Burns, iii. 35.

From A.-S. *bac-an*, Su.-G. *bak-a*, &c. to *bake*.

* To **BAKE, v. a.** This term is rather re-
stricted to the act of kneading, which is dis-
tinguished from what is called *firing* bread,
S. B.

A.-S. *bac-an*, Su.-G. *bak-a*, have the same signifi-
cation; *pinseren*.

In the operation of preparing bread, when this is
performed by different persons, he who kneads is
called the *Bakster*, *Aberd.*

In Angus, it is not reckoned *happy* for two persons
to *bake* bread together. I have heard no reason as-
signed for this superstition.

BAKING-CASE, s. A kneading-trough. The
Back-bread, 'in *Aberd.* *Bake-bread*, is the
board on which the dough is kneaded in the
baking-case.

BAKGARD, s. A rear-guard.

The Erle Malcom he bad byd with the staill,
To folow thaim, a *bakgard* for to be.

Wallace, ix. 1742, MS.

BAKHEIR, s.

Thow hes broken conditioun, thow hes not done richt,
Thow hecht no *bakheir* to bring, bot anerly we;
Thairto I tuik thy hand, as thow was trew knight.

Rauf Coilyear, D. ij. a.

If properly one word, it must signify a supporter, a
second; as if compounded of A.-S. *bæc* back, and *her*
lord, or *hera* servant. But I rather think that it should
be to bring *na bak heir*, i.e. "no backing here," or
"hither."

BAKIE, s. The black headed gull, *Larus
marinus*, Linn. Orkn. and Shetland.

BAKIE, s. The name given to one kind of
peat, S.

"When brought to a proper consistence, a woman,
on each side of the line, kneads or *bakes* this peat, into
masses, of the shape and size of peats, and spreads them
in rows, on the grass.—From the manner of the opera-
tion, these peats are called *Bakies*." Dr. Walker,
Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 121.

BAKIE, s. A stake. V. **BAIKIE.**

BAKIN-LOTCH, s. Some sort of bread,
most probably of an enticing quality.

For there was nowther lad nor loun
Micht eat a *bakin-lotch*.

Evergreen, li. 180. st. 11.

Teut. *lock-en*, to entice, *lock-aes*, a bait.

BAK-LAND, s. A house or building lying
back from the street, S.

"Anent the accioune—for the nocht sustenyng &
vphalding of the *bak land*—& tonnement of the said
vmquihile Alexanderis, liand in the burgh of Edin-
burgh on the north half of the kingis gate;—and for
the hurt, dampnage & scath sustenit be the said Johne
& Jonet in the downfalling of the said *bak-land*," &c.
Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 149.

A house facing the street is called a *foreland*, S. V.
LAND.

BAKSYD, s. The back part of a house,
Aberd. Reg. MS.

"*Backside*, the back yard of a house where the poul-
try are kept. West." Grose. V. BACKSIDE.

BAKSTER, BAXSTER, s. A baker, S.

"*Baksters*, quha baikes bread to be sauld, sould
make quhite bread, and well baiken, conforme to the
consuetude and approbation of honest men of the burgh,
as the time sall serve." Burrow Lawes, c. 67. *Baxter*,
c. 21.

"Synce there were proper stewards, cunning *baxters*,
excellent cooks and potingers, with confections and
druggs for their deserts." Pitscottie, p. 147, quoted
by Pennant, as "Sir David Lindsay of the Mount."
Tour in S. 1769, p. 120, 121. V. BROWSTER.

BAKMAN, s. Follower, a retainer.

Sen hunger now gois up and down,
And na gud for the jakmen;
The lairds and ladyes ryde of the toun,
For feir of hungerie *bakmen*.

Maitland Poems, p. 189.

From *back*, behind. The term *backmen* is used, but
in a different sense, in some of the sea ports of Angus,
to denote those porters who carry coals ashore from
the lighters on their *backs*. V. BACK.

BAL, BALL, s. the initial syllable of a great
many names of places in Scotland.

It is generally understood as signifying the place, or
town, from Ir. and Gael. *baile*, *ball*, id. But it is well
known, that the vowels are often changed, while the
word is radically the same. Now, the Su.-G. and Isl.
bol has the very same meaning; domicile, sedes,
villa; Ihre. Notwithstanding the change of the vowel,
the Gothic appears to have the preferable claim. For
ball in Ir. and Gael. seems to be an insulated term, not
connected with any other, admitting of no derivation,
and itself having no derivatives. But Su.-G. and Isl.
bol is from *bo*, *bo-a*, *bu-a*, Moes-G. *bau-an*, to dwell;
and has a great many cognates; as *bo*, *bod*, *byle*, a house,
or in a compound state, *hybyle*, *nybyle*, *tibyle*, id.; *bo*
an inhabitant, *bokarl*, a peasant, *bolag*, society, &c.
As the Goths could not in such circumstances be sup-
posed to borrow from the Irish or Highlanders of Scot-
land; it may be supposed that the Irish borrowed their
term from the colony of Firbolg, or Belgae, who in an
early period settled in Ireland.

BALA-PAT, s. "A pot in a farm-house for

the use of the family during harvest, exclusive of the reapers' pot;" *Allan's Dict.*

Perhaps allied to Gael. *bail*, a place, a residence; or Isl. Su.-G. *bol* prædium, villa, domicilium; q. the village-pot.

BALAS, *s.* A sort of precious stones, according to Urry, brought from *Balassia* in India.

Her goldin haire and rich atyre,
In fretwise couchit with pearlis quhite
And grete *balas*, lemyng as the fyre.

King's Quair, ii. 27.

No saphire in Inde, no rube rich of price,
There lacked then, nor eneraud so grene,
Bales Turkes, ne thing to my deuce,
That may the castel maken for to shene.

Chaucer, Court of Love, v. 80.

Fr. *balais*, a sort of bastard ruby.

"A precious stone, Fr. *balé*;" *Palsgrave*.

BALAX, *s.* A hatchet, *Aberd.*

A.-S. *bille*, Isl. *býla*, Su.-G. *bil*, *bila*, securis, an axe; properly one of a large size, such as that used for felling trees. Verel., however, renders Isl. *bolyx*, securis major ad truncandam ligna; and Ithre derives Su.-G. *baalyxa*, *bolyxa*, from *baal* ingens, and *yx* securis.

BALBEIS, *s. pl.* Halfpence.

The stableris gottis na stabil fies;
The hyre women gettis na *balbeis*.

Maitland Poems, p. 182. V. BABIE.

BALD, **BAULD**, *adj.* 1. Bold, intrepid, S.

Henry than Kyng of England—

Had a swne than Willame cald,

That wes a stowt man and a *bald*.

Wyntonon, vii. 5. 198.

For mais or burdoun afrahit wele at rycht,
Quha has thereto redy *bald* sprete lat se.

Doug. Virgil, 139. 47.

This idiom, according to which the *adj.* has the indefinite article prefixed, without the subst., which has been previously mentioned, is still much used, especially S. B.

This is the proper and original sense of the word. But it is vulgarly used in several oblique senses.

2. Irascible, of a fiery temper, S.

Venus towart the Troiane side take tent,
Aganis quham all full of matalent
Saturnus douchter Juno, that full *bald* is
Towart the partye aduersare behaldis.

Doug. Virgil, 347. 4.

As there is no epithet in the original, *bald* may perhaps signify haughty, imperious, in which sense it is also used, S.

Then Jeany smil'd; said, You're beguill'd,

I canna fancy thee;

My minny *bauld*, she wou'd me scauld;

Sae dinna die for me.

A. *Nicol's Poems*, p. 32. V. BARDACH.

"The third was—as *baul* as ony ettercap." *Journal from London*, p. 2.

3. "Keen, biting," expressive of the state of the atmosphere, S.

—And Boreas, wi' his blasts sae *bauld*,
Was threat'ning a' our kye to kill.

Song, Tak' your auld cloak about you.

The *bauld* keen-biting force of Boreas by

The blust'ring south is blunted.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 175.

4. Pungent to the taste, or keenly affecting the organ of smelling, S.

In this sense mustard, horse-radish, &c. are said to be *bauld*.

5. Certain, assured.

The bevar hoir said to this berly berne,

This breif thow sall obey sone, be thou *bald*.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

The word occurs in the same sense, in Ywaine and Gawin.

This ilk knight, that be ye *bald*,

Was lord and keper of that hald.

Ver. 169. *Ritson's Metr. Rom.* v. 1.

6. It is also used, in a very oblique sense, as signifying, bright.

"A *bald* moon, quoth Benny Gask, another pint quoth Lesley;" *Æ. Prov.* "spoken when people encourage themselves to stay a little longer in the ale-house, because they have moon-light." *Kelly*, p. 53.

A.-S. *bald*, *beald*, Alem. Su.-G. Germ. *bald*, Isl. *bald-ur*, Ital. *bald-o*, bold; O. Fr. *baulde*, impudent, insolent, trop hardie en paroles, Gl. Rom. Rose. Ithre derives Su.-G. *bald* from *baell-a*, valere, which has been viewed as the origin of E. *able*, q. *ec baelle*, possum. *Bald*, as used in the sense of *assured*, is a Germ. idiom: *bald*, confusus, et confidenter; Gl. Lips. *bald*, fiducialiter; Gl. Boxhorn, *baldliho*, confidenter; Belg. *bout spreken*, cum fiducia et animositate loqui; Wachter.

Isl. *ball-r*, *bald-ur*, strenuus, ferox, is viewed as the same with *Balldr*, *Balldur*, the name given to Odin, one of the deities of the ancient Goths; Kristnis. Gl. G. Andr. derives the latter from *Baal* or *Belus*, which signifies a friend, a lord, or husband. He refers to the Phenician or Hebrew. As the Celtic nations had their *Bel* or *Belus*, it is not unlikely that the Goths might bring with them, from the East, the same object of idolatrous worship.

Several of the names of Gothic deities have been brought into use as adjectives. Thus *Odr*, the Isl. name of Odin, signifies also furious, (S. *wod*), like a furious Sibyl. The reason of this application of the term, as assigned by G. Andr. is, that the Sibyl poured forth verses, under the pretended inspiration of *Odr*, the Apollo of the Goths.

It seems uncertain, whether *Frea*, the wife of Odin, and the Venus of the North, received this name from her beauty; or whether, because of her celebrity in this respect, her name came afterwards to be used adjectively; as Germ. *frey* signifies pulcher, amabilis, beautiful, lovely.

To **BALD**, *v. a.* To imbolden.

Than schame and dolour, mydlit bayth ouer ane,

*Bald*is the pepil *Archadg* ouer ilkane

To the bargane aganis thare inemyes.

Doug. Virgil, 330. 25.

This verb is formed from the *adj.*

BALDERRY, *s.* Female handed orchis, a plant, S. *Orchis maculata*, Linn. "Female handed orchis, Anglis. *Balderry*, Scotis." *Lightfoot*, p. 517.

This name is also given to the *Orchis latifolia*. The word is pron. *Bawdry*; and it has been supposed that it may have originated from the term *Bawdry*; as the plant is vulgarly believed to have an aphrodisiacal virtue, and in some counties receives a gross designation from the form of the bulbs of the root. By children in Lanarks. the root is commonly designed, *The Laird and Lady*.

BALD-STROD, s.

A skeg, a soorner, a skald,
A *bald strod* and a *bald*.

Colkaldie Sow, F. 1. v. 100.

Probably *bald*, as used by itself, is equivalent to, a bold person. Isl. *strad* denotes obscene language or conduct; G. Andr. vo. *Strad*, p. 228.

BALEEN, s. The designation given, by the Scottish whale-fishers, and by fishers in general, to the whalebone of commerce.

Quaedam [balaenae] corneas laminas in ore habeant, quae nautis nostris dicuntur, *Whales with baleen*; quod enim Angli *Whalebone* et *finis*, nostri *baleen* vocant. Sibb. Phalainologia, Praef.

It has been justly said, that *whalebone* is a very inaccurate denomination; and that in E. there is no appropriate term, equivalent to the *fanons* of the Fr.

Fr. *balenes*, "whall-bones; whall-bone bodies [boddice]; French bodies;" Cotgr. V. BALLANT BODDICE. Belg. *balyn*, whalebone, whalefins; Sewel. Both these, like Fr. *baleine*, the name of the whale, are obviously from the Lat. term. I have observed no similar designation in any of the Goth. dialects; notwithstanding the great variety of names given to the whale, according to the particular species, and the long acquaintance of the Goth. nations with whale-fishing.

BALGONE PIPPIN, a species of apple, S.

"The *Balgone pippin*, so named from the seat of Sir James Suttie in East Lothian, much resembles the golden pippin, and to all its excellencies adds the advantage of larger size." Neill's Horticult. Edin. Encycl. p. 209.

BALK and BURRAL.

"The hills and heath ground being ridged, appear to have been under cultivation at some former period, at least that partial kind of it called *balk* and *burrall*, which consisted of one ridge very much raised by the plough, and a barren space of nearly the same extent, alternately." P. Turriff, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xviii. 404.

For *Balk*, V. *Bauk*, 2. The only word that resembles *Burrall*, is Isl. *alburd-ar*, divisio agrorum inter vicinos per restim facta; Verel. q. by transposition, *burdal*; from *al* a thong, and perhaps *bur*, *byrd*, a village, a field.

BALDERDASH, s. Foolish and noisy talk, poured out with great fluency, S.

This word is also E. and derived by Dr. Johnson, from A.-S. *bald* bold, and *dash*. I mention it merely to suggest, that perhaps it is allied to Isl. *bulldur*, susurronum blateratio vel stultorum balbuties, G. Andr. p. 42.

BALEN. V. PAUIS.

BALYE, s.

"The Lord Fleming, who commanded the castle [of Dunbarton], hearing the tumult, fled to the neather *Balye*, (so they call the part by which they descend to the river) and escaped in a little boat." Spotswood, p. 252.

Probably from Fr. *bailles*, a term used by Froissart, as signifying barricadoes. *Bailles des murs*, the curtains; Dict. Trev. It seems doubtful, indeed, whether this be meant of the *Bayle*, "a space on the outside of the ditch commonly surrounded by strong palisades, and sometimes by a low embattled wall;" or the *balium*, or *bailey*. Of these there were two, the inner and outer. They were properly areas, separated from

each other "by a strong embattled wall and towered gate." The inner commonly contained the houses and barracks for the garrison, the chapel, stables and hospital." Grose's Military Antiq. i. 2, 3.

BALL, s. Bustle, disturbance, Aberd.

Isl. *baul*, *boel*, molestatio, noxa, dolor; G. Andr. p. 23.

BALL, s. A parcel, used in the sense of E. *bale*.

"Accordingly draw a bill of loading, which is of a common stile, bearing, that such a *ball* or coffer—is embarked this—day—, the which *ball* is consignable at London to Mr. —, merchant," &c. Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 95.

Fr. *balles*, "a packe, as of merchandise;" Cotgr. Teut. *bal fascis*.

BALLANDIS, s. pl. A balance for weighing.

"Ane pair of *ballandis* weyth wychtis pertaining tharto of the gryt bynd, & ane whir pair of the small bynd with the weichtis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 16.

"Item ane pair of *ballandis* of bras to wey poulder." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172.

BALLANT, s. A ballad; the general pronunciation among the vulgar throughout S.

"But they [the smugglers] stick to it, that they'll be streekit, and hae an auld wife when they're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and *ballants*, and charms, as they ca' them, rather than they'll hae a minister to come and pray wi' them—that's an auld threep o' theirs." Guy Mannering, iii. 110. V. FERN-SEED.

"An' it were about Robin Hood, or some o' David Lindsay's *ballants*, ane wad ken better what to say to it." Monastery, i. 150.

BALLANT-BODDICE, s. Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in S. Fr. *balenes*, "whalebone bodies, French bodies."—Cotgr. The term is still used by old people, S. B.

BALLAT, BALLIES. *Ruby Ballat*, a species of ruby.

"Item ane blak hatt with ane hingar gontenand ane greit *ruby ballat* with thre perlis, price XL crownis of wecht." Coll. of Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25. In MS. it might be read *balac*.

Balliesis occurs in the same sense.

"Tuelf roses of diamantis and tuelf *ruby balliesis* sett in gold anamalit with quheit blew and blak." Ibid. p. 267.

The same with *Balus*. Cotgr. defines *rubis balay*, "a rubie ballais; a kind of pale, or peach-coloured, rubie." L. B. *balasc-us*, carbunculus. *Lapis balagius*, defined by Albertus Magnus, Gemma coloris rubei, lucida valde et substantiae transparentis. He adds, Dicitur esse femina carbunculi; Du Cange.

BALL-CLAY, PELL-CLAY, s. Very adhesive clay, S. O.

"If steril and adhesive, it is sometimes termed strong as *ball-clay*." Agr. Surv. Ayr. p. 4. V. PELL CLAY.

BALLY-COG, s. A milk-pail, Banffs. synon. *Leglin*.

Dan. *balie* denotes a tub; Sw.-G. *balja*, cups, obbe;

Low Sax. and Fris. *ballje*, id. Belg. *baalie*, "a tub, a bucket;" Sewel. The addition of *cog* must be modern.

BALLINGAR, BALLINGERE, s. A kind of ship.

A *ballingar* off England, that was thar,
Past out off Tay, and com to Whitbe far,
To London send, and tauld off all this cace,
Till hyng Morton wowyt had Wallace.
Wallace, ix. 1854.

In MS. however, *Whytte* occurs for *Whitby*.

Now is it bot ane frith in the sey flude;
Ane rade vnsikkir for schip and *ballingere*.

Doug. *Virgil*, 39. 22.

In an old MS. belonging to the Herald's Office, quoted by Du Cange, it is said; L'Amiral doit avoir l'administration de tous vaisseaux appartenans à la guerre, comme Barges, Galées, Horquées, *Ballingers*, et autres. Walsingham mentions them under the same name; and Froissart, who writes *ballangers*, vol. iii. c. 41.

BALLION, s. 1. A knapsack, Selkirks.

2. A tinker's box, in which his utensils are carried; or any box that may be carried on one's back; *ibid.* V. **BALLOWNIS.**

BALLION, s. The designation given to a reaper, who is not attached to any particular band or ridge, but who acts as a supernumerary; adjoining himself to those on one ridge who have fallen behind the reapers on another, and, after these have made up their lee-way, joining those who are next deficient in progress. The term is common in Linlithg.

BALLOCH, BELLOCH, s. A narrow pass, Stirlings.

"The access to the muir is by narrow passes called *ballochs*." P. Gargunnoch, Stat. Acc. xviii. 94.

"The road I came leads from Glen Pheagen, by a *belloch*, or deep opening through the mountains, into the head of Glen Fruive." Blackw. Mag. March 1819, p. 663.

Gael. *bealach*, id.

BALLOP, s. The old name for the flap in the forepart of the breeches, which is buttoned up, S. In E. formerly called the *cod-piece*.

Hence it seems allied to Lancash. *ballocks*, testicula.

BALLOWNIS, s. pl.

"Maisterfull strubling & streiking the saidis, &c. with *ballownis* under sylence of nycht." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Fr. *ballon* signifies a fardel, or small pack; L. B. *ballon-us*, id.

BALOW. 1. A lullaby, S.

"The editor of Select Scottish Ballads pretends, that in a quarto manuscript in his possession—there are two *balowes*, as they are there stiled, the first, *The balow, Allan*, the second, *Palmer's Balow*; this last, he says, is that commonly called Lady Bothwell's Lament." Ritson's Essay on S. Song, p. cix. N.

"Well is that soul which God in mercie exerciseth daylie with one crosse or other, not suffering it to be

rocked and lulled with Sathan's *balowes* in the cradle of securitie." Z. Boyd's L. Battell, p. 308.

2. A term used by a nurse, when lulling her child.

Balow, my babe, ly stil and sleipe!
It grieves me sair to see thee weipe.

L. A. Bothwell's Lament.

It is supposed to be part of an old Fr. lullaby, *Bas, le loup*; or as the S. term is sometimes pronounced, *balilow*, q. *bas, là le loup*; "lie still, there is the wolf," or "the wolf is coming."

I find this written somewhat differently, as the name of an old S. tune. "Followis ane sang of the birth of Christ, with the tune of *Baw lu la law*." Godly Ballates, quoted by Ritson at sup. p. lvi.

To BALTER, v. a. To dance.

—His cousing Copyn Cull—
Led the dance and began;
Play us *Joly lemmene*;
Sum trottit *Tras and Trenass*;
Sum *balterit The Bass*.

Colkeldbie Sow, F. i. v. 302.

Corr. perhaps from O. Fr. *baladeur*, or L. B. *balator*, a dancer.

BAM, s. A sham, a quiz, S.

—"The laird, whose humble efforts at jocularly were chiefly confined to what was then called *bites* and *bams*, since denominated *hoaxes* and *quizzes*, had the fairest possible subject of wit in the unsuspecting Dominie." Guy Mannering, i. 41.

This is a cant term. "*Bam*. A jocular imposition, the same as a humbug." Grose's Class. Dict.

• **BAMLING, adj.** A *bamling* chield, an awkwardly-made, clumsy fellow, Roxb.

BAMULLO, BOMULLO, BOMULLOCH. To make one *lauch Bamullo*, to make one change one's mirth into sorrow; to make one cry.

I'll gar you *lauch, sing, or dance, Bamullo*, (for all the modes of expression are used), is a threatening used by parents or nurses, when their children are troublesome or unseasonably gay, especially when they cannot be lulled to sleep; Ang. Perth. It is pron. as with an *a* in Ang., with an *o* Perth.

It is said to be comp. of two Celtic words. C. B. *bu* is terror, or that which causes it. The children in France, if we may believe Bullet's information, cry *bou*, when they wish to affright their comrades; the very sound used in S. with a similar design, pron. *bu*, like Gr. *v*. Ir. and Gael. *mala, mullach*, primarily an eye-brow, is used to denote knotted or gloomy brows. Hence *bo-mullach* is equivalent to "the grisly ghost, the spectre with the dark eye-brows." To make one "sing or dance *bo-mullo*," is thus to introduce the frightful ghost as his minstrel. It is said that the *Mallocks*, a branch of the clan Macgregor, had their name from their appearance, as expressed by the word explained above. The highlanders, indeed, according to my information, call any man *Malloch*, who has gloomy brows.

The ghost referred to above, according to the account communicated from Scotland to Mr. Aubrey, was of the female gender.

"But whether this man saw any more than *Brownie* and *Meg Mullach*, I am not very sure.—*Meg Mullach*, [*r. Mullach*] and *Brownie*,—are two ghosts, which (as it is constantly reported), of old haunted a family in

Strathspey of the name of *Grant*. They appeared at first [i. the first] in the likeness of a young lass; the second of a young lad." *Miscellanies*, p. 212.

- * To BAN, BANN, *v. n.* 1. Often applied in S., although improperly, to those irreverent exclamations which many use in conversation, as distinguished from cursing.

Ne'er curse nor bann, I you implore,
In neither fun nor passion.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 75.

2. Used to denote that kind of imprecation in which the name of God is not introduced, S.

Foul fa' the coof! that I should ban;
We sudna ban in vain.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 124.

3. Even where there is no direct imprecation, applied to that unhallowed mode of negation, used by many, in which the devil's name, or some equivalent term, is introduced as giving greater force to the language, S.

"We ar Paul's bishopsis, Sir, Christ's bishopsis; ha'd us as we are." "The d—l hail ails you," replied James, "but that ye would all be alike; ye cannot abide only to be abone you." "Sir," said the minister, "do not ban." *M'Crie's Life of Knox*, ii. 299.

BANCHIS, *s. pl.*

Bot quhen my billis and my banchis was all selit,
I wald na langer beir on brydlil, bot braid up my heid.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 57.

This term seems to mean deeds of settlement, or money deeds; as we now speak of *bank-notes*, from Ital. *banco* a bank. We learn from *Ihre*, that Su.-G. *bankekop* signifies the buying or selling of patrimonial goods between husband and wife. Instead of *banchis*, in edit. 1508 it is *bauchles*, which is still more unintelligible.

BANCKE. To beate a bancke, apparently to beat what in S. is called a *ruff*, or roll.

"The drummer-major, accompanied with the rest of the drummers of the regiment, being commanded, beate a bancke in head of the regiment." *Monro's Exped.* P. 2, p. 33.

Su.-G. *bank-a* pulsare, a frequentative from *ban-a*, id.

BANCOURIS, *s. pl.*

Braid burdis and benkis, ourheld with *bancouris* of gold,
Cled our with grene clathis.

Houlate, iii. 3. MS.

This seems to signify covers of gold. It may be a corr. of Teut. *banckwer*, tapestry; also, the covering of a stool or bench, subellii stragulum, Kilian. Fr. *banquer*, "a bench-cloth, or a carpet for a forme or bench;" *Cotgr.*

BAND, *s.* Bond, obligation; S.

Thare may na bami be maid sa ferm,
Than thai can make thare will thare term.

Wyntown, ix. 25. 77.

To mak band, to come under obligation, to swear allegiance.

This gud squier with Wallace bound to ryd,
And Robert Boid quhillk weld no langar bide
thrillage of segis of Ingland,
To that faiss King he had neur maid band.

Wallace, iii. 54. MS.

—"He that makis band, or is sworn man to ony uther man, bot allanerlie to the king, sall be punisht to the deith." *Auld Lawis, Balfour's Pract.* p. 683.

BANDER, *s.* A person engaged to one or more in a bond or covenant.

Montrose, and so many of the *banders* as happened to be at home at that time, were cited to appear." *Guthry's Mem.* p. 90.

BAND of a hill, the top or summit of a ridge.

Himself ascendis the hie band of the hill,
By wentis strate, and passage scharp and wil.

Doug. Virgil, 382. 4.

Jugum, Virg.

in, *summitas*. Cluverius says; *Excelsarum rerum summitates dicimus pinnen*, et singulari numero *pin*. Germ. *Antiq. Lib.* i. p. 197. This word seems to be of Celtic origin; as consonant to *pen*, Gael. *ben*. From *pen* Wachter thinks that the Latins formed *peninus*, *penninus*, and *apenninus*; whence the *Apennine mountains*. V. Wachter, vo. *Pfin*.

"Weel, weel," quo' Robin, "keep the band of the hill a' the way." *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 1823, p. 317.

C. B. *bant* a height, from *ban*, high, lofty, or *ban* prominence. Gael. *beann*, a mountain.

BAND, *s.*

"Ilk soldier was furnished with twa sarks, coat, broeks, hose, and bonnet, *bands* and shoone, a sword and musket," &c. *Spalding*, ii. 150.

This might seem to denote neckcloths in general, a sense in which the E. word was used, although now restricted in its application to an official appendage of the neckcloth. It has, however, been suggested to me, that it may denote those *bands* or straps of leather, which soldiers used formerly to wear above their garters. This is undoubtedly confirmed by the phrase, "houiss [hose?] and *bautis*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 15.

BAND, *s.* A hinge; as, the *bands* of a door; its hinges, S; a restricted sense of the Gothic term *band*, ligamen.

BAND, *s.* The rope or tie by which black cattle are fastened to the stake, S.

To BAND (TAKE), To unite; a phrase borrowed from architecture.

"Lord, make them corner-stones in Jerusalem, and give them grace, in their youth, to take band with the fair chief Corner-stone." *Ruth. Lett.* P. iii. ep. 20.

BANDKYN, *s.* A very precious kind of cloth, the warp of which is thread of gold, and the woof silk, adorned with raised figures.

For the banket mony rich clath of pall

Was spreid, and mony a *bandkyn* wonderly wrocht.

Doug. Virgil, 33. 15.

Rudd. supposes, that "this should be *bandkyn* or *baudekin*, a kind of fine or glittering silk, which is mentioned, *Stat. Henr. VIII.*" But *handequin-us* occurs in L. B. as well as *baldakin-us*. Dedit huic ecclesiae duos pannos de *Bandequino* optimos; *Nov. Gall. Christ. ap. Du Cange*. The term *baldakin-us*, or *baldekin-us*, occurs very frequently. Dominus Rex veste deaurata facta de pretiosissimo *Baldekin*—sedens. *Matt. Paris. A.* 1247. According to *Du Cange*, it is so called, because it was brought from *Baldac*; quod *Baldaico*, seu *Babylone* in Perside, in occidentales Provincias deferretur. V. *BAWDEKYN*.

BANDLESS, *adj.* Altogether abandoned to wickedness, pron. *ban'less*, Clydes. q. without bands or bonds.

BANDLESSLIE, *adv.* Regardless, *ibid.*

BANDLESSNESS, *s.* The state of abandonment to wickedness, *ibid.*

BANDOUNE, **BANDOWN**, *s.* Command, orders.

Alangst the land of Ross he roars,
And all obey'd at his *bandoun*,
Evin frae the North to Suthren shoars.
Battle of Harlaw, st. 7. *Evergreen*, l. 81.

Till Noram Kirk he come with outyn mar,
The Couell than of Scotland meit hym thar.
Full suttaily he chargit thaim in *bandoun*,
As thar our lord, till hald of hym the toun.

Wallace, i. 68. MS.

In *bandoun* may signify, authoritatively, as if he had actually been their sovereign. It is used in the same sense O. E. V. BARRAT.

The phrase seems strictly to denote the orders issued from under a victorious standard; from Germ. *band*, vexillum. Paul. Diaconus, speaking of a standard, says, quod *bandum* appellat; De Gest. Longobard. c. 20. V. ABANDON.

BANDOUNLY, *adv.* Firmly, courageously.

The Sotheron saw how that so *bandounly*,
Wallace abaid ner hand thair chewalry.

Wallace, v. 881. MS.

Wallace, scho said, yhe war cleypt my luff,
Mor *bandounly* I maid me for to pruff,
Traistand tharfor your rancour for to slak;
Me think ye suld do sum thing for my saik.

Ibid. viii. 1399. MS.

BANDSMAN, *s.* A binder of sheaves in harvest, Galloway; synon. *Bandster*.

"A good deal of dexterity is requisite to perform this part of the work well, and as the *bandsmen* are often taken indiscriminately from the common labourers, it is for the most part done in a manner so slovenly, as in bad harvests, to occasion much loss and trouble, which might otherwise be prevented." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 129.

BAND-STANE, *s.* A stone that goes through on both sides of a wall; thus denominated, because it *binds* the rest together, S.

"Thre dossand of *bandstanes* & thre laid of pendis," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, v. 16.

"I am amaist persuaded its the ghaist of a stane-mason—see siccan *band-stanes* as he's laid!" Tales of my Landlord, i. 79.

BANDSTER, **BANSTER**, *s.* One who binds sheaves after the reapers on the harvest field, S. A.-S. Germ. *band*, vinculum.

At har'at at the shearing nae younkens are jearing,
The *bansters* are runkled, lyart, and grey.

Ritson's S. Songs, li. 3.

BAND-STRING, *s.* 1. A string going across the breast for tying in an ornamental way, S.

"He saw a weel-fa'ored suld gentleman standing by his bedside, in the moonlight, in a queer-fashioned dress, wi' mony a button and a *band-string* about it," Antiquary, i. 202.

2. The designation given to a species of confection, of a long shape, S.

BANDWIN, **BANWIN**, *s.* As many reapers as may be served by one bandster; formerly eight, now, in Lothian at least, generally six.

"The harvest strength is distributed into bands, consisting each of six reapers, provincially called *shearers*, with a binder, or *bandster*, which squad is provincially termed a *ban-win*." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 226.

Perhaps from A.-S. *band*, vinculum, and *win*, labor. I have, however, heard it derived from *band*, the denomination given to all the reapers on a field, and *win*, to dry by exposing to the air.

It is otherwise expl. in Dumfr. "A field of shearers in a *bandwin*" is a phrase which includes several parties of reapers, each party having a *bandster* attached to it. They begin by cutting an angle off the field, which leaves the ridges of different lengths. Then one party begins by itself with the two shortest ridges, the second with the two next, and so on in proportion to the number of parties. When those of the first division have cut down their *land*, they return to take up what is called a *new land*; and in this manner all the parties keep at separate distances from each other, till the field be finished. This mode is preferred by some, as producing more equal exertion, and a greater quantity of work in the same time.

BANDWIN RIG. A ridge so broad that it may contain a *band* of reapers called a *win*. Berw. *

"On dry turnip soils, either upon laying down to grass, or when ploughed from ley for oats, the ridges are commonly 30 feet broad, called *bandwin* ridges, and quite flat." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 132, 133.

BANDY, *s.* The stickleback, Aberd.; abbrev. perhaps from another name of this fish, **BAN-STICKLE**, q. v.

BANE, *s.* Bone, S.

That pestilens gert mony *banys*
In kyrk-yardis be laid at anys.

Wentown, ix. 22. 63.

* "It is ill to take out of the flesh that is bred in the *bane*," Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 20.

A.-S. *ban*, Alem. *bein*, Belg. *been*.

"It does na cum fra the *bane*," a proverbial phrase applied to a confession that does not seem sincere. It is probably borrowed from meat, that is not sufficiently roasted or boiled, which does not easily separate from the bone.

A' FRAE THE BANE. V. BEIN, *s.* Bone.

BANE, *adj.* Of or belonging to bone, S.; as, a *bane caimb*, a comb made of bone, as distinguished from one made of horn.

"Item, a *bane* coffre, & in it a grete corn of with four precious stanis, and a chenye of gold." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 12.

BANE-DRY, *adj.* Thoroughly dry, Clydes.; q. as dry as bones exposed to sun and wind. It seems to include the idea of the feeling of hardness that clothes have when thoroughly dried.

BANE-DYKE, *s.* A beast is said to be *gane* to

the *bane-dyke*, when reduced to skin and bone, Clydes.

Perhaps a good for nothing but to travel to the *dyke* where the *bones* of dead horses lie.

BANE-GREASE, s. The oily substance produced from *bones*, which are bruised and stewed on a slow fire, S.

BANE-IDLE, adj. Totally unoccupied, Lanarks.

Can there be an allusion to one who has got nothing before him at a meal but a *bone* that he has already picked bare?

BANE. KING OF BANE.

"Quhair they desyir thy Grace to put at thy temporall lords and liegis, becaus thay despyse thair vicious lyif, quhat ells intand thei but onlie thy deithe, as thou mayest easilie persave, suppois thay coulour thair fals intent and mynd, with the perseute of Heresie? For quhen thy Barounis ar put down, quhat art thou bot the *King of Bane*, and thane of necessitie man be guidit be thame, and than no dout, quhair a blind man is guyde, mon be a fall in the myre." Seytoun's Lett. to Ja. V. Knox's Hist. p. 19. This is the word in both MSS: In Lond. edit. p. 20, it is "What art thou but the King of *Land*, and not of men," &c..

If the latter be meant as a translation of the phrase, it is erroneous. Its proper sense has indeed been misunderstood, even so early as the time of Sir David Lyndsay. For, when exhorting James V. to attend to the interest of his subjects, and to secure the love of his barons, he thus expresses himself.

Lat justice mixit with mercie thame amend.
Haue thou thair hertis, thow hes aneuch to spend:
And be the contrair, thow art bot *king of bone*,
Fra time thy heiris hertis bin from the gone.

Warkie, 1502, p. 197.

i.e. "The hearts of thy lords," or "nobles." The meaning of the phrase appears from what the learned Mr. Strutt has said, when speaking of the *King of Christmas*, *Lord of Misrule*, &c.

"The dignified persons above-mentioned were, I presume, upon an equal footing with the *KING of the BEAN*, whose reign commenced on the Vigil of the Epiphany, or upon the day itself. We read that some time back 'it was a common Christmas gambol in both our universities, and continued at the commencement of the last century, to be usual in other places, to give the name of king or queen to that person whose extraordinary good luck it was to hit upon that part of a divided cake, which was honoured above the others by having a *bean* in it.' Bourne's Antiq. Vulg. chap. xvii. I will not pretend to say in ancient times, for the title is by no means of recent date, that the election of this monarch depended entirely upon the decision of fortune; the words of an old kalendar belonging to the Romish church seem to favour a contrary opinion; they are to this effect: On the fifth of January, the vigil of the Epiphany, the *Kings of the Bean* are created (*Reges Fabis creantur*); and on the sixth the feast of the kings shall be held, and also of the queen; and let the banqueting be continued for many days. At court, in the eighth year of Edward the Third, this majestic title was conferred upon one of the king's minstrels, as we find by an entry in a computus so dated, which states that sixty shillings were given by the king, upon the day of the Epiphany, to Regan the trumpeter and his associates, the court minstrels, in the name of the *King of the Bean*, in nomine Regis de Fabâ." Sports and Pastimes, p. 255,

Moresin, however, gives another reason for the denomination. As this election referred to the three

wise men, or kings of the East, as the Church of Rome has considered them; the person elected, he says, "was called *King of the Bean*, having his name from the lot;" Deprav. Relig. p. 143. Brand seems to adopt this idea; referring also, in confirmation of it to the observation made in the ancient kalendar already quoted; *Reges Fabis creantur*. This, however, he renders differently; "Kings are created by Beans," as if beans had been used as lots on this occasion. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. Observ. on ch. 17.

Sometimes a denarius, or silver penny, was baked in the twelfth-cake, instead of a bean. The consequence of finding it was the same.

A similar custom prevails in the South of S. We find an allusion to it in the following lines:

To spae thair fortune, 'mang the deugh
The *luckie fardin's* put in:
The scones ilk ane eats fast enough,
Like onie hungrie glutton.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 28.

"This is a favourite custom. A small lump of dough, from which the [New-year] cakes have been taken, is reserved; and in it a small coin, usually a farthing, is put. The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small round scones, which, when fired, are handed round the company. Not a moment must be lost in eating them; it being of vast importance to get the scone with the hidden treasure, as it is believed, that happy person shall first taste the sweets of matrimonial felicity." Ibid. N.

The *bean* seems to have been used merely as a species of lot. Whence this use of it was borrowed by the western nations of Europe, it is impossible to say. I can find no proof that it was one of the *sortes* employed by the Romans. The Greeks, however, anciently gave their ballots by means of the *bean*. The *κβασι*, or beans, 'were of two sorts, white and black; the white were whole, and were made use of to absolve; the black were bored through, and were the instruments of condemnation.' Potter's Antiq. i. 119.

It was customary with the Romans, in their *Saturnalia*, as Alexander ab Alexandro has observed, "to divide kingdoms among persons who were equal in rank, who, during the rest of the day, acted as sovereigns, assuming the purple of the magistrate." Gen. Dies, lib. ii. c. 22. It is not improbable, that, on the empire becoming Christian, those who endeavoured to make proselytes to the new religion by carnal policy, substituted the allusion to "the kings of the east" as an excuse for retaining the sovereign of the *Saturnalia*.

In addition to what is said as to the *farthing* baked in the new-year cakes, it may be observed, that the custom of putting a ring into the bride's cake at a wedding, still common in S., may have been borrowed from the Twelfth-cake.

Grose mentions another custom, A. Bor. in which the *bean* is used in a similar manner, and which, notwithstanding the variation as to circumstances, may be viewed as having the same origin. "*Scadding of Peas*. A custom in the North of boiling the common grey peas in the shells, and eating them with butter and salt. A *bean*, shell and all, is put into one of the peapods; whosoever gets this *bean* is to be first married." Gl.

BANE, adj. Ready, prepared. .

—Thidder returning agane
To seek your auld morder mak yon *bane*.
Doug. Virgil, 70. l. 82.

"Perhaps for *boun*, metri gratia;" Rudd. Teut. *bane*, however, signifies via aperta, and *banen den wech*, viam planam reddere, Su.-G. *ban-a*, viam munire. As this is the version of

—Antiquam exquisitè matrem,
mak you *bane* may be equivalent to search out the

direct way. Or we may trace it perhaps still more directly to Isl. *beinn*, rectus, straight, from *bein-a* expedire, negotium promovere, *beina ferd eins*, iter ejus adjuvare, dirigere.

BANE-FYER, *s.* Bonfire, S.

"Our sovereign Lord—gives power to all schireffes—to searche and seeke the persones, passing in pilgrimage to any Kirkes, Chapelles, Welles, Croces, or sik uther monuments of idolatrie; as alswe the superstitious obseruers of the festival dayes of the Sanctes, sumtimes named their Patrones, quhair there is na publicke Faieres and Mercattes, setteris out of *Bane-fyers*, singers of Carrales, within and about kirkes, and of sik vthers superstitious and Papistical rites." Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 104. Murray. V. BAIL, BAYLE-FYRE.

Under BAYLE-FIRE, it has been said that, from this word, "by a change of the letters of the same organs, our *banefire*, and *E. bonfire*," may have been formed. Somner, however, I find, after explaining A.-S. *bael*, *bael-fyr*, "a great fire wherein dead bodies were burned," adds, "a *honefire*, so called from burning the dead's bones in it."

BANE-PRICKLE, *s.* The stickle-back, Clydes. V. BANSTICKLE.

BANNEOURE, BANEOUR, *s.* A standard-bearer.

Than but mar bad the nobill King
Hynt fra his *banecour* his baner.

Barbour, vii. 588, MS.

He had the *Banneoure* be a sid
Set his bannere, and wyth it bid.

Wyntoun, ix. 27. 365.

BANERER, *s.* A standard-bearer; more properly, one who exhibits his particular standard in the field.

Go tite, *Volusus*, to the *banereris*,
Of the Volcanis, and thame that standartis beris.

Doug. Virgil, 379. 47.

As *manipulis* is the only word in the original, it seems uncertain whether Bp. Douglas means to distinguish *banereris* from those who *standartis beris*; or uses the last expression merely as a pleonasm. Certain it is, that the term properly denotes a person of such dignity, that he had a right to appear in the field with his followers, fighting under his own standard. *Bander-heer*, *baner-heer*, baro, dynasta, satrapes: bandophorus, i.e. dominus bandae sive praecipui signi; Kilian. Thus, it does not merely signify "the lord of a standard," but "of a principal standard." Wachter observes that, according to some writers, *banner-herr* signifies a chieftain who carries the badge of a duke or leader; and, according to others, a baron invested with a military standard within his own territory. Ihre quotes the following passage, as illustrating this term, from Chron. Rhythm. p. 157.

*Aen hadd the Tyske maange fier
Af Hertuga, Grefwa och Banerherra.
Germani vero adhuc plura habuere
Ducum, Comitum et Vexilliferorum.*

He observes, that here he is called a *Banerherre*, who, like kings and dukes, had his own standard.

The name *Banneret*, S. corr. *Banrente*, marks a distinction, as to dignity, in the person to whom it was given. As *baner-heer*, *baner*, simply denotes the master of a standard; the term *banneret*, being a diminutive, and implying inferiority, intimates that he on whom it was conferred, although he appeared under his own standard, had one inferior to the other. The *Banneret* was always created on the field, the royal standard being displayed. V. Spelman, vo. *Banerettus*.

According to the E. laws, a baron was superior to a banneret. For he was scarcely accounted a baron, says Spelman, who had not more than thirteen feudal soldiers under him. But only ten were required of a banneret. In Scotland, however, the *banrente* was more honourable than the baron. For the barons were only represented in Parliament by commissioners; but the *banrentes* were warned by the king's special precept to give personal attendance, in the same manner as the temporal lords and dignitaries of the church. V. *BANRENTE*. Skene mentions another proof of this superiority. The *Banrentes* had "power or privilege granted to them be the King, to rayse and lift vp ane Baner, with ane companie of men of weir, either horsemen, or fute-men, quhilk is nocht lesum to ony Earle or Barroune, without the Kingis speciall licence, asked and obtained to that effect." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Banrentes*.

The reason of the difference, as to the degree of dignity attached to the rank of *Banneret* in the two kingdoms, may have been, that a greater number of knights of this description had been created by the kings of England, than by those of Scotland. This might perhaps be accounted for, from their greater intercourse with the continent, where the spirit of chivalry so much prevailed in all its forms.

It must be observed, however, that Grose gives a different account of the number of vassals requisite to give a title to the rank of banneret. He quotes father Daniel as mentioning two regulations respecting this. According to the one, it was necessary to bring into the field, "twenty-five men at arms, each attended by two horsemen, in all amounting to seventy-five men;" according to the other, "at least fifty men at arms accompanied as before, making together one hundred and fifty men." Milit. Hist. i. 180.

BANERMAN, *s.* Standard-bearer.

His *Banerman* Wallace slew in that place,
And sone to ground the baner doun he race.

Wallace, x. 669. MS.

"At last quhen he was cumyng to Spay, & fand his ennimes of greter power than he mycht resist, he espyit his *baner man* for feir of ennimes trimbland, & not passand so pertlie forwart as he desyrit. Incontinent he pullit the baner fra him, & gaff it to Schir Alexander Carron, quhilk gat mony riche landis for the samyn office. Bot his name was turnit efter to Skrymgeour." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 11. Signifero expavente; Boeth.

This term, entirely different from *banerer*, seems properly to denote one who bears the standard of another. Su.-G. *banersman*, vexillifer. *Sancte Olof war banersman*; Saint Olave was standard-bearer. Hist. S. Ol. p. 78. Ihre, vo. *Baner*.

BANES-BRAKIN, *s.* A bloody quarrel, the breaking of bones, S.

That I hae at *banes-brakin* been
My skin can sha' the marks;
I dinna tell you idle tales,
See to my bloody sarks.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 28.

BANFF. This good town, for what reason I cannot divine, seems to have been viewed rather in a contemptible light. Hence a variety of proverbs have originated.

"Gae to *Banff*, and buy bend-leather;
"Gang to *Banff*, and bittle," or bee
"Gang to *Banff*, and bind bickers," Loth. All these suggest the idea of useless travel, or idle labour.

To BANG, *v. n.* To change place with impetuosity; as to *bang up*, to start from one's seat or bed: *He bang'd to the door*, he went hastily to the door.

Dogs barked, and the lads frae hand
Bang'd to their breeks like drift

Be break of day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 270.

—Blythly wald I *bang* out o'er the brae,
And stend o'er burns as light as ony rae.

Ibid. ii. 398.

Ajax *bang'd* up, whase targe was shught
In seven fald o' hie.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

The verb *bang*, in E. signifies to beat; Isl. *bang-a* id. Dr. Johnson, however, who is often very unhappy in his etymons, derives it from Belg. *veengelen*, which is only a derivative, corr. in its form. Isl. *bang-a* is itself derived from *ban-a*, pulsare, percutere; whence also Su.-G. *banka*, id. and *baengel*, a staff, a cudgel.

The verb, as here used, is more immediately allied to Su.-G. *baang*, tumult, violence, which Ibre indeed traces to Isl. *bang-a*, percutere. For a tumult suggests the idea, both of violence, and of rapidity in operation.

To BANG out, *v. a.* To draw out hastily, S.

Then I'll *bang out* my beggar dish,
And stap it fou of meal.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 143.

To BANG, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to overcome, to overpower, Loth. Roxb. Dumfr. This seems merely an oblique sense of the E. *v.* as signifying to beat, to maul.

2. To surpass, in whatever way; as, "It *bangs* a' prent," i.e. it goes beyond every thing; in allusion to what has been printed, although used figuratively, Roxb.

O' a' the lasses o' the thrang
Nane was sae trig as Nelly;
E'en ony rose her cheeks did *bang*,
Her leuks were like a lily.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 119.

"The Lord—keep me from sic peril again; for this *bangs* a' I e'er met wi', frae the taws of that gloomin' auld thief Buchanan, to the last gliff I got wi' the villain Bothwell, whan he drave to be in at my very secret chamber." St. Johnstoun, iii. 146.

To BANG off or off, *v. a.* 1. To let off with violence, to let fly, S.

"Twa unlucky red-coats—just got a glisk o' his honour as he gaed into the wood, and *banged off* a gun at him." Waverley, iii. 238.

2. To throw with violence, Aberd.

BANG, *s.* 1. An action expressive of haste; as, *He came with a bang*, S. In a *bang*, suddenly; in a huff, Aberd.

He grants to tak me, gin I wad work for't;
Gin sae I did, that I sud gang along,
And syne be married with him in a *bang*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 69, 70.

2. A great number, a crowd, S.

Of customers she had a *bang*;
For lairds and souters a' did gang,
To drink bedeen.

Ross's Poems, i. 216.

My boding t
A *bang* of fears into my breast has

Ibid. ii. 15.

BANG, *adj.* 1. Vehement, violent; as, "a *bang* fire;" a strong fire, one that burns fiercely; Roxb.

Isl. *bang-aet*, belluino more insultare.

2. Agile, and at the same time powerful; as "a *bang* chield;" *ibid.*

To BANG, *v. n.* A term used in salmon-fishing, as signifying that the fishers push off with their boats at random, without having seen any fish in the channel; Aberd.

"Being asked, whether when they are deprived of sight, and can only fish by *banging*, they do not catch fewer fish than when they have sight? depones, that they do so, and that if they wanted sights, they would want their best friend." State, Leslie of Powis, 1805, p. 102. V. SHOT, *s.*

BANGEISTER, BANGSTER, BANGISTER, *s.*—

1. A violent and disorderly person, who regards no law but his own will.

For gif this sait of justice sall not stand,
Then everie wicked man, at his awin hand,
Sall him revenge as he sall think it best.
Ilk *bangeister*, and limmer, of this land
With frie brydil sall [quham thei pleis molest.]

Mailland Poems, p. 337.

Adieu! fair Eekdale up and down,
Where my puir friends do dwell;
The *bangisters* will ding them down,
And will them sair compell.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 223.

I hesitate if this should be viewed as a different sense; although the term is explained by the editor, "the prevailing party."

2. A victor, Ettr. For.

3. A braggart, a bully, S.

But we have e'en seen shargars gather strength,
That seven years have sitten in the flet,
And yet have *bangsters* on their boidom set.

Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

4. A loose woman, Clydes.

This word might seem analogous to Su.-G. *baang-styrrig*, contumacious, from *bang* tumultus, and *styrrig*, ferox. But it is formed, I suspect, rather by the termination *ster*, *q. v.* From the more primitive *v.* Isl. *ban-a*, to strike, also to kill, some nouns have been formed, which are allied in signification; as *banastryd*, agon, wrestling, playing for a prize, *banamadr*, percursor, auctor caedis, a striker, one who commits slaughter.

To BANGISTER-SWIPE, *v. n.* To cozen, to deceive by artful means, Roxb.

From *Bangeister*, *q. v.* and A.-S. *swipe*, Teut. *sweepe*, flagellum, scutica; *q.* by a sudden stroke as of a whip. From the meaning of the first term, however, the word seems originally to have included the idea of violence, as well as that of rapidity of motion.

BANGIE, *adj.* Huffish, pettish, irritable, Aberd.

BANG-RAPE, *s.* A rope with a noose, used by thieves in carrying off corn or hay, Clydes. Ayrs.

From *bang* as denoting violence and expedition.

BANGSOME, adj. Quarrelsome, Aberd.

Some red their hair, some main'd their banes,
Some bann'd the bangsome billies.

Christmas Ba'ing, Edit. 1806.

In edit. 1809, it is *bensome*, and in Gl. *binsome*.
But *bangsome* seems the proper term.

BANG-THE-BEGGAR, s. 1. A strong staff, a powerful *kent*, or *rung*, Roxb.

The use of this term suggests the v. *bang-a*, to beat, as the origin of Teut. *benghel*, *bengel*, Su.-G. *baengel*, fustia, a strong staff or stick, as being the instrument used for beating.

2. Humorously transferred to a constable, Dumfr.

This designation is given to a beadle in Derbyshire; Grose.

BANGSTRIE, s. Strength of hand, violence to another in his person or property.

—"Persones wrangouslie intrusing themselves in the rowneis and possessiones of utheris, be *bangstrie* and force, being altogidder unresponsal themselves, maintainis their possession thereof." Acts Ja. VI. 1504, c. 217. Ed. Murray.

This term is evidently derived from *bangster*.

BANGNUE, s. Bustle about something trivial, much ado about nothing, Selkirks. Roxb.

This is written as nearly as possible according to the pronunciation, *ue* having the sound of *u purum*. There seems to be every reason to view it as of Fr. origin.

nerally makes more bustle than progress; or as a Scots peasant would emphatically express it, "There is more whistling than red land."

BANGREL, s. An ill-natured, ungovernable woman, Ettr. For.

Formed like *Gangrel*, *Hangrel*, &c. from the v. to *Bang*, as denoting violence.

BANYEL, s. A slovenly idle fellow, Roxb.

Teut. *benghel*, rusticus; et homo stupidus. Su.-G. *baengel*, hominem stupidum designat.

BANYEL, s. A bundle; used in a contemptuous way, Upp. Clydes.; TULLYAT, synon.

C. B. *banau*, bound together, compacted; or Isl. *bunga*, protuberantia; q. what swells out.

BANIS. MANTILLIS OF BANIS.

"That James Dury sall restore—an hundred bug skinnis—thre *mantillis* of banis, price ix lb. thre cuschingis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 199.

L. B. *banoa*, vestis species, A. 1367; Du Cange. This seems to have been a kind of mantle.

BANKER, s. A bench-cloth or carpet.

"Bankers of verdure the dozen peeces—xl. s." Rates, A. 1611.

This seems to be the same with *BANKURE*, q. v. *Verdure* seems to signify flowered. Fr. *ouvrage de verdure*, "flourisht work." Cotgr.

BANKER, s. One who buys corn sold by auction, Ettr. For.**BANKING-CROP, s.** The corn bought or sold by auction, Niths.

Fr. *banquier* is synon. with *banmal* and *banntier*, signifying what is common, what every one may use, as paying for it. V. Cotgr.

BANKERS, s. pl.

The King to souper is set, served in hall,
Under a sillor of silke, dayntly dight;
With al worshipp, and wele, mewith the walle;
Briddes branden, and brad, in *bankers* bright.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. li. 1.

This, I apprehend, should be *on bankers*. It is most probably the same word with *Bancouris*, q. v. V. also *BRIDDES*.

BANKROUT, s. A bankrupt.

"In Latine, *Cedere bonis*, quihilk is most commonly vsed amongst merchandes, to make *Bank-rout*, *Bankrupt*, or *Bankrumpue*; because the doer thereof, as it were, breakis his bank, stall or seate, quhair he vsed his traffique of before." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Dy-our*, *Dyvour*.

Fr. *banquerout*, Ital. *banconotto*, Teut. *bankrote*, id. This word was borrowed from the Italians. As they formerly did business in a public place, and had coffer in which they counted their money, when any of the merchants found his affairs in disorder, and returned not to the place of business, it was said that his *banco*, or coffer was *rotto*, broken, from Lat. *ruptus*; Dict. Trev.

BANKSET, adj. Full of little eminences and acclivities, Aberd.

"Where the land is flat, the expense of labour is much less on the same extent of land, than [r. than] when the ground has a considerable acclivity, or is rough; and in the provincial dialect of this county, *bank-set*." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 524.

BANKURE, s.

"Anent the—breking of the said maister Walteris chawmer, and takin out of the samyn of a conter, twa fedder beddis,—a pair of flustiane blankatis, a *bankure*, four cuschingis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 315.

This seems to denote the covering of a seat, stool, or bench. Fr. *banquier*, "a bench-cloth, a carpet for a form or bench," Cotgr. L. B. *banquerium*, idem quod *bancale*; which is thus defined; Subsellii stragulum, tapes, quo scammum, seu *bancus* internitur; Du Cange. Teut. *bank-werc*, tapes.

BANNA, BANNO, s. What is elsewhere called a *Bannock*, Roxb.**BANNA-RACK, s.** The piece of wood placed at a fire on the hearth, before which bannocks are put to be toasted, after they have been taken from the girdle, Ettr. For.

From *Banna*, and *Rack*, a wooden frame.

BANNAG, s. A white trout, a sea-trout, Argyles.

This word is incorporated into the English spoken in that district. Gael. *ban*, white; *banag*, any thing white.

BANNATE, BANNET, s. Double *Bannate*.

"That Lucas Broiss sall restore to Andrew Gude-fallow—a double *bannate*, price vj s. viii. d., and certane gudis of houshold." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 167.

This may perhaps signify a *bonnet* of steel, Fr. *bonnet de fer*, called a scull-cap. The price seems to correspond; and *Doubles* was formerly used in this sense, S. "*Doubles* called harness plates, or yron *doubles*." Rates, A. 1611. *Bannet* is still the pronunciation of *bonnet* in most counties of S.

NUIKIT BANNET, the square cap worn by the clergy of the Romish Church.

"In short quhill thairefter—no bischopes, frieris, preistis, channones, durst—weir *nuikit bannettis*, nother durst they put on surplices nor coullis." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 527. V. BONNET.

BANNET-FIRE, s. A punishment inflicted by boys, on one of their play-fellows, who does any thing against the rules of the game in which they are engaged.

Two files are formed by his companions standing face to face, the intervening space being merely sufficient for allowing him to pass. Through this narrow passage he is obliged to walk slowly, with his face bent down to his knees; and, as he passes, the boys beat him on the back with their *bonnets*, Fife.

This seems to be an imitation of the military punishment of running the *gantelope*.

BANNET-FLUKE, s. The same fish which is in Angus called *Bannock-fluke*; from its supposed resemblance to the broad round *bonnet* formerly worn by males in Scotland, Fife.

BANNISTER, s. *Bannister* of a stair, pro—the rails of a stair, but frequently for the hand-rail only, S.

Most probably corr. from E. *ballister* or *baluster*, a small column or pilaster, as those are of which the rail of a stair is made.

BANNOCK, BONNOCK, s. 1. A sort of cake. The bannock is however in S. more properly distinguished from the *cake*; as the dough, of which the former is made, is more wet when it is baked. It is also toasted on a *girdle*; whereas cakes are generally toasted before the fire, after having been laid for sometime on a *girdle*, or on a gridiron, S. A. Bor. *Bannock*, as described by Ray, "is an oatcake kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers."

The latter definition corresponds to the explanation given of the term by Nimmo.

"This brook [Bannock-burn] is said to have derived its name from a custom, of old much practised in Scotland, viz. that of toasting their bread under ashes; the cakes so prepared were called *bannocks*, and sundry milns having been early erected upon that stream to grind the grain, of which that bread is composed, gave rise to the name." Hist. of Stirlingshire, p. 441, 442.

Thir cur coffeis that sailis our sone
And thretty sum about ane pak,
With hair blew bonnattis and hobbeld sehene,
And beir bonnokis with thame they tak.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171. st. 4.

And thare will be lang-kail and pottage,
And *bannocks* of barley meal.

Ritson's S. Songs, l. 208, 209.

It may be observed that this is still the most general use of the word, *bear-bannocks*, i.e. bannocks made of barley-meal, S.

Also that *bannocks* are generally made of barley-meal, and cakes of oat-meal.

2. The denomination given to one of the duties exacted at a mill, in consequence of thirlage, S.

"*Bannock*, a small quantity of meal due to the servants of a mill by these grinding their corns or thirled thereto, ordinarily termed in Charters of mills the sequels." Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.

"The sequels—pass by the name of knaveship,—and of *bannock*, and *lock*, or *gowpen*." Ersk. Inst. B. li. T. 9. sec. 19.

Ir. *bunna*, a cake, Lhuyd, *boinneog*, a cake or bannock, O'Brien; Gael. *bonnach*.

BANNOCK-EVEN, s. The same with *Fastrins-even*, or Shrove-Tuesday, Aberd.

This must have been denominated from the preparation of some cake or *bannock* for the festivities of this evening; as *Pancakes*, *Fritters*, &c. are used at this season in England. V. Brand's Popular Antiq. i. 71, &c.

BANNOCK-FLUKE, s. The name given to what is said to be the genuine turbot; that commonly so called being halibut, S.

"The fish on this part of the coast, are cod, skate, mackerel, hollybot, here called turbot, sea-dog, some turbot, called *bannackfluke*, and halibots." P. St. Vigeans, Forfars, Statist. Acc. xii. 117, N.

It is most probably denominated from its flat form.

"The fish commonly caught on the coast of the Mearns, are—turbot (called here rodden-fluke, and *bannock-fluke*)," &c. Agr. Surv. Kincaid. p. 415. V. RODDEN-FLEUK.

BANNOCK-HIVE, s. Corpulency, induced by eating plentifully.

When he, who retains a good appetite, complains of want of health, especially of anything that might indicate a dropsical habit, it is sometimes sarcastically said, that he seems to have the *bannock-hive*, S. from *bannock* and *hive*, swelling,

How great's my joy! its sure beyond compare!
To see you look sae hale, sae plump an' square.
However ither at the sea may thrive,
Ye've been nae stranger to the *bannock hive*.

Murison's Poems, p. 177, 178. V. HIVE, v.

BANNOCK-STICK, s. A wooden instrument for rolling out bannocks, S.

A *bassie*, and a *bannock-stick*:

There's gear enough to make ye sick.

Hogg's Jacobite Relics, l. 118.

BANRENTE, s. *Banneret*.

In the tyme of Arthur, as trow men me tald,
The king turnit on ane tyde toward Tuslane,
With *banrentis*, barons, and bernis full bald,
Biggest of bane and blude, bred in Britane.

Gawan and Gol. l. 1.

"All Bischopis, Abbottis, Pryouris, Dukis, Erlis, Lordis of Parliament, and *Banrentis*, the quhillkis the King will be ressaute and summond to Counsell and Parliament be his speciall precept." Acts Ja. I. A. 1427, c. 112. Edit. 1566. V. BANRETER.

BANSEL, s. Synon. with *Hansel*; often

signifying, like the latter, what is given for good luck, Perth.

The origin I cannot conjecture, unless it be *q. band-seal*, the seal of a bond or agreement, as originally denoting the first part of payment for any thing purchased; or like *sel* in *handsel*.

A.-S. *bens-ian*, suppliciter petere, orare, or *ben*, precatio, and *sell-an*, dare; *q.* to give what is solicited.

BANSTICKLE, s. The three-spined stickleback, a fish, S. Orkney; in some parts of S. *bantickle*.

"The three-spined stickleback, (*gasterosteus aculeatus*, Lin. Syst.), which we distinguish by the name of *banstickle*, is found in every small running brook or loch that has any communication with any piece of fresh water." Barry's Orkney, p. 389.

From Willoughby it would appear, that the name *banstickle* is used in some parts of E.

Perhaps from A.-S. *bana*, pernicies, (Su.-G. *bane*) and *sticel*, aculeus, as supposed to give a noxious sting.

BAP, s. 1. A thick cake baked in the oven, generally with yeast; whether it be made of oatmeal, barley-meal, flower of wheat, or a mixture, S.

There will be good lapperd-milk kebbucks,
And sowens, and fardles, and baps.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

2. A roll, a small loaf of wheaten bread, of an oblong form, S.

The scogie lass does rin wi' haste
And bring the kale,
On which they dine and mak repast,
Or baps and ale.

The Har'st Rig, st. 91.

"I shall not keep you longer in the king's highway, but take you back again to Lucky Thomson's Inn, where you may share with me, in idea, the comforts of a hungry stomach, baps and butter, &c. I had demolished at least one bap, Anglice roll." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 41.

BAPPER, s. A vulgar, ludicrous designation for a baker; from one species of bread made by him, Aberd. V. BAP.

BAPTEM, s. Baptism; Fr. *baptême*.

"Als he gaif the sacrament of *baptem* to Teruanus, & maid him archbishop of Pichtis." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 18.

BAR, s. An infant's flannel waistcoat, Moray. V. BARRIE, synon.

BAR, s. To play at bar, a species of game anciently used in S.

"That na induellare within burgh purchess na out lordschip na maisterchip to landward, to rout, na rid, nor play at bar, or any vther way in the oppressioun of his nychbour." Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Edit. 1814, p. 227.

It seems doubtful whether this may not denote the exercise of throwing a bar of iron, as a trial of strength, like putting, the lang-bowls, &c. "Casting of the bar is frequently mentioned by the romance writers as one part of an hero's education; and a poet of the sixteenth century thinks it highly commendable for kings and princes, by way of exercise, to throw 'the stone, the barre, or the plummet.' Henry the Eighth, after his

accession to the throne, according to Hall and Holingshed, retained 'the casting of the barre, among his favourite amusements. The sledge-hammer was also used for the same purpose as the bar and the stone; and, among the rustics, if Barclay be correct, an axle-tree." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 59.

I hesitate, however, whether this may not refer to another sport, still known among young people in E. by the name of *Prisoners*. "There is a rustic game," says Strutt, "called *Base* or *bars*, and in some places, *prisoner's bars*.—The success of this pastime depends upon the agility of the candidates, and their skill in running. The first mention of this sport that I have met with, occurs in the Proclamations—early in the reign of Edward the Third, where it is spoken of as a childish amusement, and prohibited to be played in the avenues of the palace at Westminster, during the sessions of Parliament, because of the interruption it occasioned to the members and others, in passing to and fro as their business required.

"The performance of this pastime requires two parties of equal number, each of them having a *base* or *home*, as it is usually called, to themselves, at the distance of about twenty or thirty yards. The players then on either side taking hold of hands, extend themselves in length, and opposite to each other, as far as they conveniently can, always remembering that one of them must touch the *base*. When any one of them quits the hand of his fellow and runs into the field, which is called giving the chase, he is immediately followed by one of his opponents; he again is followed by a second from the former side, and he by a second opponent; and so on alternately, until as many are out as choose to run, every one pursuing the man he first followed, and no other; and if he overtake him near enough to touch him, his party claims one toward their game, and both return home. They then run forth again and again in like manner, until the number is completed that decides the victory; this number is optional, and I am told rarely exceeds twenty.—In Essex they play this game with the addition of two prisons, which are stakes driven into the ground, parallel with the home boundaries, and about thirty yards from them; and every person who is touched on either side in the chase, is sent to one or other of these prisons, where he must remain till the conclusion of the game, if not delivered previously by one of his associates, and this can only be accomplished by touching him," &c. Ibid. p. 63.

This game had in ancient times in E. been simply denominated *bars*, or, as in our Act, *playing at bars*. The statute of Edw. III. referred to above is thus expressed; Nul enfaunt ne autres juer a barres, ne a autres jues nient convenables come a oustre chaperon des gentz, ne a metre mayn en eux, &c. Rot. Parl. an 6. Edw. III. MS. Harl. 7058.

BARBAR, s. A barbarian.

"Ah, Britain!—if thou, and thy houses, and inhabitants, would not be drowned in thy own blood shed by these *barbars* and burriers, let the bleeding of thy soul be seen by him." M'Ward's Centendings, p. 349.

BAR, s. The grain in E. called barley, S. B. *Bar-meal*, meal made of this grain; *bar-bread*, *bar-bannocks*, &c. In other parts of S., *bear*, *bear-meal*.

Moes-G. *bar*, hordeum. Goth. *bar*, fructus quicunque, (Seren.); Heb. בָּר, *bar*, grain of every kind for bread.

BAR, s. BOAR. V. BAIR.

To BAR.

It occurs in a foolish *Envoy* :

—Tak tent, and prent the wordis
Intill this bill, with will tham still to face,
Quhilkis ar nocht skar, to bar on far fra bowrdis,
Bot leale, bot feale, may haell avaeill thy Graca.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 201. st. 27.

Lord Hailes gives this passage as not understood. And, indeed, I can offer only a conjecture as to the meaning, which is so much disguised by a silly jingle and violent alliteration. The writer, addressing Q. Mary, desires her to imprint in her mind the words of this poem, with a design to have them still in her eye; as they are not such as might cause her to startle, and bar on far fra bowrdis, or keep her at a distance from jesting or sport; but on the contrary, true, honest, and such as might be profitable to her Majesty. The allusion seems to be to an object that frightens a horse, and makes him start aside. V. SKAR. Bar may be used in the sense of Fr. *barrer*, E. *bar*, to keep one at a distance; as is done by bolts, or by barriers erected for this very purpose.

BARBAR, BARBOUR, *adj.* Barbarous; savage.

The first word is used by Bellenden in his *Cron. pass.*; Fr. *barbare*. Gael. *borb*, id.

"Albeit the sayings be *barbour*, and commoun, the rycht understanding of the samyn seruis mogle for men vnelearnit, lyke as the wrang ledis mony in thir dayis in gret erroris." Kennedy, of Crossragyll, *Compend. Tractiue*, p. 50.

BARBER, *s.* The *barber* of any thing, is a phrase used by the vulgar to denote the best, or what is excellent in its kind; S.

Isl. *baer* is an *adj.* expressing abundance, and marking quality; *afbaer*, *praestans*. Su.-G. *bar-a*, *baer-a*, illustrate. But the origin is quite obscure.

BARBLES, *s. pl.*

This seems to be the disease, which the Fr. call *barbes*, thus expl. by Cotgr.: "Pushes, or little bladders, under the tongues of horses and cattell, the which they kill if they be not speedily cured. *Barbes aux veaux*. The *barbles*; a white excrecence which, like the pip in chickens, grows under the tongues of calves, and hinders them from sucking."

The Boteh and the *Barbles*. —
Polwart's Flying, p. 13. V. CLERKS.

BARBLYT, *part. pa.* Barbed.

And with wapnys, that scharply schar,
Sum in the ford thai bakwart bar;
And sum, with armys *barblyt* braid,
Sa gret martyrdome on thaim has maid,
That thai gan draw to woyd the place.

Barbour, viii. 57. MS.

Armys *barblyt* braid signifies, arms well barbed.

Fr. *barbels*, id. *Fleche barbelée*, a barbed arrow.

BARBOUR'S KNYFF, the denomination which would seem to have been anciently given to a razor.

—"A pare of cardis price xxx d. a caiss with thre *barbouris knyffs*, twa pare of *barbouris sysours* [scissars], a kame, a myrrour [mirror], price x s." Act. Dom. Cono. A. 1492, p. 282.

In this passage we have a curious trait of ancient manners. We could scarcely have expected, that in Scotland more than three centuries ago, especially in the north to which this act refers, any one, still an ordinary squire, would have been so well accommodated with an apparatus for dressing.

To BARBULYIE, *v. a.* To disorder, to trouble.

—Every thing apperit twae
To my *barbulyeit* brain.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 17. *Evergreen*, li. 109.

Lat. vers. *turbatum* caput.

"Youth is abusit and corruptit: the author and his warkis schamefullie blottit and *barbulyeit*."—H. Charteris, Pref. to *Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592. A. 5. a.

Fr. *barbouille*, confusedly jumbled or huddled together. This is probably from Arm. *barboell*, comp. of *bar* without, and *poell*, in composition *boell*, stop.

This word is still used in Perth. and Menteith, in the same sense.

BARBULYIE, *s.* Perplexity, quandary, Roxb.

"I—stude—swutheryng what it avysit me neiste to doo in thilke *barbulye*." Hogg's *Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

To BARD, BAIRD, *v. a.* To caparison, to adorn with trappings: *Bardit*, *Bairdit*, pret. and part. pa. O. E. id.

His hors was *bairdit* full bravelle.

Lyndsay's Squire Meldrum. V. BARDIS.

BARDIN, *s.* Trappings for horses, the same with *Bardynge*, only in singular.

"Item,—thair, certane auld harness with foir geir and bak geir, with part of auld splentis, and *bardin* to hors." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 170.

BARDINESS, *s.* Petulant forwardness, pertness and irascibility, as manifested in conversation, S.BARDACH, BARDY, *adj.* 1. "Stout, fearless, positive."

Thus *Bardach* is defined, Gl. Ross, S. B.

But a' thing grew black and eery like,—
And tho' she was right *bardach* on day-light,
She was as fy'd as ony hare at night.

Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

She never minds her, but tells on her tale,
Right bauld and *bardach*, likely-like and hail.

Ibid. p. 81.

And bald and *bardach* the gude-wife
Sae derf couth wield her gude brown spear;
To fecht for her country and gude-man,
Could Scotswoman own a woman's fear!

Jamieson's Popular Ball. li. 176.

It is rendered "forward," Gl.

2. It is undoubtedly the same word that in the South and West of S. is pron. *bardy*; and signifies that the person, to whom it is applied, is not only irascible and contentious, but uncivil and pertinacious in managing a dispute. This term is generally appropriated to female petulance.

A maid of sense be sure to wale,
Who times her words with easy care:—
But shun the pert and *bardy* dame,
Whose words run swiftly void of sense,
A stranger she to wit and shame,
And always sure to give offence.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 202.

It sometimes expresses the bitterness of a cur.

I was a *bardy* tyk and bauld.

Watson's Coll. i. 69.

It can scarcely be doubted that this word is nearly allied to Isl. *barda*, *pugnax*, *bardagi*, Su.-G. *bardaga*, *praelium*, from *baer-a*, to fight; pret. *hard-a*. For it

retains the original idea, with this difference only, that what primarily respected the hands is now transferred to the tongue, a member not less unruly. If I mistake not, it is still occasionally applied in its primary sense to a dog, as denoting that he is staunch in fight. This is probably implied in the line above quoted; especially as *hardy* is conjoined with *bauld*. Hence,

BARDILY, adv. 1. Boldly, with intrepidity.

They, *baridly*, and hardly,
Fac'd home or foreign foe;
Though often forthoughten,
They never grudge'd the blow.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 64.

2. Pertly; *S. V. BARDACH*.

BARDIE, s. A gelded cat; *Ang.*

BARDIS, s. pl. Trappings.

Ouer al the planis brayis the stampand stedis,
Ful galyeard in thare *bardis* and werely wedis,
Apoun thare strate born brydillis brankand fast.

Doug. Virgil, 885. 34.

Phalerae, Virgil. See the description of a barded horse in Grose's *Milit. Antiq.* i. 103, 104. He derives barded from *Fr. bardé*, covered.

But as *bardis* is here conjoined with *werely wedis*, or warlike dress, it is most probable that it originally denoted the pikes or spears fixed in their trappings. For Goth. *bard*, O. Teut. *barde*, Germ. *bart*, is a pole-ax. Hence those Goths, who gave their name to Lombardy, were called *Longobardi*, not from wearing long *beards*, but long pole-axes or spears. (Loccen. *Antiq. Suio-Goth.* p. 120); and the ensign of their kingdom was a lion erected on a lance. Hence, also, the origin of *halberd*, *Fr. hallebard*, from *hall*, a hall, and *bard*, a battle-ax; because such axes were wont to be carried on poles, by those who guarded the *hall* or palace of a prince. A vestige of this ancient badge of dignity still exists in our royal boroughs, in the processions of the Magistrates, when battle-axes are carried before them by their lictors.

The word, in what we reckon its secondary sense, occurs in various languages: Teut. *barde van peerden*, phalerae, *Fr. bardes*, L. B. *bard-a*, ephippium, Du Cange. Teut. *barder-en*, phalerae, phaleris ornare, *Fr. bard-er*.

BARDYNGIS, s. pl. Trappings of horses.

"At last be cumyng of Welchemen & Cornwall, sa huge nois rais be reird & sowne of bellis that hang on thair *bardynys*, that the ennymes war affrayt, and finally put to flycht." Bellend. *Cron.* Fol. 25. b. This is evidently of the same signification with *BARDIS*, *q. v.*

BARDISH, adj. Rude, insolent in language.

"The rest of that day, and much also of posterior sessions, were mispent with the altercation of that *baridish* man Mr. D. Dogleish, and the young constable of Dundee." Baillie's *Lett.* i. 311.

This seems the same with *baridie*; unless we should suppose it to be formed from *bard*, *S. baird*, a minstrel. During the time that the feudal system was in full power, the bard was a person of great consequence with the chieftain, whose warlike deeds he celebrated, and transmitted to succeeding generations. This order of men being admitted to such familiarity in great houses, would retain their petulant manners, even after their consequence was gone.

BARD'S CROFT, the designation given to a piece of land, on the property of a chief-

tain, hereditarily appropriated to the *Bard* of the family, *S.*

"Flora was so much beloved by them, that when Mac-Murrough composed a song in which he enumerated all the principal beauties of the district, and intimated her superiority by concluding, that 'the fairest apple hung on the highest bough,' he received, in donatives from the individuals of the clan, more seed-barley than would have sowed his Highland Parnassus, the *Bard's Croft*, as it was called, ten times over." Waverley, i. 323, 324.

BARE, adj. Lean; *S.* evidently an oblique sense of *A.-S. bare, baer*, nudus, *q.* having the bones naked.

BAREFIT, BAREFOOT, adj. Barefooted, *S.*

. The lasses, skelpit *barefit*, thrang,
In silks an' scarlets glitter.

Burns, iii. 31.

Much as our southern neighbours have supposed our females to be attached to the bare foot, on certain occasions the view of this is very unacceptable to males.

"Upon an expedition, they much regarded omens. —If a woman *barefoot* crossed the road before them, they seized her, and fetched blood from her forehead." Shaw's *Moray*, p. 232.

One might have supposed that the *foot*, as the party immediately offending, should rather have been the immediate subject of punishment. But some peculiar anti-magical result has still been attributed, by superstition, to "drawing blude aboon the breath." It is in this way alone, that one can expect to counteract a witch. The brow is the place always aimed at.

BAREFOOT-BROTH, BAREFIT-KAIL, s. Broth made with a little butter, without any meat having been boiled in it, *Aberd.*; also denominated *Muslin-kail*, *Lentrin-kail*, and more literally *Fleshless-kail*, *S.*

"The more economical way of using bear or barley, is, when it is ground in a barley mill, and boiled as pot barley, either with a little butter, and a few vegetables, (in which case it is provincially called *barefoot broth*), or with a bit of meat, where this can be had, or with milk, when it is called milk broth." *Agr. Surv.* of *Aberd.* p. 518.

I was musin in my mind,—
On hair-mould bannocks fed an' *bare-foot kail*.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 3.

Lang may ye blaw the reamin ale,—

While I slab up my *barefit kail*,

Your Norland Willie.

Ibid. p. 173.

Evidently from the idea of a *bare foot*, as expressive of poverty. *V. MUSLIN KAIL*, and *LENTYNE*.

TO BARGANE, v. n. To fight, to contend.

Wallace, he said, it prochys ner the nycht,
Wald thow to morn, quhen that the day is lycht,
Or nyn of bell, meit me at this chapel,
Be Dunypass I wald haif your counsell.
Wallace said, Nay, or that ilk tyme be went,
War all the men hyn till [the] orient,
In-till a will with Eduard, quha had suorn,
We sall *bargan* be ix hours to morn.

Wallace, x. 516. MS.

Su.-G. baer-la, *blargh-a*, ferire, pugnare. *Hwar sum blarghis um Pasca dag*; Qui verbera dederit die Paschatos. *Leg. Westgoth.* Iure, vo. *Baeria*.

This *v.* retains nearly all the force of its primary sense, S. B.

The lass, see yonder her, with the brown hair,
Byldy they call her, *bargains* tough and sair,
That Lindy there sud by his promise bide.
Ross's Helenore, p. 100.

• i.e. "contends strenuously."

BARGANE, s. 1. Fight, battle, skirmish.

And mony tymys ische thair wald,
And *bargane* at the barrals hald;
And wound thair fayis oft and sla.
Barbour, iv. 96. MS.

Ha, lugeing land, battal thou vs portendis,
Quod my father Anchises, for aa, weil kend is,
Horssis ar dressit for the *bargane* fole ays
Were and debait thyr steidis signifiis.

Doug. Virgil, 86, 33.

Su.-G. *bardaga*, Is. *bardagi*, praelium. V. the verb.

2. *Bargain* is used as denoting contention, or controversy, S. B.

Thus at their *bargain* we the lads maun leave,
Till of the squire some short account we give.
Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

3. In the following passage it denotes struggle, S. B.

A band of Ketrin hamphis'd all our braes,
Ca'd aff our gueeds at twelve hours of the day;
Nor had we maughts to turn again the prey.
Sair *bargain* made our herds to turn again,
But what needs mair i' all was but wark in vain.
Ross's Helenore, p. 99.

BARGANER, s. A fighter, a bully.

Than *Yre* com on with sturt and stryfe;
His hand wes ay upoun his knyfe,
He brandeist lyke a beir.
Bostaris, braggaris, and *barganeris*,
Effir him passit into pairis,
All bodin in feir of weir.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 28. st. 4.

i.e. after *Yre*, here personified.

BARGANYNG, s. Fighting.

This Eneas, wyth hyddouns *barganyng*,
In itale thrawart pepill sail down thring.
Doug. Virgil, 21. 3.

He thoct weill he wes worth na seyle,
That mycht of nane anoyis feyle;
And als for till escheve gret thingis,
And hard trewalys, and *barganyngis*,
That suld ger his price dowblyt be.

Barbour, i. 306. MS.

Words of this form are evidently verbal nouns, resembling the gerund in Lat., as *coming*, *beginning*, &c. E.

Su.-G. *bardagamad-ur*, praeliator, is equivalent; q. a fighting man, one given to *barganyng*.

BAR-GHAIST, s. "*Bar-guest*, a ghost, all in white, with large saucer eyes, commonly appearing near gates or stiles; there called *bars*, Yorks. Derived from *bar* and *gheist*;" Grose.

I give this Yorks. term, as occurring in the following passage:

"He understood Greek, Latin, and Hebrew; and therefore, according to—his brother Wilfrid, needed not to care for *ghaist* or *bar-ghaist*, devil or dobbie." Rob Roy, ii. 24.

BARHEYD, adj. Bare-headed; Aberd. Reg. A. 1535.

To **BARK, v. a.** 1. To strip a tree of its bark, especially for the purpose of tanning, S. *Barkit*, part. pa.

"Sowters could be challenged, that they *bark* lether, and makes shoone otherwaies than the law permittes; that is to say, of lether quhere the horne and the care are of ane like lenth. They make shoone, buites, and other graith, before the lether is *barked*." Chalmerlan Air, c. 22.

—Twa buttis of *barkit* blaasit lodder.—

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160. st. 9.

i.e. two bits or pieces.

Su.-G. *bark-a*, id. *barka hular*, to tan hides. Tanning is thus denominated, because the bark of trees is the great article used in this operation.

2. To tan leather.

"He'll glour at an auld wairld *barkit* aik-anag as if it were a queez-madam in full bearing." Rob Roy, ii. 158.

BARK-POTIS, s. pl. Tan-pits. "The yairdis and *barkpotis*." Aberd. Reg.

To **BARKEN, v. n.** To clot, to become hard; used with respect to any substance that hath been in a liquid state, as blood or mire, S.

The part. occurs as to both in Douglas.

—He vmquihle after the cart was rent,
With *barknyt* blude, and powder.—

Virgil, 48. 3.

Rudd. derives this from *bark*, "which cloaths the tree, and is generally very hard." I cannot substitute anything better.

"The best way's to let the blood *barken* on the cut —that saves plaisters, hinney." Guy Mannering, ii. 33.

BARKER, s. A tanner.

"Na Sutar, Tanner, or *Barker*, may buy hydies of mair price, but sic as hes the hornis and the caris of equail lenth." Balfour's Pract. p. 74.

Dan. *barker*, a tanner, from *bark-er*, to tan.

BARKING AND FLEEING, a phrase used concerning one who spends his property in a prodigal way, and is believed to be on the eve of bankruptcy; S.

It has been supposed that this contains an allusion to the *barking* of dogs, and the *flight* of birds, in consequence of the alarm given. It would be fully as natural to view it in reference to trees casting their bark, and to its being carried away by the wind. It may be observed, however, that, according to Ihre, in some parts of Sweden, the *v. bark-a*, signifies to fly, to run quickly; vo. *Bark*, cortex.

"O, the lands of Milnwood!—the bonny lands of Milnwood, that have been in the name of Morton for twa hundred years!" exclaimed his uncle; "they are *barking and fleeing*, outfield and infield, haugh and holme!" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 187.

"Half the country once belonged to my ancestors, and now the last furrows of it seem to be flying." "Fleeing!" said the writer, "they are *barking and fleeing* baith." St. Ronan, i. 236.

This phrase is expressed in a fuller manner in Fife: *He's hunting and hawking, but he'll soon be barking and fleeing*. It has been said in explanation, that the language being evidently meant to express the contrast produced by extravagance, it may intimate, that the prodigal as it were takes the place of his hounds and

hauks. I do not, however, see how the term *barking* can be applied to him; as he would most probably wish to *flee* without making any noise.

BARKIT, part. pa. 1. Clotted, hardened, Aberd.

2. The face is said to be "*barkit wi' dirt*," when it is very dirty, encrusted with dirt, S.

A. Bor. "*barkit*, dirt, &c. hardened on hair;" Grose. He gives the same etymon that Rudd. has given. Halderson renders Isl. *bark-a*, cutem induere, mentioning Dan. *beklaeder* as its synonyme, i.e. "to clothe, to cover over."

BARKIT, part. pa. Stripped of the bark, S.
V. BARK, v.

BARLA-BREIKIS, BARLEY-BRACKS, s. pl.

A game generally played by young people in a corn-yard. Hence called *Barla-bracks* about the *stacks*, S. B. One stack is fixed on as the *dule* or goal; and one person is appointed to catch the rest of the company, who run out from the *dule*. He does not leave it, till they are all out of his sight. Then he sets off to catch them. Any one, who is taken, cannot run out again with his former associates, being accounted a prisoner; but is obliged to assist his captor in pursuing the rest. When all are taken, the game is finished; and he, who was first taken, is bound to act as catcher, in the next game. This innocent sport seems to be almost entirely forgotten in the South of S. It is also falling into desuetude in the North.

In May gois dammosellis and dammis,
In gardyngis grene to play lyk lamis;—
Sum rynnys at *barlabreikis* lyk rammis,
Sum round about the standand pilleris.
Scott, on May, Bannatyne MS. V. Ever-green, ii.
188. Chron. S. P. iii. 102.

Perhaps from *barley* and *break*, *q. breaking* of the *parley*; because, after a certain time allowed for settling preliminaries, on a cry being given, it is the business of one to catch as many prisoners as he can. Did we suppose it to be allied to *burlaw*, this game might be viewed as originally meant as a sportive representation of the punishment of those who broke the laws of the boors. Analogous to this were the plays of the Boy-bishop, the Abbot of Unreason, Robin-Hude, Robbers, &c.

This game was well known in England. It is mentioned by W. Browne in his *Britannia's Pastorals*, published about 1614.

At doore expecting him his mother sate,
Wondring her boy would stay from her so late;
Framing for him unto herself excuses;
And with such thoughts gladly herself abuses:
As that her sonne, since day grew olde and weake,
Staide with the maides to runne at *barlibreake*.

Book i. Song 3. p. 76.

It is mentioned by Massinger, and much later by Buxton.

"Let them freely feast, sing, dance, have puppet-plays, hobby-horses, tabers, crowds, and bagpipes,—play at ball and *barleybrakes*." *Anatomy of Melancholy*, ap. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, Introd. xviii.

This sport, like that of the Boy-bishop, as managed in England, must have had a very bad influence on the young mind, as directly tending to expose the awful doctrine of the eternal state to ridicule. One of the compartments of the ground was called *hell*. V. Massinger, c. i. 104, 105. Note.

What if this game has had a Fr. origin, and thus a Fr. name? O. Fr. *barali* signifies barriers; Barriers, barricade, palissade; Roquesfort. *Bracque*, "the name

of a field neere Paris, wherein the schollers of the University use to sollace themselves. *Rabelais*;" Cotgr.

BARLA-FUMML, BARLAFUMBLE. 1. "An exclamation for a truce by one who was fallen down in a wrestling or play."

Thoch he wes wight, he wes nocht wyiss
With sic jangleurs to jummil,
For fra his thowme thay dang ane sklyss,
Quhill he cryt *Barlafumml*!

Chr. Kirk, st. 16.

2. It is also used, perhaps improperly, for a fall.

When coach-men drinks, and horses stumble,
It's hard to miss a *barla-fumbl*.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. p. 12.

Rudd. derives this word from *barle* or *barla*, in the sense of *parley*, and *fumml*, used in Aberd. for *whomml*, a fall or trip; vo. *Fumler*. But the rest of this poem is not in the Aberd. dialect. This derivation is therefore contrary to analogy. Callender, giving the same origin to *barla*, seeks that of *fumml* in Su.-G. *famla*, to stretch the hands hither and thither, as one does when groping in the dark. What affinity this has to a *parley*, I cannot discern. The whole term might be viewed as Fr.; *q. Parlez, foi melez*, "Let us have a truce, and blend our faith," i.e. grant mutual security. This, however, is still mere conjecture.

BARLEY, s. A term used in the games of children, when a truce is demanded; S.

I have been sometimes inclined to think, that this exclamation might originally have a reference to *Burlaw*, *byrlaw*, *q. v.* Germ. *bauerlag*, as if the person claimed the benefit of the laws known by this designation. But perhaps it is more natural to view the word as originating from Fr. *Parlez*, whence E. *Parley*.

BARLEY-BOX, s. A small box of a cylindrical form, made as a toy for children, S.

It may have received its name as having been formerly used by farmers for carrying samples of *barley* or other grain to market.

This is called *Barrel-box*, Aberd.; whence it has been viewed as signifying a box like a *barrel*.

BARLEY-BREE, s. The essence or juice of *barley*, whether fermented or distilled, S.

And just as wud as wud can
How easy can the *barley-bree*

Cement the quarrel!

It's aye the cheapest lawyer's fee,
To taste the barrel.

Burns's Works, iii. 16. V. BREE, BREE.

Barley broth is said by Johns. to be "a low word sometimes used for strong beer." He gives it on the authority of Shakespear.

BARLEY-CORN, s. A species of grain, Banffs.

"It is commonly sown with mixed corns, and sometimes with what we call *barley-corn*."—" *Barley oats*,—so called from the meal being similar in taste to that of *barley*," N. Surv. Banffs. App. p. 61.

BARLEY-FEVER, s. Sickness occasioned by drunkenness, S. O.

BARLEY-MEN. V. BURLAW.

BARLEY-SICK, adj. Intoxicated, *sick* from the immoderate use of the *barley-bree*, S. O.

If Johnie see me *barley-sick*,
I doubt he'll claw my skin;
I'll tak a wee bit napockie,
Before that I gae in. *Song, Wee Wifockie.*

BARLEY-SICKNESS, s. Intoxication, S. O.

BARLICHOOD, s. A fit of obstinacy, or violent ill humour, S.

Instead then of lang days of sweet delyte,
Ae day be dumb, and a' the rest he'll flyte:
And may be, in his *barlichoods*, ne'er stick
To lend his loving wife a loundering lick.

Ramsay's Poems, ll. 79.

In Gl. Rams. the term is expl. as if the perverse humour, expressed by it, were occasioned by the use of *barley* or malt, when reduced to a beverage; "a fit of drunken angry passion." I find *barlic mood* used as synon.

—Hame the husband comes just roarin' fu';
Now can she please him in his *barlic mood*;
He cocks his hand and gi's his wife a thud.

Morison's Poems, p. 151.

I have sometimes been disposed to view the first part of the term as formed from A.-S. *bera ursus*, and *lic* similis, q. resembling a bear, savage, brutal.

* *Barley-hood* is the pronunciation of the southern counties, as of Roxb. It is defined, "bad humour in consequence of intemperate drinking."

Whan e'er they take their *barley-hoods*,
And heat of fancy fires their bludies,
Their vera kings and queens they take,
And kill them just for killing's sake.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 51.

BARLING, s. Expl. a firepole.

"*Barlings* or firepoles the hundreth—xx. l." *Rates* A. 1611, p. 2.

BARM, s. Yeast, S. A.-S. *bearm*, id.

I mention this word, merely to take notice of a very emphatic S. proverb. *Put out your barm where you took in your ale*; i.e. shew the effects of your ill-humour where you met with the offence. It is addressed to those, who being displeased at the conduct of one person, reserve their anger for others who have given no cause for it.

To BARM, v. n. To fret, to fume, to rise gradually into a rage, Ettr. For.

Evidently from the operation of *barm*.

BARME HORS.

Thare deyde Schyre Jhone than the Mowbray:
And Alysawndyre the Brws was tane.
Bot the Ballyoi his gat is gane
On a *barme hors* wyth leggy bare:
Swa fell, that he ethchapyd thare.
The lave, that ware nought tane in hand,
Fled, qwhare thai mycht fynd warrant.

Wyntoun, viii. 26. 367.

"If a horse used to carry *barm* (yeast), or a small sorry horse?" Gl. Wynt. "Probably a horse for carrying out dung to the field;—vulgarly, a muck horse, Teut. *barme*, faex, sanies;" Gl. Sibb.

But the phrase is still used in Angus, where a *barme horse* signifies a horse without a saddle; "to ride a *barme horse*," to ride without a saddle. This sense agrees with the rest of the description. As an armed company came on Edward Baliol, and those that were with him at Arnan, unexpectedly at the dawn of the day, they had not time to dress themselves. Baliol accordingly fled, not only with his legs bare, but with-

out waiting to get his horse saddled. This also corresponds to the language used by Fordun. Eadwardus in fugam eat conversus et fugatus super *simplicem* equum, *carentem* freno et *sella*, una tibia caligatus, alteraque nudatus. *Scotichron.* L. xiii. c. 25. The only difference is, that Fordun mentions only one leg as bare, and that in the idea of *simplex equus* he includes the circumstance of a bridle, as well as a saddle, being wanting.

The etymon is not so clear as the signification; but most probably it is a derivative from Su.-G. Germ. *bar*, nudus; especially as the common epithet for a horse without a saddle is *bare-backit*; S.

I find that the explanation given above exactly agrees with the circumstances stated by Hume of Godscroft, and conclude that the word must formerly have been used in the same sense in the South of S.

—"He escaped very narrowly, being halfe naked (not having leisure to put on his cloaths) and riding upon a *barme* horse *unsaddled*, and *unbridled*, till he came to Carlisle." *Hist. Doug.* p. 55.

BARMING, s. Interest arising from money, Ayr.

"My father, in his testament, ordained me to hae a hundred a year out of the *barming* o' his lying money." *The Entail*, i. 169.

Apparently in allusion to the rising of a mass in the state of fermentation.

* **BARMY, adj.** 1. Volatile, giddy; a metaph. sense.

Hope puts that haist into your heid,
Quhillk boyls your *barmy* brain;
Howbeit fulis hast cums huly speid,
Fair hechts will mak fulis fain.

Cherrie and Slaes, st. 92.

2. Passionate, choleric. "A *barmy* quean," a passionate woman; S.

BARMY-BRAINED, adj. The same with **BARMY**, sense 1.

"A whoen cork-headed *barmy-brained* gowks! that winna let puir folk sae muckle as die in quiet," &c. *St. Ronan*, iii. 164.

BARMKYN, BERMKYN, s. 1. The rampart or outermost fortification of a castle.

Fehew him self lap rudly fra-the hycht,
Through all the fyr can on the *barmkyn* lycht.
With a gud suerl Wallace strak off his hed.

Wallace, xiii. 1067.

Rudd. derives it, in his *Addenda*, from Norm. Fr. *barbycan*, Fr. *barbacane*; Ital. *barbicano*, Hisp. *barbacana*, propugnaculum antemurale. Bullet deduces *barbacana* from Celt. *bar*, before, and *bach*, an inclosure, *bacha* to inclose. If not a corr. of *barbycan*, it may be from Teut. *barm*, *bearm*, *berm*, a mound or rampart; and perhaps, *kin*, a mark of diminution.

"*Barmikin* wall, *barbacane*, a bulwark or watch-tower, or fortification to a city or castle; used especially as a fence to the gates or walls; in which sense *barmikin* amounts to the same with what is otherwise called *antemurale*, *promurale*, *murus exterior* or *outer wall*." *Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.* in vo.

2. "It is also used for an aperture in the walls of a tower or fortalice, through which to fire with muskets on the enemy." *Ibid.*

He refers to Durie's Dec. *Ramsay v. L. Conheath*, Dec. 18, 1630.

E. Barbacan is used in both senses. V. Johnson.

BARNAGE, s. 1. Barons or noblemen, collectively viewed.

Eduuarde Langschankis had now begune hys wer
Apon Gaskone, fell awfull in effer.—
Fra tyme that he had semblit his *barnage*,
And herd tell weyle Scotland stude in sic cace,
He thoct till hym to mak it playn conuance.
Wallace, l. 58. MS.

O fader, suffir the foy Troiane *barnage*,
To seik agane quhat hard myschance befallis,
To Troy or Illoun with thare brokin wallis.
Doug. Virgil, 314. 48.

2. A military company; including both chiefs and followers.

Alhale the *barnage* flokkis furth attanis,
Left vode the toun, and strenth wyth waisty wanis.
Doug. Virgil, 425. 44.

Douglas, as Junius has observed, uses this term for militia, agmen, phalanges, and turmae in the original. The same learned writer says, that Douglas seems to have viewed this word as derived from *barne*, soboles, proles; as where Virgil uses proles, we find *barnage* in the version.

Doun beting war the *barnage* of Archadia.
Doug. Virgil, 331. 46.

O. Fr. *barnage*, id. Vieux mot Francois, qui signifioit le Grands, les Seigneurs, les Gentils-hommes qui composent la cour du Prince. *Aulici, Palatini, Proceres, Nobiles*; Dict. Trev. V. **BARNE**.

BARNAT.

Our *barnat* land has beyn our set with wer,
With Saxonis blud that dois wa mekill der:
Slayn our eldris, distroyt our rychtwyss blud,
Waistyt our realm off gold and othir gud.
Wallace, ix. 366. MS.

In edit. 1648, and in posterior editions, *barren* is the word used. But the Minstrel would hardly pay so poor a compliment to his country. In MS. it is *barnat*, which seems to mean *native*, from *barn*, a child.

In Germ., nouns are sometimes formed from verbs, and abstracts from substantives, by the termination *at*; as *monat*, month, from *mon*, moon; *heimat*, country, from *heim*, home; *zeirat*, an ornament, from *zeir-en*, to adorn. *Heit* is also a termination very much in use, denoting quality, condition; and corresponding with A.-S. *hæit*, instead of which *hood* is used in modern E., and *heid*, *hede*, in S. and Belg. *Barnat* therefore seems equivalent to *barnheid*, *bairnheid*, q. v. "Our *barnat* land," the land of our nativity.

BARN-DOOR FOWL, a dunghill fowl, S.

"Never had there been such slaughtering of capons, and fat geese, and *barn-door fowls*." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 285.

BARNE, s. The same with *barnage*.

Now agayne to the King ga we;
That on the morn, with his *barne*,
Sat in till his parlement.

Barbour, ii. 50. MS.

O. Fr. *barnez*, "the nobility, or barons," *Cotgr.*

BARNE, s. A child. V. **BAIRN**.**BARNEAIGE, BARNAGE, s.** Childhood.

— "Nevr fra my *barneaige* intendit I to sik proud arrogance as to be a schismatik, nor yet to sik obstinat wilfulness as to be an heretik." N. Winyet's Questions, Keith's Hist. App. p. 224.

"Now in thair *barnage*," *Aberd. Reg.*

BARNE, s.

Of *Eolus* north blastis hauand na drede,
The sulye spred hir brade bosum on brede,
Zephyrus confortabil inspiratioun
For tyll ressaue law in hir *barne* adoun.
Doug. Virgil, 400. 26.

This word, which is overlooked by Rudd, should, I suspect, be *barne*, bosom or lap, as synon. with *bosum*, v. 24. In this sense it is used in Lybeaus Disconus.

That oon held yn hys *barne*
A mayde yolepte yn hys arme,
As bryght as blossie on brere.
Ritson's E. M. R. ii. 25.

It occurs also in Chaucer.

Moes-G., Su.-G., Alem., Dan., *barne*; A.-S. *barne*, *bearn*, id. Hence Su.-G. *barmerzig*, misericors; Chaucer, *barne-cloth*, an apron.

BARNEHEID, s. Childhood; also, childishness. V. under **BAIRN**.**BARNY, s.** Abbreviation of the name *Barnaby* or *Barnabas*; "*Barny Kaye*," Acts 1585, iii. 392. Sometimes *Berny*; "*Berny Cowpar*," p. 393.**BARNMAN, BARNSMAN, s.** One whose province it is more peculiarly to labour in the *barn*, S.

"A *barnman*, of ordinary abilities, commonly threshed about two bolls (one quarter) of wheat in a day, which [it] was indeed necessary to do, in order to gain wages equal to a day-labourer." Agr. Surv. M. Loth. p. 94.

BARNS-BREAKING, s. 1. Any mischievous or injurious action; in allusion to the act of *breaking up a barn* for carrying off corn. V. **QUHAIP IN THE RAIP**.

"There is blood on your hand, and your clothes are torn. What *barns-breaking* have you been at? You have been drunk, Richard, and fighting." *Nigel*, i. 69.

2. "Idle frolic;" Gl. Antiquary, S.**BARNYARD, BARNYAIRD, s.** A court, or inclosure, adjoining the *barn*, in which grain or straw is stacked, S.

"The carte or sled drawn by hors or some other beast, draweth it to the *barne*, or to the *barnyaird*." *Reasoning, Croseraguell and J. Knox*, Prol. ij, b. V. **BERNE-YARD**.

BARNYARD BEAUTY, a phrase commonly used to denote a buxom girl, who may appear handsome in the eyes of the vulgar, S.**BARRACE, BARRAS, BARRES, BARROWIS, s.** 1. A barrier, an outwork at the gate of a castle.

The Inglis ischeyd to ma debate
To thaire *barras*, and faucht fast;
Bot thair war drevyn in at the last.

Wyntown, viii. 31. 135.

2. An inclosure made of felled trees, for the defence of armed men.

Off howyn temyr in haist he gert thaim tak
Syllys off ayk, and a stark *barres* mak,

At a four frount, fast in the forest syd,
A full gret strenth, quhar that purpost to bid;
Stellyt thaim fast till treis that growand was,
That thair mycht weyll in fra the *barres* pass,
And so weill graithit, on athir sid about,
Syn com agayn, quhen that saw thaim in dout.
Wallace, ix. 828. MS. *Barrace*, v. 927.

5. Bounds, or lists for combatants.

We pingyl not for speide na cours to ryn,
Bot we debait suld this *barres* within,
With wappinnis kene and with our blirnit brandis.
Doug. Virgil, 445. 25.

"He (Macbeth) denisit ane subtell slicht to bring all mysdoaris and brokin men to his justice, & solistit syndry his liegis with large money to appele the theuis (quhilkis opprest thame maist) in *barras* aganis ane prefixit day. And quhen thair theuis war enterit in *barras* (quhare thair suld haue fouchtin aganis thair nichtbouris) thay wer all takin be armit men and hangit on jebatis according iustly to thair demeritis." *Bellend. Cron.* b. xii. c. 4. Ad singulare provocaverit certamen, *publico foro* decernendum.—Ubi in *forum* descendissent, &c. Boeth.

Frak ferce gallandis for feild gemis enfors;
Enarmit knychtis at listis with scheild and speir,
To fecht in *barrois* bayth on fute and hors.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, 200. st. 23.

We still speak of "a cock in a *barrace*," in allusion to a cock-pit, S.

Rudd. and other Glossarists have conjoined this word with Fr. *barrere*, *barriere*, as if they were the same. But, although from a common root, they are different words. *Barras* is O. Fr. *barres*, palaestra, Thierry; *Decursio* palaestra, Dict. Trev.; the pl. of *barre*, a stake. Cotgr., however, defines *barres*, "the martial space called *barriers*." L. B. *barrue* is used to denote the barricadoes employed for the defence of towns and castles, in the same sense in which *barres* occurs in *Wallace*.

—*Barras*, gaudete Quiritas,
Fregimus, in manibus sunt *barrae* denique nostris.
Gul. Brit. Philipp. L. 3. ap. Du Cange.

BARRAS-DORE, *s.* A door made of *bars* of wood, alike distant from each other; *Aberd.*

BARRAT, *s.* 1. Hostile intercourse, battle.

In Inglissmen, allace, quhi suld we trow,
Our worthy kyn has payned on this wyss!
Sic reulle be richt is litill allow;
Me think we suld in *barrat* mak thaim bow
At our power, and so we do felll ayss.

Wallace, ii. 237. MS.

In editions, *barrace*.

It is used in the sense of hostility, O. E.

Sone thei reised strif, brent the kyng's tounes,
& his castles tok, held thaim in ther bandoun.—

In alle this *barette* the kyng and Sir Symon
Tille a lokyng thaim sette, of the prince suld it be don.

R. Brunne, p. 216.

It is not improbable that *Barratta*, as used by the Goths in the sense of praelium, is the very word which the later Roman writers refer to as employed by the barbarians to denote the terrific shouts made by them when they rushed to battle. Thus Ammianus Marcellinus speaks:—Pro terrifico fremitu, quem barbari dicunt *Barritum*; Lib. 28. c. 7. Et Romani quidem voce undique Martia concinentes, à minore solita ad majorem protolli, quam Gentilitate appellat *Barritum*. Barbari vero majorum laudes clamoribus stridebant inoonititia, interque varios sermonis dissoni strepitibus levioria praelia tentabantur. Lib. 31. c. 7.

i.e. Entered into a cognizance.

2. Contention, of whatever kind.

It, that ye call the blist band that bindis so fast,
Is bair of blis, and bafeul, and greit *barrat* wirk!
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

There n' is *baret*, nother strife,
N' is there no death, as ever life.

Land of Cockayne, Ellis Spec. i. 86.

3. Grief, vexation, trouble.

And other bernys, for *barrat*, blakynnit thair ble:
Braithly bundin in baill, thair breistis war blent.

Gawain and Gol. iv. st. 11.

Dunbar, describing the effects of drunkenness, says:

Quhilk brews richt meikle *barret* to thy bryd.

Everygreen, ii. 57. st. 18.

Because the word *brews* is here used, although evidently in a metaphorical sense, Ramsay, with surprising inadvertence, renders *barret* "a sort of liquor."

Su.-G. Isl. *baratta*, praelium. Ihre derives this from *baer-ia*, pugnare, combined with *aeya*, *atte*, which, he says, among other senses, has that of contendere; vo. *Baeria*. The Ital. retains *baratta*, in the same sense, as a remnant of the Gothic.

BARRATRIE, *s.* A species of simony; or, as defined by Erskine, "the crime of clergymen who went abroad to purchase benefices from the see of Rome with money." Inst. B. 4. T. 4. § 30.

"Gif ony—makis *Barratrie*, fra it be kend with sufficient & gude document, that he vnderly the statute maid agane thame that hes money out of the realme. And that this statute be not allanerlie extendit to thame that dois *barratrie* in tymes to come, but als to thame outwith the Realme now, that beis conuict of *barratrie*." Ja. I. 1427. c. 119. edit. 1566.

The person chargeable with this crime was called *barratoure*.

"And als the king forbiddis, that ony of his liegis send ony expensis till ony *barratoure*, that is now outwith the Realme, or gif thame help or fauoure, in quhat degre that euer thay attene to, quhil thay cum hame in the Realme, vnder the pane of the breking of the Act of Parliament." *Ibid.*

Erskine mentions L. B. *baratria* as denoting the crime of exchanging justice for money; and derives it from Ital. *barattare* to trock or barter. The origin seems rather O. Fr. *barat*, decoit, *barater* to cheat, *barateur*, a deceiver; Arm. *barat*, *baral*, fraud, productio; *barater*, proditur.

BARREL-FERRARIS. V. FERRARIS.

BARREL-FEVERS, *s. pl.* A term used, by the vulgar, to denote the disorder produced in the body by immoderate drinking, S. The Dutch have a similar designation; *kelderkoorts*, the cellar-ague.

BARRIE, *s.* 1. A kind of half-petticoat, or swaddling cloth of flannel, in which the legs of an infant are wrapped for defending them from the cold, S.; perhaps from A.-S. Su.-G. *bar*, nudus, because it goes next to the body.

I have not met with this word in print, except in a sarcastical song, where it seems rather to signify the undermost dress of a grown up female.

—Dinna be lang;

For petticoat's loose, and *barrie's* slitten,
And a's gaen wrang, and a's gaen wrang.

Jacobite Relics, i. 270.

2. A woman's petticoat, Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

BARRITCHFU', *adj.* Harsh, stern; unfeeling, cruel; a strong expression, Aberd.

Q. Barrat-full, from *Barrat*, hostile intercourse, contention; compounded like *Isl. barratusam-r*, and *bar-dayaful-r*, both signifying pugnax, disposed to quarrel or fight. Some might prefer viewing it *q. barrace-full*, from *Barrace*, lists for combatants.

To **BARROW**, *v. a.* To borrow, S. O.

"I think I'm *barrowing* Tam's daffin ere he has done wi't a' himsell." Reg. Dalton, iii. 160.

BARROWMAN, *s.* One who carries stones, mortar, &c. to masons, when building, on a hand-barrow, S.

"I will give you to know that old masons are the best *barrowmen*." Perils of Man, ii. 326.

This alludes to the common proverb:

"An auld mason will mak a gude *barrowman*," S.

—Our hinds already

Stand metamorphosed into *barrowmen*,

Girt with fair aprons red with lime and sand.

Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 150.

BARROWSTEEL, *s.* A term used in regard to equal co-operation. When man and wife draw well together, each is said to *keep up his or her ain barrowsteel*, Roxb.

As A.-S. *stele* signifies manubrium, a handle, O. E. id.;—the phrase may have been originally applied to the bearing, by different persons, of a load on a *barrow*.

BARROW-TRAM, *s.* 1. The limb of a hand-barrow, S.

2. "Jocularly applied to a raw-boned" person, S.

Yit, thoctt thy braunis be like twa *barrow tramis*,
Defend thé, man.

Lyndsay's Works, Chalm. Ed. ii. 193. V. TRAM.

BARS, *s.* A grate, Roxb.; *q.* ribs of iron.

BAR-STANE, *s.* One of the upright stones which supports a grate, Roxb.; so called because the *bars* or ribs of the grate are fastened into them; synonym. CATSTANE.

BARSK, *adj.* Harsh, husky; Allan. V. BASK.

BARTANE, *s.* Great Britain.

Than wald sum reuth within yow rest
For saik of hir, fairest and best,
In *Bartane* syn hir tyme began.

Maitland Poems, p. 120.

—All the claith in France and *Bartane*
Wald not be to hir leg a *gartane*.

Bannatyne Poems, 147. st. 7.

Lord Hailes understands Bretagne as meant; but this is written *Bartanye*, *q. v.* His mistake is evident from another passage in the same poem, st. 10.

Worthie King Arthour and Gawane,
And mony a bawld berne of *Bartane*,
Ar deld, and in the weiris ar alane,
Sen I cowlid weild a speir.

This is merely a corr. of Britain, in the same manner as the name of the castle, anciently called *Dunbri-ton*, was afterwards changed to *Dumbertane*, *Dumbar-*

tan. I shall not enter into any discussion on the origin of the name *Britain*. As the Greeks called it *Ἰβερικὴ*, Bochart views the term as derived from two Phœnician or Syriac words *Barath-anac*, the land of Tin. Geograph. Sac. P. ii. Lib. i. c. 39. Gen. Vallancey gives it as *Ir. Bruit-tan*, having the same meaning. Pref. to Prospectus, lxvii.

BARTANYE, BERTANYE, s. Brittany.

"Quhen Swetonius had dantit the Ile of Man in this maner, he was aduertyst that France was rebellit. And thairfore to peacyfy this truhyll he pullyt vp salis and arryuit in *Bartanye*." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 4.

"Sone efter his coronation he past in *Bertanye*, & left behynd hym his gud fader Dioneth with an legion of pepyl to gouerne Britane." Ibid. B. vii. c. 12. *Armorican Provinciam*, Boeth.

Bertonaris, and *Bertaneris*, denote the inhabitants of Bretagne.

"Fynaly he dantit the *Bertonaris* with sic importabyl affliction, that they wer renderit to his dominion." Ibid.

BARTANE CLAYTH.

"Item—twa abbias, twa ameittis of *Bartane-clayth*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Whether this be meant to denote British cloth, or cloth of *Bretagne* in France, or refers to the name of some town, as *Barton* in England, where it was manufactured, I cannot determine.

BARTENYIE, *adj.*

"Item, tua *bartenyie* falcones, monted for the wallis, and not for the feildis, with sufficient number of bullatis for thame." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 127.

Perhaps, artillery made in *Brittany*, or after the same pattern.

BARTILL, *s.* The abbreviation of Bartholomew; "*Bartill* Gléndonning;" Acts, iii. 393. *Brattil* seems the same, only transposed; "*Brattil* Irving;" *ibid.*

BARTILL-DAY, *s.* St. Bartholomew's day in the Popish calendar, Reg. Aberd. MS. A. 1560.

To **BARTIR**, *v. a.* To lodge, properly on free quarters.

"In the most eminent parts of the city they placed three great bodies of foot, the rest were put in small parties and *bartired* in the several lanes and suspected places." Mercur. Caledon. Feb. 1, 1661, p. 21.

Tout. *barteer-en*, exigere mulctam. It seems to be the same word, used with a deviation from the original sense.

BARTIZAN, BARTISENE, s. 1. A battlement, on the top of a house or castle, or around a spire; S.

"That the morn afternoon the town's cōmairs be put upon the *bertilene* of the steeple, and that at three o'clock the bells begin to ring, and ring on still, till his Majesty comes hither, and passes on to Anstruther." Records Pittenweem, 1651, Statist. Acc. iv. 376.

This seems to be derived from O. Fr. *brétèche*, which primarily signifies wooden towers by which towns were fortified; hence transferred to a conspicuous situation in market places from which public edicts or denunciations were promulgated. This has been traced, with evident propriety, to Ital. *bertesca*, "a kind of rampart

or fence of war made upon towers, to let down or up at pleasure, a block-house;" Altieri. The term also signifies a rail. L. B. *bretaschia*, *bertescae*, &c. castellae lignae; Du Cange. But there is reason to believe that the Italians received the term from the Goths; and that it is allied to Su.-G., *berg-a*, anc. *byr-ia*, *biarg-a*, to build; to protect, to cover. Hence *bar-gastad-ur*, munimentum.

—"The roof had some non-descript kind of projections called *bartizans*, and displayed at each frequent angle a small turret, rather resembling a pepper-box than a Gothic watch-tower." Waverley, i. 108.

2. Any kind of fence, as of stone or wood, Mearns.

BASE DANCE, a kind of dance slow and formal in its motions, directly opposite to what is called the high dance. Fr. *basse-danse*, id.

"It was ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene, galmouding, stendling bakuart & forduart, dansand base dancie, pauuans, galyardis, turdions, braulis and branglis, buffons, vitht mony vther lycht dancie, the quhilk ar ouer prolix to be rehersit." Compl. S. p. 102.

To **BASH**, *v. a.* 1. To beat to sherds, Loth.; SMASH, synon.

2. To beat with severe strokes, S. O.

Fir'd wi' indignance I turn'd round,
And bash'd wi' mony a fung
The Pack, that day.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 125.

3. To dint, or injure by crushing, Lanarks.

Su.-G. *bas-a*, to strike. Hence,

BASH, *s.* 1. A blow, S. A.

The taen toor a' her neebour's mutch,
An' gae her a desperate bash on
The chafts that day.

Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 86.

'Then, giving two or three *bashes* on the face, he left me with a loud laugh of scorn." Hogg's Tales, i. 17.

2. A dint caused by a blow, Lanarks.

To **BASH UP**, *v. a.* An iron instrument is said to be *bashed up*, when the point is bowed in, Loth. It is nearly synon. with E. *Bevel*.

Isl. *basse*, pinnaculum a tergo in securi Romana; G. Andr.

To **BASHLE**, *v. a.* V. BAUCHLE, *v.*

BASING, *s.* A bason; pl. *basingis*.

"Hargest dotat this kirk with cowpis, ~~challis~~, *basinis*, lawaris." Bellend. Chron. B. vi. c. 15. Pelvibus, Boeth. Fr. *bassin*, id.

"Item, twa grete *basingis* ouregilt." Coll. of Inventories, A. 1488, p. 7.

BASIT, *part. pa.* Apparently humbled, abased.

"Quhatevir he was that met him,—he departit weil *basit*, and defulyeit of his cleithing." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 223. This is the translation of *Mulcatus nudatusque*.

O. Fr. *abaiss-er* to humble, to abase.

BASK, *adj.* Very dry; as, "a *bask* day;" a day distinguished by drought, accompanied with a withering wind, destructive to vegetation, Dumfr.

Sibb. mentions *Bask* as synon. with *Hask*, and as signifying "dry and rough to the taste;" Roxb.

"shall we view this as softened from Dan. and Su.-G. *barsk*, harsh, rough; or as allied to Sw. *bas-a sig i solen*, E. to *bask*, (Seren. Addend.)?"

BASNATIS, *s. pl.*

"That Robert of Crechtoune sall—content and pay to Robert Broiss of Arth—twa blankatis price viij s., twa tageatis price of pece x s., thre *basnatis* price of the pece xij s. iiij d., &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 186.

Apparently small bowls or basons; from Fr. *basinelle*, "a little bowl, a small bason;" Cotgr.; a dimin. from *bassin*, a bason.

BASNET, *s.* A helmet. V. BASSANET.

BA'-SPELL, **BA'-SPIEL**, *s.* A match at football, Aberd. S. A.

Jock Jalop shouted like a gun,

As something had him all'd;

Fy, Sirs, co' he, the *ba'-spell's* won,
And we the *ba'* has hall'd.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 183.

"I hear he says I staid away from the *Ba-spiel* on Eastern's Een for fear of him; and it was only for fear of the Country-keeper, for there was a warrant against me." Tales of my Landlord, i. 124. V. **BONSPELL**.

BASS, *s.* 1. A mat laid at a door for cleaning one's feet; applied also to a mat used for packing bales of goods, S.

The word is E.; but the sense is confined, according to Johns., to a mat used in churches. Junius derives it from some C. B. word signifying a rush; Johns. from Fr. *bosse*, a bunch. But I am informed, that it properly signifies *bast*, or the bark of lime-tree, of which packing mats are made; Teut. *bast*, cortex.

2. *Bass* is used to denote the inner bark of a tree, S.

3. A sort of mat on which dishes are placed at table, especially meant for preserving the table from being stained by those that are hot, S.

BASSANAT, **BASNET**, *s.* A helmet.

"That ilke gentilmn hafand ten pundis worth of land or mare be sufficiently harness & anarmit, with *bassanat*, sollat, quhite hat, gorgeat or peissane, hale leg harness, sword, spere & dagger." Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 226. *Basnct*, Ed. 1566, and Skene.

O. Fr. *bacinet*, *bassinnet*, L. B. *bacinet-um*, *bassinnet-um*. It was a hat or casque of steel, very light, made in form of a bason. Is it reasonable, then, to laugh so immoderately at the worthy Don Quixote for the mistake he fell into about the barber's bason? The soldiers, who wore this, were in the French armies called *Bacincts*. V. Du Cange and Roquefort.

BASSEN'D, *adj.* V. BAWBAND.

BASSIE, **BASSY**, *s.* A large wooden dish used for carrying meal from the gurnal to

the *bakeboard*, or for containing the meal designed for immediate use; *S. B.*

Her mither says till her, Hegh, lassie,

He's the wisest I fear of the twa;

Ye'll hae little to pit in the *bassie*,

Gin ye be sae backward to draw.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 146.

i. e. to spin; the phrase, *draiv a thread*, being often used in this sense.

Su.-G. bossa, byssa, a box of any kind. But the word seems more nearly allied to *Fr. bassin*, *L. B. bacinus*, a basin. The *Fr.* word is used to denote a bowl in which the blind receive the alms given them. *L. B. bassin-us*, pelvis. It may be added, that *Fr. bassier* is the tub which holds tap-droppings, the lees of wine, &c. *Cotgr.*

This term had of old been used more generally. "A *bassy* of bres;" *Aberd. Reg. A. 1563*, V. 25. "Tua *brasyne bassies*;" *Ibid.* *Fr. bassier*, *id.*

BASSIE, *s.* An old horse; *Clydes. Loth. V. BAWсанд.*

BASSIL, *s.* A long cannon, or piece of ordnance.

"She bare many canons, six on every side, with three great *bassils*, two behind in her dock, and one before." *Pitacottie*, p. 107, 108.

This word is undoubtedly abbreviated from *Fr. basilic*; *le plus gros des canons, qui porte jusqu' à 160 livres de balle; mais il n'est plus de service.* *Dict. Trev.*

BASSIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to rushes.

Turnand quhells thay set in, by and by,

Under the feit of this ilk bysnyng jaip;

About the nek knyt mony *bassin* raipe.

Doug. Virgil, 46. 38.

Rudd. expl. it, "rope of hard, or coarse hemp." This excellent linguist has been misled from the idea of *Doug.* giving this as the literal translation of *stupa vincula*, *Virg.* But the Bishop refers to that kind of ropes that probably was best known in his own time. This is properly derived from *Teut. biesc*, *juncus*, *scirpus*, *Gl. Sibb.* *L. B. basae* is used for a collar for cart-horses made of flags; *Du Cange.*

BASSINAT, *s.* Some kind of fish.

"Ane multitude of *fische* was sene in Forth, the tane half of thame above the watter, na thing different from the figur of man, callit be the pepil *Bassinatis*. Thir *fische* hes blak skynnis hingand on thair bodyis, with quhilk sumtyme thair couir thair heid and thair cragis euyin to thair schulderis. Quhen thir *fische* fletis in our sevis, thair signifi great infortuniteis to mortall pepyll." *Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 18.* *Nostri Bassinates* vocant. *Boeth.*

I can discover no trace of this name any where else. Had it been given to them by our forefathers from the loose skin "with quhilk sumtyme thair couerit thair heid;" from its supposed resemblance to a head-piece or helmet, *Fr. bassinot*, *L. B. bacinetum*, *bacinotum*, *cassis*, *galea in modo bacini*? The term *bacinotum* occurs in our Latin law-books so early as the reign of Robert Bruce; *Stat. I. c. 27.*—*Habeat unum basinetum.*

BASSE FEE.

"The said Robert, nor nane vtheris that has the saide privilege, takis nouthir sening nor reale possession of any landis, bot has the vse fruyt of thair wifis propir landis for thair liftyme, but possession or sening.—For the quhilk the said Robert, nor nane vther sic like has na maner of fee,—nouthir richt,

heretage, nor *basse fee.*" *Act. Dom. Conq. A. 1478*, p. 13.

This is obviously the same with *Base Fee* in the English law, "a tenure in fee at the will of the lord, distinguished from *Socage* free tenure;" or, according to *Coke*, "what may be defeated by limitation, or entry," &c. *Jacob's Dict.* We learn from *Du Cange*, that the *L. B.* term *Bassi* was sometimes used as synonym with *Vassi*, who, it is asserted by some, were the same with *Vassalli*, while others say that the former were the domestics of a sovereign or prince. *Vo. Vassus*, 2 col. 1425, 1426, 1428.

BASSNYT, *adj.* White-faced, *Gl. Sibb. V. BAWсанд.*

BAST, *pret.* Beat, struck.

Bast on thair basnetis thay beirn is or thay blan,

Haistely hewit thay togidder.—

Rauf Coilyear, D. j. b.

Su.-G. bas-a, *Isl. beyat-a*, to strike. *V. BAST*, *v.*

BASTAILYIE, *s.* A bulwark, a blockhouse.

"Sone efter he gat syndry craftismen to clenge the fowseis and to repair the said wall in all partis with touris and *bastailyies* rysing in the strangest maner that mycht be deuist." *Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 9.* *Propugnaculis*, *Boeth.*

Fr. bastille, a fortress, a castle furnished with towers.

BASTANT, *adj.* Possessed of ability.

"If we had been provided of ball, we were sufficiently *bastant* to have kept the passe against our enemy." *Monro's Exped. V. i. p. 20.*

This phrase "sufficiently *bastant*" is tautological. For *Fr. bastance* signifies "sufficiency, what is enough;" *Cotgr. Bastant*, quod sufficit, quod satis est; from *bast-er*, *etre in bon estat, bene stare*; *Dict. Trev.*

Elsewhere it occurs in a better form.

—"His Majestie, perceiving the danger, not being *bastant* to resist the enemy, retired confusedly in great haste to Wolgast;" *Ibid.* p. 80.

BASTARD PYP. "Ane *bastard pyp* of fegis and rasingis," *Aberd. Reg. A. 1525*, V. 15; probably a pipe of figs and raisins of a smaller size, as this term in *Fr.* is applied to artillery of this description.

BASTIES, **BASTISH**, *adj.* 1. Coarse, hard, bound; a term applied to soil, *Ayrs. Bastous*, *Lanarks.*

2. Obstinate, applied to the temper; as "a *bastous hizzie.*" *Ramstugerous*, synonym. *Ayrs.*

Teut. Isl. bast cortex, q. covered with bark, having a hard coat on it. Hence *Isl. bastl*, *rudis labor*; *biast-r* labor continuus. *Su.-G. bast-a*, to bind, *jigare.*

BASTILE, **BASTEL**, *s.* A fortress, principally meant for securing prisoners, *S. A.*

"The last mentioned vestige of feudal antiquity was that of the *bastilles*. Those prisons, having a Norman name, denote their introduction, or their more frequent erection, by the conqueror. They were more numerous on the marches of the borders than any where else, for obvious reasons, and they were also much stronger.—These edifices not only served the purposes of prisons, but—taken together with the castles or tower-houses of the chieftains, near which they always stood, they constituted a chain of fortresses, running partly on Whittadder and on Blackadder banks, from almost the

one end of the county to the other. Thus, we can reckon a line of them at short distances, in this neighbourhood, viz. Kello-bastel, in Edrom parish; the *Bastel* dikes here; Foulden-bastel," &c. P. Chirnside, Berw. Statist. Acc. xiv. 36. 37.

This is radically the same with the preceding word, and perhaps merely an abbrev. of it.

BASTOUN, s. Heavy staff, baton.

—Quha best on fute can ryn lat se;—
Or like ane douchty campoun in to fycht
With bustuous *bastoun* darren stryffe, or mais.

Doug. Virgil, 129. 39.

Fr. *baston*, *baton*, id.

BAT, s. A staple, a loop of iron; S.

To **BAT, v. a.** To strike, to beat, Ettr. For.

O. Goth. *bat-a*, Alem. *batt-en*, Fr. *batt-re*, id.

BAT, s. A blow on the side of the head, Loth.

BAT, s. Condition; as, "About the auld *bat*," Roxb., in an ordinary state; "About a *bat*," upon a par, Ettr. For.

Perhaps originally used in regard to those who had been ailing. Thus "the auld *bat*" would denote the former degree of recovery; Isl. *bate* melioratio, in melius mutatio. Or, it might primarily denote the degree of nourishment acquired, or progress in feeding made, by a flock in a particular situation, or the quality of their pasture. For Su.-G. *bete* signifies pascuum, *godt bete*, laeta pasous, good pasture, and *bat-a* pascere; Isl. *beit-a*, A.-S. *bat-an*, inescare, E. to *bait*. To this source, I imagine, should we trace the E. v. to *batten*, to fatten, q. on a rich pasture; where there is good *baiting*.

BAT, s. A holme, a river-island, Tweedd.
V. ANA.

BATAILL, s. 1. Order of battle, battle array.

And in *bataill*, in gud array,
Befor Sanct Jhonystoun com thal,
And bad Schyr Amery isch to fycht.

Barbour, li. 249. MS.

2. A division of an army, battalion.

—Scaffaldis, leddris and couering,
Plikkys, howis, and with staff slyng,
To ilk lord, and his *bataill*,
Wes ordanyt, quhar he suld assaill.

Barbour, xvii. 345. MS.

"The Albanis, assemblit togidder in this maner, deuidit thaym in syndry *battallis*, with capitanis to hald thaym in gud array." Bellend. Cron. B. iii. c. 12.

3. It seems also to signify military equipment.

Quhan he wald our folk assaill,
Durst nane of Wallis in *bataill* ride,
Na yhet fra ewyn fell abyd
Castell or wallyt tounne with in,
That he ne suld lyff and lymmys tyne.

Barbour, i. 105. MS.

Fr. *bataille*, order of battle; also, a squadron, battalion, or part of an army. Wachter views Germ. *batt-en*, caedere, as the root of *battalia* which he calls a Burgundian word; A.-S. *beatan*, id.

* **BATCH, s.** A crew, a gang; properly of those who are viewed as of the same kidney or profession, S.

"A *batch* of wabster lads—planted themselves at the gable of the malt-kiln, where they were wont, when trade was better, to play at the handball." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 282.

This is nearly allied to—

An' there a *batch* o' wabster lads
Blackguarding frae K—— k. Burns, iii. 32.

BATCHELOR COAL, a species of dead coal which appears white in the fire, Sutherl.
V. GAIST, sense 3.

BATE, BAIT, s. Boat.

—He, with few men, in a *bate*
"Wes fayne for till hald hame his gate."
Barbour, xlii. 645. MS.

Bot thar about na *bait* fand thal
That mycht thaim our the watir ber.
Barbour, iii. 408. MS.

A.-S., Alem. Isl. Su.-G. *bat*, C. B., Ir., *bad*, id.

BATHE, BAITH, BAYTH, BAID, adj. Both.

Thus said sche, and anone therwith *bayth* tway
Gan walkin furth throw out the dern way.

Doug. Virgil, 187. 5.

It is sometimes applied by our old writers, as Mr. Macpherson observes, to more than two.

Bathe scepter, sword, crowne, and ryng,
Fra this Jhon, that he made kyng,
Haily fra hyn he tuk thare.

Wyntoun, viii. 12. 23.

In Angus it is pronounced *baid*, or with a kind of half-sound between *d* and *t*; as are *skaith*, *paith*, (a path-way) and most other words of a similar termination.

Moes-G. *ba*, *bai*, *bagoth*; A.-S. *ba*, *ba twa*, *butu*;
Alem. *bediu*, *bedu*, *bedu*; Isl. Su.-G. *bade*; Dan. *baade*; Germ. *beide*; Belg. *bryde*.

To **BATHER, BADDER, v. a.** "To fatigue by impertinent remonstrances, or by ceaseless prating." Gl. Surv. Nairn. Synon.
Bother, q. v.

"What signified his bringing a woman here to smother an' snivel, and *bather* their lordships?" Heart M. Loth. ii. 282.

BATHER, BADDER, s. 1. Plague, trouble, S.

2. Applied to a troublesome person, Aberd.

This term might be traced to Isl. *bodord*, a mandate; q. to tease one with reiterated instructions or injunctions. C. B. *baldordd*, however, signifies tattle. V. *BODWORD*.

BATHIE, s. A booth or hovel; it is also used to denote a summer shealing, a hunting-seat, of boughs, &c.

"Angus painted in the most alarming colours—the wretched huts or *bathies* where he would be condemned to pass the night." Leg. Montrose, Tales, 3 Ser. iii. 328. V. *BOTHE*.

BATHIE, s. The abbreviation of the name *Bethia*, S. B.

BATIE, BAWTY, s. 1. A name for a dog, without any particular respect to species. It is generally given, however, to those of a larger size, S.

"Bourd not with *bawty* lest he bite you;" Kelly.

Bat gin wi' *Batie* ye will boud,
Come back, lad, to yon place;
Lat Trojans an' your wonted fears
Stand glowrin' i' your face.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 9.

In the Gl. to these poems it is expl. "mastiff."

From Lyndsay's "*Complaint and Publick Confession of the King's old Hound, called Bush*, directed to *Buoty*, the King's best beloved Dog," it would appear to have been a name commonly given to a dog in the reign of James V.

2. It is used metaph. like E. *dog*, as a term of contempt for a man.

Thus, in an illiberal translation of the Latin epitaph on the celebrated Sir John Graham, who was killed at the battle of Falkirk, it is introduced, perhaps fully as much for the sake of the rhyme, as from the nationality of the writer.

Here lies the gallant Grahame, Wallace' true Achates,
Who cruelly was murdered by the English *baties*.
Watson's Coll. ii. 59.

Perhaps from O. Fr. *baud*, a white hound, same as *millard*, Cotgr. According to Bullet, this dog is excellent at the chace, and *baud-ir* signifies to excite dogs to the chace. *Especie de chien courant, qui a ou ce nom à cause de sa race, qui vient de Barbarie d'une chienne nommée Baule*; Dict. Trev.

3. The common name for a hare, Roxb.

Some distance aff where plantins grow,
And firs their bushy taps do rear,
There *Bawty* hopes to hide her pou,
And gain some sma respite frae fear.
The Hare's Complaint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 77.

Bawd is used in the same sense, Aberd. V. BAWD.

BATIE, BAWTIE, *adj.* Round and plump, applied either to man or beast, Clydes.

Perhaps from A.-S. *bat-an* inescare, q. to bait well.

BATIE-BUM, BATIE-BUMMIL, *s.* A simpleton; an inactive fellow.

With patience richt ferne I wald overcum,
And uther mens infirmities endure;
Bot thane am I complit ane *batie-bum*;
And all men thinks a mae till injure.
Maitland Poems, p. 153.

Heich Hutchoun, with ane hissill ryss,
To red can throw thane runmil;
He muddlit thame down lyk ony myss,
He was na *batie-bummil*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 16. *Chron. S. P.* ii. 367.

Probably from *batie*, a dog, and the *v. bum*, to make a buzzing noise as a drone, or Teut. *bomm-en* resonare, *bommel*, a drone: q. he could not be compared to a cur, who is a mere drone; who barks, but does nothing more. It is, however, also written *Blaitiebum*, q. v. and *Bummle*.

BATON, *s.* The instrument for beating mortar, Aberd.

BATRONS, *s.* A name given to the cat. Ayr.; elsewhere *Badrans*, *Bauthrans*, q. v.

—How the nuld uncanny matrons
Grew whiles a hare, a dog, or *batrons*.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 59.

BATS, *s. pl.* 1. The disease in horses, called in E. *Bots*, and caused by small worms, S.

The bleiring *Bats*, and the Benshaw.
Polwart. V. BLEIRING.

This in S. is the term commonly used to denote that disease in horses called the *botts*, E. From the epithet conjoined, *bleiring*, it seems doubtful if this be meant. It may indeed denote the effect of the pain occasioned by this disorder, in making the patient groan or cry out, from Teut. *blaer-en* boare, mugire. But as Teut. *botte* is rendered papula, which signifies a swelling with many reddish pimples that eat and spread, and *blare* denotes a pustule; the term *bleiring* may be used to specify that kind of *botts* which produces such pimples.

2. Ludicrously applied to a bowel complaint in men, Selkirks.; also used to denote colic, S. O.

BATT. To keep one at the batt, to keep one steady.

"I hae had eneuch ado wi' John Gray; for though he's nae bad hand when he's on the loom, it is nae easy matter to keep him at the batt." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 337.

Fr. *batte*, "the bolster of a saddle;" Cotgr.

BATTALL, *s.* A battalion. V. BATAILL.

BATTALINE, *s.* Perhaps, a projection, or kind of veranda, of stone.

"The great steeple had some windows; and the two lesser ones have *battalines*, slits, windows, and buttresses yet to be seen. The passage to the bells in the great steeple was from the south lesser steeple, by a *battaline* under the easing of the slates of said church; and there was another *battaline* under the easing of the slates of the toofall." Orem's Descr. Chanonry of Aberd. p. 64.

BATTALLING, BATTELLING, *s.* A battlement.

—Like ane wall thay vinbeset the yettis—
Thare left hand hie abone thare hede gan hald,
And oft with thare rycht hand grip the *battalling*
wald.
Doug. Virgil, 58. 55.

Skarsement, reprise, corbell, and *Battellingis*.
Palice of Honour, iii. 17.

Douglas also uses *batellit*, signifying, surrounded with battlements.

Fr. *bastille*, *batillé*, id. Garni de tours, ou fortifications. *Turriculis fastigiatus*; Dict. Trev. V. SKARSEMENT.

BATTALOUSS, *adj.* Brave in fight.

—At schreffis evin sum wes so *battalouss*,
That he wald win to his maister in field
Fourty florans—
Colkelbie Sow, v. 879.

BATTAR-AX, *s.* Battle-axe.

This to correct, they schow with mony crakkis,
But littil effect of speir or *battar-ax*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43. st. 8.

Fr. *battre*, Ital. *battere*, to strike; also, to fight. Ir. *bat*, *bata*, a baton, a mace, such as was anciently used in battle. It may, however, be an error of an early transcriber for *battal*, q. *battle-axe*.

BATTART, BATTARD, BATTER, *s.* A cannon of a smaller size.

"Item, upone the hill at the bak of the munitioun hous, twa *battartis* of found, mountit on thair stokkis, quheillis, and aixtreis, garnisit with iron having tua wadgis." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 166.

"Item, fyve buscheis of found for cannonis & *batterd* quheillis." "Item, tua pair of irne calmes for moyan and *battard*." Ibid. p. 169.

"Inuentare of the munitioun within the castell of Dunbartane.—Item, tuo *batteris* monted for the wallis,

and not for the feildia, with sufficient number of bullatis for thame." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 126. *Battar*, p. 170.

Fr. *bastarde*, "a demie cannon, or demie culverin; a smaller piece of any kind;" Cotgr.

BATTELL, *adj.* Rich for pasture.

—"He swam ouir the same river with his beistis, to refresche thaim, with the *battell* gers thair of." Bellen-den's T. Livius, p. 13. Loco herbido, ut quiete et *pabulo laeto* reficeret boves. Lat.

This is undoubtedly the same with **BAITTE**, q. v.

To **BATTER**, *v. a.* To paste, to cause one body to adhere to another by means of a viscous substance, S.

BATTER, *s.* A glutinous substance, used for producing adhesion; paste, S.

I'll use nae weapoun, but my *batter*,"

"To stap your mou'."

Shirreff's Poems. To the Critics, xvi.

* "The author a bookbinder to trade." N.

It also occurs in O. E. "Vne paste, paast or *battre*;" Palgrave, B. 3. F. 3. "*Batter* of floure, Fr. paste;" F. 19.

To **BATTER**, *v. a.* 1. To lay a stone so as to make it incline to one side; or to hew it obliquely; a term used in masonry, S.

This is only an active sense of the E. v. given by Johnson, but omitted in the abridgement of his work. Fr. *battre*, to beat.

2. To give a wall, in building it, an inclination inwards, S.

BATTER, *s.* 1. The obliquity or slope given to a wall in building, by means of which it is made narrower from the bottom upwards, a term used in masonry, S. "A wall with a great *batter*;" i.e. inclined inwards in a considerable degree.

2. Used also to denote an expansion or widening, as a wall rises.

"When the kill is formed to four and a half feet high, and four and a half feet wide—the second *batter* begins; and from four and a half feet high, she must be built so as to be exactly ten feet wide within the walls, when she is ten feet high." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 193.

BATTER, *s.* A species of artillery. • V. **BATTART**.

BATTICK, *s.* V. **BATTOCK**.

BATTILL GERS.

Vnto ane plesand grund camin ar thay,
With *battill gers*, fresche herbis and grene swardis.

Doug. Virgil, 187, 17.

This Rudd. renders, "thick, rank, like men in order of *battel*." But more probably, q. *bottel-gers*; as Teut. *bottel*, and *bottel-boom*, denote the arbutus, or wild strawberry tree.

BATTIRT, *s.* A cannon of a smaller size.

"Imprimis, ane *battirt* of found markit with the armes of Bartanye, montit upoun ane auld stok, and her axtre, and quheillis garnysit with foure virols of irn." Inventories, A. 1680, p. 300. V. **BATTART**.

BATTLE, *adj.* Thick, squat; as, "a *battle* horse," the same otherwise called "a punch poney;" Buchan.

This may be the same word, pron. *baittle* and *bettle*, South of S. as applied to grass or sward. V. **BATTELL**.

BATTLE of *strae*, a bundle of straw, Loth. the same with E. *bottle*. Hence,

To **BATTLE** *strae*. V. To **BOTTLE**.

BATTOCK, *s.* A tuft of grass, a spot of gravel, or ground of any kind, surrounded by water, Selkirks. *Battick*, Loth. is defined a piece of firm land between two rivulets, or two branches of the same river. Gael. *bad*, a tuft. V. **BAT**, a holme.

BATWARD, *s.* Boatman; literally, boat-keeper.

Bot scho a *bataward* estyr that
Til hyr spowayd husband gat,
And of land in heritage
A peys til hyr and hyr lynage:
Estyr that mopy a day
The *Batawardis* land that callid thai.

Wyntoun, vi. 16. 63.

From *bate*, a boat, q. v. and Isl. *vard*, vigil; Sw. *ward*, custodia.

BAVARD, *adj.* Worn out, in a state of bankruptcy.

"Ho [Hamilton] Antrim, Huntly, Airley, Niddisdale, and more, are ruined in their estates. Publick commotions are their private subsistence. Against this dangerous evil a convention of estates was a sovereign remeid.—The *Bavard* Lords came with great backs, and none greater than Carnwath; but at once Fife, and the west gentlemen, came in so thick, that the backs of the other were overshadowed and evanished." Baillie's Lett. i. 366.

We still use *bavver*, as a term of contempt, and *bavver-like*, as signifying shabby in dress and appearance, S. Fr. *bavard*, *bavurr*, a driveller; also, a babler. V. **BEVAR**, *s.*

BAVARIE, *s.* 1. A great-coat, properly one made meet for the body; an old term, S.

The fashion had been probably imported from *Bavaria*. E. *bavaroy*.

We—war, wi' rain, maist drown't to death,
Though we had on *bavaries*
Fu' side, that day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 177.

2. Used figuratively for a disguise, or what is employed to cover moral turpitude.

—Dinna use, to hide yer sin,
Hypocrisy's *Bavary*. *Ibid.* p. 90.

BAUB, *s.* Beat of drum.

—"For that effect, ordains a *baub* to be beatt throw the town, that none may pretend ignorant." Deed of Town Council of Jedburgh, 1714. Petition of Fleshers, A. 1814.

It seems equivalent to S. *ruff*; and may be allied to Belg. *babb-en* garrire, because of the quick reiterated strokes,—when a roll is beat, or from the same origin with E. *bob* to strike.

BAUBLE, *s.* "A short stick, with a head carved at the end of it, like a *poupée* or *doll*,

carried by the fools or jesters of former times. *Babiole*, Fr. See Malone's *Shakespeare*, iii. 455." Spec. Gl. Lord Hailes.

BAUCH, BAUGH, BAACH, (gutt.) adj. 1.
Ungrateful to the taste.

Thy inward parts to purge and scoure,
Take thee three bites of an black Howre,
And Ruebarb baach and bitter.

Poewart's Flyting, Watson's Coll. P. iii. 10.

In this sense we now use *waugh*, q. v.

2. Not good, insufficient in whatever respect, S.

It is a *baugh* brewing that's no good in the newing."
Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 43. A bauch tradesman, one
who is far from excelling in his profession. A horse is
said to be *bauch-shod*, or his shoes are said to be *bauch*,
when they are much worn, S.

**3. Applied to tools that are turned in the
edge; opposed to *Gleg*, S. B.**

**4. Not slippery. In this sense ice is said to
be *bauch*, when there has been a partial
thaw. The opposite is *slid* or *gleg*, S.**

5. Indifferent, sorry, not respectable, S.

— Without estate,
A youth, tho' sprung frae kings, looks *baugh* and blate.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 5.

In the same sense it is said; "Beauty but bounty's
but *bauch*." *Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 18.*

**6. Abashed; synon. with *E. blate*; as, "He
lookit unco *baugh*," he looked much out of
countenance, Perth.**

This nearly approaches to the signification of *Isl.*
bag-ur, reluctans, renuens; as sense 2, "insufficient,—
a *bauch* tradesman,"—to that of *bag-r* imperitus, given
as a distinct word by Halderson.

7. Backward, reluctant from timidity, Clydes.

8. Tired, jaded, South of S.

The auld wise man grew *baugh*,
And turn'd to shank away. *Jacob. Rel. i. 71.*

9. Not thriving, without animation, Moray.

Isl. bag-ur, reluctans, renuens, protervus, perversus;
bage, jactura, nocumentum (offals); *baya*, bardum et
insulsum carmen; *bag-a*, *baeg-ia*, obesse, nocere. C.
B. *baw*, dung, filth. Hence,

BAUCHLY, adv. Sorriely, indifferently, S.

To rummage nature for what's braw,
Like lilies, roses, gems, and snaw,
Compar'd with hers, their lustre fa',
And *bauchly* tell
Her beauties, she excels them a'.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 397.

"It is long since I wrote—my mind of divisions;
—whereof I may say, without vanity, how bluntly and
bauchly soever the matter be handled, yet there is so
much said there as will exempt me from a liableness to
this charge." *M'Ward's Contend. p. 155.*

BAUCHNESS, s. Want, defect of any kind, S.

To BAUCHLE, BAWCHYLL, BACHLE, (gutt.)

**BASHLE, v. a. 1. To wrench, to distort, to
put out of shape; as, to *bachle* shoon, to wear**

shoes in so slovenly a manner, as to let them
fall down in the heels; to tread them awry,
S.

"I did na care to stilp upo' my queets, for fear o'
the briganers; an', mair attour, I did na care to *bachle*
my new shoen" [shoes]. *Journal from London*, p. 6.

Isl. backell, luxatus, valgus (shambling) G. Andr.
Bashle is used in the same sense, S. This, however,
would seem rather allied to Fr. *bosser*, "to bruise,
to make a dint in a vessel of metal, or in a piece of
plate;" Cotgr. The v. *Bauchle*, perhaps, is merely a
diminutive from the adj. *bauch*, q. to use a thing con-
temptuously or carelessly, as being itself of little value.

The origin of *Isl. backell*, luxatus, is undoubtedly
biag-a luxare; whence also *biagad-r* distortus, luxa-
tus, Halderson; *Membrorum valetudine violatus*, G.
Andr. p. 28.

2. To treat contemptuously, to vilify.

Wallace lay still, quhill xl dayis was gayn,
And fyve atour, bot perance saw he nayn
Battaill till haiff, as thair promys was maid.
He gert display agayne his baner braid;
Rapreiffyt Eduard rycht gretlye of this thing,
Bawchyllyt his seyll, blew out on that fals King,
As a tyrand; turn'd bak, and tuk his gait.

Wallace, viii. 723. MS.

"Nevertheless the said offender be foirfalt and lose
his cause and matter, for the quhill he at ane incon-
venient time, *bauchlit* and reprovit; and the uther
partie to be thair of acquytit and dischargit for ever."
Bordour Matteris, Balfour's Pract. p. 606.

"The said craft is abusit, and the maisteris and
hedismen thair of gretly skaithit by the daily markat
maid in cremys, and be vile persones throw the hie
street, and on the bak half of the town, in *bachlying* of
the Hammymen's work and thair craft, in lak and
dishonouring of our said burgh," &c. Seal of Cause
for the Hammymen, A. 1496, Blue Blanket, p. 11,
12.

I have some doubt, however, whether this term may
not denote that contempt brought on the trade by the
sale of imperfect work made by apprentices; as allied
to O. Fr. *bacele*, *bachle*, a female apprentice; Roque-
fort. V. BACHLEIT.

**3. To *Bauchle* a lass, to jilt a young woman,
Loth.**

It is possible, that the word, as used in this sense,
might have its origin from Fr. *bacul-er*, *bascul-er*, to
bump on the posteriors; a *la bacule*, "the riding of
the wild mare; also, the punishment of misses in some
games, to be clapt on the bumme with a batting-staffe,"
Cotgr.; from *bas* low, and *cul* the buttock. I need
scarcely add, that this mode of treatment has still been
accounted disgraceful. Hence he, who was subjected
to it, might be said to be *made a bauchle of*.

It is singular that there should be a Heb. v. simi-
lar in force, and bearing the very same sense, בַּחֲלָה;
bahhul, fastidio affectus est, vel fastidivit, aversatus
est; Stock. Clav.

**To BAUCHLE, BACHLE, v. n. 1. To
to move loosely on the hinder legs,**

"The devil does not like to ride on a *bachling* beast,
for fear of japs." *Player's Scourge*, p. 7.

Bachlane is evidently the part. pr. of the v. used in
a neut. sense.

Na gentie geir this Doctor seikis,—

A bair clock, and a *bachlane* naig.

Legend Ep. St. Andreis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 327.

Expl. "stumbling." It may perhaps be used in this
sense. But it is properly equivalent to *E. shambling*;

as denoting a loose, awkward, and unequal motion. In this sense it is applied both to man and beast, S.

2. To walk as those who have flat soles, Lanarks.
V. v. a.

Of the vast copiousness of the Scottish language, one who has not paid particular attention to it can scarcely form any idea. The more I am acquainted with it, the more I am convinced of this; especially from the circumstance of the friendly communication of a great variety of provincial terms, which have never been printed; and which I should never have had an opportunity of knowing, had I not been indebted to the exertions of others, who, from a laudable spirit of nationality, wish that all our old terms, as far as propriety can warrant, should be rescued from that oblivion into which many of them must otherwise soon have fallen.

A remark has been more than once made to me by some literary friends, which I have found to be verified in many instances;—that, notwithstanding the very liberal use of synonymous terms, our language possesses one peculiar beauty, in which, if equalled, it is not excelled by any other. Even when terms may be viewed as in general synonymous, in most instances there is a shade of difference, often very nice, and perhaps scarcely perceptible by one who has not paid particular attention to their application; or who has no opportunity of doing so, from want of habitual or frequent intercourse with the lower classes. Still, when it has been in my power, I have endeavoured to point out these distinctions; but I am conscious that I must often have failed, from want of the same opportunities with many others; and from the difficulty of catching the nice shades of difference between terms of this description, so as to be able to define them perspicuously.

A friend to whom I am much indebted, has, among other communications, put it in my power to illustrate this observation by a pretty copious exemplification of the variety of terms, used in one district only, (the higher part of Lanarkshire) to denote an awkward mode of walking. What renders this more curious is, that he has selected those words only which have the same termination.

From the use of this in so many instances, it appears that the guttural conjoined with the most liquid of our sounds, as forming the termination CHLE, has been viewed by our forefathers, as expressive of awkwardness in motion.

Besides BAUCHLE, used both actively and passively, I have the following examples to submit to the reader:—

To JAUCHLE, v. n. To walk as one that has feeble joints.

To SCRAUCHLE, v. n. To use as it were both hands and feet in getting onward, to scramble.

To SHAUCHLE, v. n. To walk with a shuffling gait.

To SNAUCHLE, v. n. To walk in a snivelling

To TRAUCHLE, TRACHLE, v. n. To walk, as it were trailing one's feet after one.

To WAUCHLE, v. n. To move from side to side in walking, like a young child.

To HAUCHLE, v. n. To walk as those do who are carrying a heavy burden.

To HYCHLE, v. n. To walk, carrying a burden with difficulty.

It may be observed that the termination used in E., for expressing this awkward motion, has a strong analogy. This is LE without the guttural ----- as *Waddle, Waggle, Wriggle, Shamble, Hobble, &c.*

By the same friend I have been supplied with another list of synonymes, from Upper Clydesdale, which also refer to awkward motion, although rather as denoting that which is of a bouncing kind. They have uniformly the termination YEL.

To BANYEL, v. a. To bandy backwards and forwards.

This is merely a modification of Teut. *bengel-en*, to beat, *caedere fustibus*, from *benghel fustis, baculus*; Su.-G. *baengel*, id. from Isl. *bang-a ferire, percutere*. What is bandying indeed, but striking an object backwards and forwards.

BANYEL, s. 1. A large clumsy bundle.

2. One who wears too many clothes is said to be "just a *banyel* o' duds."

L. B. *bandell-us fascia*, from Fr. *bandeau*, id.

To CANYEL, v. n. To jolt, applied to any object whatsoever.

To DANYEL, v. n. To jolt as a cart does.

To DUNYEL, v. n. A term used to denote jolting, and at the same time the hollow sound made by it.

To HANYEL, v. n. To have a jaded appearance from excessive fatigue.

To gang hanyellin', to walk with a slovenly and jaded appearance; *Haingle*, synon.

BAUCHLE, BACHEL, (gutt.) 1. An old shoe, used as a slipper, S.

—My thrummy-wheelin hose

O' my lean houghs haf hap, an' haf expose;

—Thro' my auld *bachle* peep'd my muckle tae.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 4.

"There was a great laugh when auld Mizy Spawell came hirpling with her *bachle* in her hand, and flung it after him for gude luck." *Ann. of Par.* p. 37.

2. Whatsoever is treated with contempt or disregard. To *mak a bauchle* of any thing, to use it so frequently and familiarly, as to shew that one has no respect for it. This language is employed, not only as to a name, a word, a phrase, &c., but also a person. One who is set up as the butt of a company, or a laughing-stock, is said to be made a *bauchle* of.

Of a proud man, it is said, "He has na that *bachle* to swear by;" *Ferguson's S. Prov.* p. 18.

3. A mean feeble creature, South of S.

"The lassie has walth o' gear to maintain baeth the sel o' her, an' ony shop she likes to marry; and whin that's the case, I wod rather that she got a man than a *bauchle*." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, i. 282.

BAUCHLING, s. Taunting, scornful and contumelious rallying.

"And alswa because that *bauchling*, and reproving at the assemblies affixt betwix the saidis realmis gevis greit occasioun of farther troubill and inconvenience, it is aggreit and ordanit betwix the saidis Commissionaris,—that na persoun or persounis, of ather of the saidis realmis, beir, schaw, or declair any sign or taikin of reuprui or *bauchling*, aganis any subject of the opposite realme, unles he be thairunto licsentit be the Wardanis of baith the realmis." Bordour Matteris, Balfour's Pract. p. 606.

The term seems to include any indication of contempt by *signs* as well as by words.

BAUCHLES, s. pl. Two pieces of wood, fixed one on each side of a cart, without the body, longitudinally, for extending the surface. They differ from *shilmonts*, as not forming an oblong frame; the *bauchles* having no cross bars at the top and bottom of the cart; Perth.

BAUD, BAWD, s. A *baud* of whins, a *baud* of thistles, a quantity of whins or thistles, growing closely together, and covering a considerable space; Loth.

This resembles the use of the E. term *bed*, as used in regard to the vegetable kingdom. Gael. *bad*, a tuft.

BAUDRONS, s. A kindly designation for a cat, S. V. BADRANS.

And whiles a voice on *Baudrons* cried,
With sound uncouth, and sharp, and hie,
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 117.

To BAVER, v. n. To shake, Renfr. pron. q. *baiver*.

Meantime I'll sen' ye nae palaver
O' compliment, an' double claver,
But only say I never waver
In loove to you;
But now my hand begins to *baver*,
Adieu, adieu. T. Scott's Poems, p. 322.

Our term would seem to be a derivative from another, which appears in a more simple form in most of the northern dialects.

Belg. *beev-en*, to tremble; whence *beever*, a trembler; Sewel. A.-S. *beof-ian*, Teut. *bev-en*, Su.-G. *baefiv-a*, tremere.

To BAUF, v. n. To walk so as to knock one's shoes against the stones, making a noise; particularly when wearing clogs or wooden shoes; as, "He gangs *bauf*—*baufin*" wi' his clogs, ye may hear him a mile aff," Dumfr.

This seems merely a provincial variety of *BAFF*, *BEFF*, to beat, to strike. V. *BEFF, v.*

BAUGIE, s. An ornament; as a ring, a bracelet, &c.

—Androgeus cristit helme
He hint in hy, and ouer his hede can quhelme
His schinyng scheild, with his *baugie* tike he,
his the.
Doug. Virgil, 52. 13.

Insigne, Virg. This is in O. E. *bighe*.

I haue sene *segges*, quod he, in the city of London,
Beare *bighe* ful bright about their neckes,
And some colers of crafty werke, vncoupted they went.
P. Ploughman, Sign. A. iii. a.

Isl. *baug-r*, a ring; whence *baugeid-ur*, an oath, from *baugr* and *eidur*, an oath. S. *aith*, because it was customary, says G. Andr. to swear solemnly by the golden ring consecrated to the gods; and *baug-skioldum*, a shield, round like a ring; Worm. Liter. Run. Teut. *bagge*, gemma, lapis pretiosus; Alem. *boug*; A.-S. *beag*; Fr. *bague*, Ital. *bagua*, L. B. *baca*, *boca*, a ring, *bauga*, a bracelet. In Gl. Edd. Saemund. *baugr* is derived from *biug-r* curvus, *beygia* curvare, flectere, to bend.

BAUK, BAWK, s. 1. E. *balk*, which Johnson defines "a great beam, such as is used in building." This is very indefinite. The *bauks*, S. are the cross-beams in the roof of a house, which unite and support the rafters.

A *bauk* was knyt all full of rapys keyne,
Sic a towboth sen syne was neuir seyme.—
Schir Ranald fyrst to mak fewt for his land,
The knycht went in, and wald na langer stand:
A rynnand cord thair slewt our his hed,
Hard to the *bauk*, and hangyt him to ded.

Wallace, vii. 204. MS.

Germ. *balk*, Belg. *balck*, a beam.; Dan. *bielke*, id.

BAUK-HEIGHT, BAWK-HEIGHT, adv. As high as the *bauk* or beam of a house or barn, S.

To LOUP BAUK-HEIGHT, to spring as high as the cross beams in a house, S.

He hads his trinkets to the light;—
Syne a' the lasses *loup bauk height*
Wi' perfect joy.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 28.

To STENN, or STEND BAUK-HEIGHT, the same with to loup bauk-height, Aberd.

He *stenn'd bauk-height* at ilka stride,
And rampag'd o'er the green,
Christmas Bawing, Skinner, p. 127.

2. *Bauks*, in pl. expl. "the lofting of a house;" Ettr. For.

This seems to signify the flat inner roof of a cottage, between the sitting apartments and the proper roof.

3. The beam by which scales are suspended in a balance. Teut. *balck waeghe*, a balance. We invert the phrase, making it *weigh-bauks*, q. v.

"*Baacks* for weighing. Great steel *baacks*—Great timber *baacks*," &c. Rates, A. 1670, p. 3.

Bauk is sometimes used metaphorically, as in the beautiful old S. Prov. borrowed from weighing: "The young lamb comes as often to the *bauk* as the auld ewe." The Prov. is generally used with respect to the uncertainty of human life, even in youth.

BAUKS and BREDS, a beam for weighing larger articles than can be received by scales, as wool, &c. Teviotd.

Breds signifies square boards. Here the Dan. and A.-S. word *braede*, a board, is obviously retained.

BAUK, BAWK, s. E. *balk*, "a ridge of land left unploughed," Johnson; as used in S., a strip two or three feet in breadth.

"Make nae *bauks* of good beer land;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 25.

"There are a great number of *bauks* in this parish which remain untouched; 30 years ago, on an estate within a mile of the town of Peterhead, I am informed it was an article in the leases of the tenants, not to break them up." P. Peterhead, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 570.

A.-S. C. B. *balc*, Sm.-G. *balk*, porca, signifying a ridge of land lying between two furrows. But Isl. *bauk-ur* more exactly corresponds to the S. word. For G. Andr. defines it, *lira* in agro, vel alia soli eminentia minor, i.e. a smaller eminence than what is properly called a ridge. Perhaps it is merely an oblique use of Su.-G. *balk*, a beam; as denoting something that is interposed between the ridges, and keeps them distinct, as a beam in a house between the rafters.

A learned friend suggests that this term ought rather to be defined, "A strip of land left unploughed," without the specification of any determinate breadth, the *bauks* being in some instances broader than the ridges.

The Prov. "Make nae *bauks* of good beer land," is applied, when the plough is suffered to start out of the ground, so as to leave parts of it untilled.

In former ages, when the inhabitants of one village, perhaps from attachment to different interests, were wont to engage in many broils, it was customary for them to set fire to each other's standing corn. Hence it was judged necessary to divide their lands ridge by ridge. Thus no one could burn his neighbour's corn, without endangering his own. Hence the introduction of *bauks* for the distinction of the property of different persons.

To **BAUK**, *v. n.* To leave small strips of land not turned up in ploughing, S.

BAUKIE, *s.* The razorbill, Orkn.

"The Auk, (*alca torda*, Lin. Syst.) the same with our *baukie*, comes hither in March, and without delay takes possession of almost all the high rocks on the headlands, where it lays only one large egg in the shelf of a bare rock, exposed to the heat of the sun, which probably assists in hatching it." Barry's Orkney, p. 305.

BAUKIE, *s.* A tether-stake, Buchan. V. **BAIKIE**.

BAUKIE, *s.* The bat, S.B. V. **BAK**, **BACKIE**-**BIRD**.

To **BAUKIE**, *v. a.* To raise a person on one's shoulders to any object beyond his reach, Ayrs.

Evidently *q. backie*, to lift on the back.

To **BAULD** the *glead*, to kindle the glowing coal, *q.* to make the fire *bold*, to blow it up, Roxb.

But now, alack! the time draws near,
When I, not worth a penny,
Shall scarce impart what wind, I fear,
Might bauld a *glead* for H—y.

Smith and Bellows, A. Scott's Poems, p. 145.

BAULDIE, *s.* An abbreviation of the name *Archibald*, S. V. *Gentle Shepherd*.

BAULDIE, *s.* Boldly, S.

"Yit sence thou spekis sua *bouldie*, I vil propose ane cleir and manifest argument aganis the iurisdictione of the Pape." N. Burne, F. 95, a.

BAULDNESS, *s.* Boldness, audacity, S.

"Yit Johne Caluine takis on him the *bouldnes* to accuse him of ambitione." N. Burne, F. 95, a. V. **BALD**, **BAULD**.

—"Thevis, lymmaris, and sornaris ar sa multipleit and grown to sic *bouldnes*, that thay spair not to pas and wander ouer all partis of the realme seuerallie or in cumpanyis togidder, armeit with swerdis, hacquebutis, pistolettis, and vtheris waponis invasive." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 43. V. **BALD**.

BAUSY, *adj.* Big, strong.

Ane pyk-thank in a prelots chayse,
With his wawil felt, and virrok tais,
With hoppir hippis, and henchles narrow,
And *bawsy* hands to ber a barrow.

Dumbar, Muirland Poems, p. 110.

Su.-G. *basae*, vir potens. If we could suppose that this term respected the colour of the hands, it might be traced to A.-S. *basu*, *baeswi*, of or belonging to purple; as denoting that they were so coarse and red, as to indicate the rustic work in which they had formerly been employed. But the former sense seems preferable.

Philips gives *bawsin* as an old E. word, signifying gross, big. Chatterton uses *bawsin* in the sense of "large, huge;" as "the *bawsin* elephant," the huge elephant. A. Bor. *bawshy*, fat, swelled; Gl. Grose.

BAUTIE, *adj.* Guileful, Clydes.

Perhaps from Fr. *bat-ir*, (part. pa. *bati*) to compose, to frame, to contrive. Indeed O. Fr. *bat-ir* signifies, tromper, faire illusion; and *baste* fourberie, tromperie, souplesse; Roquefort.

BAUWIE, *s.* The same with *Bowie*, as signifying a broad shallow milk-dish, Roxb.

To **BAW**, *v. a.* To hush, to lull.

They grap it, they grip it, it greets and they grain;
They bed it, they *baw* it, they bind it, they brace it.

Watson's Coll. iii. 21.

Fr. *bas*, low. V. **BALOW**.

BAW, *s.* 1. A ball, S.

Driving their *baws* frae whin or tee,
There's no nae gowfer to be seen.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

2. Money given to school-boys by a marriage company, to prevent their being maltreated. If this was withheld, the boys claimed a right to cut the bride's gown, S. The gift was thus denominated, as being designed for the purchase of a *ball*, most probably a foot-ball, as being much more commonly used in former times.

This custom, as we learn from Brand, is retained in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"At gates, after a wedding, to demand of the bridegroom money for a *foot-ball*. This claim admits of no refusal. Coles, in his Dictionary, mentions the *Bull-money*, which he says was given by a new bride to her old play-fellows." Popular Antiq. p. 337.

BAW, *s.* The calf of the leg, Galloway.

Ane scours the plain well kilted to the *baw*,
Striving wi' hasty strides t' outrun the storm.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 96.

BAWAW, s. Used as a ludicrous term for a child, Ettr. For.

BAWAW, s. An oblique look, implying contempt or scorn.

But she was shy, and held her head askew :—
Looks at him with the *baw-waw* of her e'e,
As dram and dory as young miss wad be
To country Jock, that needs wad has a kiss,
Nolens or volens, frae the dainty miss.

Ross's Helenore, p. 82.

BAWBIE, s. A halfpenny. V. **BABIE**.

BAWBREK, BAWBRICK, s. A kneading-trough, or a board used for the same purpose, in baking bread, Loth. Roxb.

A.-S. *bac-an*, or Dan. *bag-er* to bake, and perhaps Dan. *brikke*, a little round table. Or it might seem allied to Isl. *brak-a* subigere, q. to *bake* by kneading.

BAWBRIE, s. A broil, a great noise; a gipsy term; Roxb.; said to be also used in the same sense in Hindoostanee.

BAWBURD, BAWBRET, s. The board on which bread is baked. V. **BAWBRECK**.

In this form the word seems rather to resemble A.-S. *bord*, a table. V. **BURD**.

BAWBURD, s. The larboard, or the left side of a ship.

On *bawburd* fast the inner way he lets slip,
And wan before the foremost ship in hy.

Doug. Virgil, 133. 12.

Rudd. derives this from Fr. *bas-bord*, id. as *star-board*, he says, is from Fr. *stri-bord*. It is most probable, however, that both the French and we have had these terms transmitted from the Gothic. For as Isl. *stjornborda* signifies the right side of the ship, *bag-borda* is the left or larboard side; G. Andr. p. 226. Su.-G. *styrbord* from *styre*, the helm, and *bord*, side: for, according to Ihre, the helm was not anciently placed behind, but on one side of the ship. Ideo dicitur, quod olim gubernaculum, lateri navis affixum, ultimam ejus partem non constituit, ut docent gemmae antiquae nummiquae; vo. *Bord*. Su.-G. *bakbord* is the larboard side, which he derives from *bak*, retro, behind, and *bord*, latus, the side. Sw. *babord*, id. Widegren.

BAWD, s. A hare.

Ye little had to crack upo',
Tho' ye'd cry'd, Arm you, lads!
I saw (an' shame it wis to see)
You rin aw's like *bawds*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 23.

This is the common name for a hare, Aberd. *Hare-soup* is also called *bawd's bree*, i.e. broth. V. **BREE**.

As Ir. and Gael. *miol* denotes a beast of whatever kind, *miol buidhe* or *boide* is a hare, which seems to signify, a yellow beast, from *buidhe*, yellow. A hare is likewise called *Pata* in both languages. Can *Bad-rans*, q. v. have any affinity?

The term is used in the same sense, Roxb.

An intelligent correspondent has remarked to me that although Dr. Johnson has not noticed this word, it is used by Shakespeare.

Mercutio. A *Bawd*, a *bawd*, soho!

Rom. What hast thou found?

Merc. No hare, Sir, &c.

Romeo and Juliet. Act ii. sc. 4.

BAWDEKYN, s. Cloth of gold.

Ane-othir chesybil he gave alsua;
Of sylvyr the holy wattyr fate,
The styk of sylvyr he gave to that;
An ewar of sylvyr than gave he;
Of gold *bawdekynny*s he gave thre;
Twa brade ewaris of sylvyr brycht.

Wyntown, ix. 6, 160.

Mr. Macpherson understands the term as here signifying "a bodkin, pointed instrument." But it is undoubtedly the cloth called *bawdekyn*, Fr. *baldachin*, *baldaguin*, *baudequin*. It is said to be of gold, because made of gold tissue. Borel temoigne que *Baldachinum* est un vieux mot Francois, qui signifioit la plus riche des etoffes qui estoit tissue de fil d'or. Dict. Trev.

A couple of *bodkins* would not have been an appropriate gift, for the use of the church, in any part of her service.

Phillips mentions E. *bawdekyn*, as bearing the same sense. V. **BANDKYN**.

BAWGIE, s. A name given to the great black and white gull, Shetl.

"*Larus Marinus*, (Lin. syst.) Swabie, *Bawgie*, Great black and white Gull." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 256.

Perhaps abbreviated from the Norw. name of this bird, *Swartbag*.

To BAWME, v. a. 1. To embalm.

That ilk hart than, as men sayd,
Scho *bawmyd*, and gert it be layd
In-til a cophyn of evore.

Wyntown, viii. 8. 18.

2. To cherish, to warm.

We sort our airis, and chesis rowaris ilk dele,
And at ane sound or coist we likit wele
We strike at nicht, and on the dry sandis
Did *bawme* and belk oure bodyis, fete and handis.

Doug. Virgil, 85. 31.

From Fr. *em-baum-er*, to embalm. Hence transferred to fomentation, from its balsamic influence in restoring the limbs when stiffened with cold or fatigue.

O. E. id. "I *bawme*, I anoynt with *bawme*;" *Palsgr*. B. iii. F. 158, a.

BAWSAND, BASSAND, BAWSINT, adj. 1.

Having a white spot in the forehead or face; a term applied to a horse, cow, &c. S.

Apoun ane hors of Trace dappill gray
He raid, quhais foremost feit bayth tway
War mylk quhyte, and his creist on hicht bare he,
With *bawсанд* face ryngit the forthir E.

Doug. Virgil, 146. 36.

The stirk that stands i' the tether,
And our bra' *basin'd* yade,
Will carry you hame your corn.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 206.

They tell me ye was in the fither day,
And sauld your crummock, and her *bassand* quey.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 87.

In this sense, as Rudd. observes, "*bawсанд* fac'd is an usual phrase in S." It is strange that Sibb. should be so far led astray by mere similarity of letters, as to derive this "from O. E. *bawseyn*, a badger." Fr. *balzan*, *balsan*, a horse that has a white mark on the feet. This Menage derives from Ital. *balsano*; others, from Lat. *balus*, and this again from Gr. *balios*, which denotes a horse that has a white mark either on the forehead or feet. But both the Fr. word and ours seem to have the same Gothic origin. Germ. *blaesse*, Su.-G. *blaes*, denote a white mark on the forehead of a horse; *blaesot*, a horse marked in this manner. Widegren defines Sw. *blaesa*, "white brow, or forehead

of a horse, or ox." This is most probably the origin of the E. noun *blazon*; especially as it is used to denote the artificial ornament worn by carriage horses on their foreheads. *Blaze*, indeed, has the same sense with Sw. *blæsa*, as appears from the E. Prov. "If the mare have a bald face, the filly will have a *blaze*." V. Kelly, p. 302.

Bassie, a term used to denote an old horse, Loth. is most probably a corr. of *bawshint*, as originally applied to one with a white face.

2. It seems to be also used as equivalent to *brindled* or *streaked*, S. A.

"He sounded his bugle, mounted his horse, set out with his followers, and returned next day with a bow of kye, and a *bassen'd* (brindled) bull." Minstrelsy Border, I. Intro. cviii. N. x.

Bawson occurs in Ben Johnson's *Sad Shepherd*, as applied to a young badger.

I am a lord of other geere! this fine
Smooth *bawsons* cub, the young grice of a gray;
Twa tynie urshins, and this ferret gray.

The terms are thus explained:—

Thou woo thy love? thy mistress? with twa hedge hoggs?
A stinkand brock—a polecat?—

Perhaps it is equivalent to our *bawsand*.

BAWSY-BROWN, s. A hobgoblin. This "seems to be the English Robin Goodfellow, known in Scotland by the name of *Brownie*;" Lord Hailes.

Than all the feyns lewche, and maid gekks,
Black-belly and *Bawsy-brown*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 27. st. 3.

The term might seem to express the supposed strength of this sprite, from Su.-G. *basse*, vir potens, corresponding to A.-S. *beorn*. V. **BAUSY**. Or it might be viewed as allied to Su.-G. *buse*, spectrum, monstrum, which Wachter derives from Germ. *butz*, larva; although Ihre seems inclined, with more propriety, to invert the derivation; as those who put on masks and disguise themselves wish to exhibit the appearance of spectres and bugbears. But most probably it is merely an inversion of A.-S. *brun-basu*, ostrifer, (ostriger, Lye), "that bringeth forth or beareth purple colour," Somn.; from *brun* brown, and *basu* purple. V. **BROWNIE**.

BAXTER, s. A baker, S.

"Ye breed of the *baxters*, ye loo your neighbour's browst better than your ain batch;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 80. V. **BAKSTER**.

—"Desires they be obliged to get all their *baxters* and brewers to work,—to have provided and in readiness 12,000 pound weight of good biscuit bread." Spalding, i. 215.

BAZED, BASED, BASIT, part. pa. Confused, stupid, stupified; *dased*, synon. S.

Then was this beast so sare amazed,
Into his face she glour'd and gazed,
And wist not well, she was so *bazed*,
To what hand for to turn her.

Watson's Coll. i. 47.

The bernis both wes *basit* of the sicht,
And out of mesour marrit in thair mude.

King Hart, i. 22. *Maitland Poems*, p. 10.

"The Jews thought they durst neuer haue presumed to haue opened their mouthes againe to speake of the name of Christ: for they thought they were all but silly *bazed* bodies, who fled away when their master was taken, and were offended at his ignominious death." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 575.

Teut. *baes-en*, delirare; Belg. *hyae*, *hysen*, turbatus; *verbaes-en*, to astonish, to stupify, part. *verbaasd*. Sw. *bes-a* is used to denote the state of animals so stung by insects, that they are driven hither and thither by the force of pain. Fr. *bez-er*, id. "A cow to runne up and downe holding up her taile, when the brizzo doth sting her;" Cotgr. V. **BUMBAZED**.

BE, prep. 1. By; as denoting the cause, agent, or instrument, S.

Waly ensample mycht have bein
To yow, had ye it forow sein,
That *be* othir will him chasty,
And wyss men sayis he is happy.

Barbour, i. 121. MS.

This is the common orthography in old writings; and the word, thus written, is used in all the ordinary senses of E. *by*. *Be* occurs in the same sense in O. E.; A.-S. id. Mr. Tooke views *be*, *by*, as formed from *byth*, the imperative of A.-S. *beon*, to be. Divers. Purley, i. 402. *Byth*, however, is properly the third person sing. Fut. and Optat. Instead of *si*, *esto*, *beo* and *byth* are sometimes used. But whether either of these be the root of *be*, *by*, seems extremely doubtful.

2. Towards, in composition; as *be-east*, towards the East; *be-west*, towards the West, S.

Be-west Bortane is lyand
All the landys of Irland.

Wyntown, i. 18. 49.

By is used in this sense by later writers.

"The English, about twelve of the day, drew up eleven troops of horse in the hollow a little *by-east* the ford, where they stood in order till two in the afternoon." Baillie's Lett. i. 22.

There is a similar idiom in Belg.; *be-oost*, id. *be-westen*, westward.

I find that this mode of composition has also been used by O. E. writers.

"The nexte daye, being the fourth daye of May, the sayde armye landed two myles *be-west* the towne of Lithe, at a place called Grantam Cragge." Expedition in Scotlande, Dalryell's Fragments, p. 4.

3. *Be* occurs rather in an uncommon sense in the following passage:—

Stewart tharwith all bolnyt in to baill:
Wallace, he said, *be* the I tell a taill.
Say furth, quoth he, off the farrest ye can.—
That taill full meit thou has tald *be* thi sell.

Wallace, x. 130. 149. MS.

In edit. Perth instead of *be*, v. 149, *off* is substituted. Here it evidently means, of, concerning. A.-S. *be* is sometimes used in the same sense. *Farath and axiath eornlice be tham cilde*; Go and inquire diligently of, or concerning, that child; Matt. ii. 8.

It occurs in the same sense in the Pref. to the Legend of the Bp. of St. Andreis.

Be thir lait bishopsis may this teall be tauld,
Bearand no fruites bot barren blockis of tymber.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 305.

4. By the time that.

Be we had ridden half ane myle,
With myrie mowis passing the quhyle,
Thir twa, of quhome befor I spak,
Of sindrie purposis did crak.

Diallog, sine Tit. p. 1. *Reign of Q. Mary*.

"*Be* he had weil takin ane book and read ane little space thairupoun, the same voyce and wordis war heard with no less fear and dreadour than befor." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 70.

5. During ; expressive of the lapse of time.

—"The remanent of the Lordis above-written to cum and remane *be* the said space of ane moneth, ilk ane of thame in thair awne rowne." This corresponds with what is said before ; "The four Lordis that begane the first moneth—all entre again—and remane *during* the space of ane moneth." Act, Striveling, A. 1546, Keith's Hist. App. p. 52.

It frequently occurs in this sense, Aberd. Reg. as ; "*Be* the space," &c.

The A.-S. prep. *be* is used in a similar sense ; *Be Cnutas dæge cinges* ; *Canuti die*, i.e. *Canuto regnante* ; *Lyc. Also bi. Bi thaem fuerder lifendum* ; *Vivento patre*, Bod. 2. 5. A.-S. *be* and *bi*, as signifying *per*, *through*, and applied to time, convey the same idea ; also Teut. *bij. Bij daghe ende bij nachte* ; *noote dioque* ; i.e. *during* the day, and *during* the night.

6. Without the aid of, in another way than.

"In this meane tyme this Cochran grow so familiar with the king that nothing was done *be* him, and all men that would have had thair business expd, dressed thaimselfis to this Cochran, and maid him forspeakar for thame." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 184. *Without*, Ed. 1728.

—"Giff you do not your extrem devoir thairin to bring the samyn to lycht,—ye salbe na utherwayis esemtit be us nor as favoraris and mainteinaris of sic personis, and sall underly the samyn punischment that thai oucht to sustene in cais we get knowledge heirof *be* you." Q. Regent, A. 1556, Keith's Hist. App. p. 84.

This might be rendered *besides* ; as denoting other means *besides* those referred to.

7. Used in the sense of E. *from*.

"Aventine wes slane *be* thunder, on ane letill montane quhillk is now ane parte of Rome ; *be* quhence the said montane wes eftir callit Aventine." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 8.

A.-S. *be*, e, ex.

8. In comparison with ; as, "John's auld *be* him," i.e. compared with him. V. BEIS.

9. As signifying than, Upper district of Roxb. ; as, "This field is bigger *be* that."

To BE, v. subst. Used in the same sense with *Let* or *Let be*, not to mention, not to speak of, to except, S.

To BE WI', v. a. To tolerate, to bear with, S. B. applied both to persons and things.

O hand your tongue wi' your weeping ;
Your weeping I maunna *be wi'*. Old Ballad.

BE THAN, by that time.

Sternys, *be than*, began for till apper.
Wallace, v. 135. MS.

And first Eneas gan his feris command
Thare baneris to display, and follow at hand ;—
For *be be than* his Troianis mycht behald.
Doug. Virgil, 324. 18.

BE, part. pa. Been.

Ane huge horsse like ane grete hill in hy
Craftely thay wrocht in wourchship of Pallas,
Of sawing biche the ribbis forgeit was,
Fenyeand ane oblatione, as it had *be*
For prosper returnyng hame in thare contré.
Doug. Virgil, 89. 10.

* **BEAD.** To make a bead, "a Scottish phrase, applied when a ring of people is formed on any hurried or important business."

This phrase is supposed to have originated from the vulgar idea of the formation of the Adder-stone. This is considered as the result of the labour of the adders, which are said to "assemble to the amount of some hundreds in a certain time of summer, to cast off their sloughs and renew their age. They entwist and writhe themselves among each other until they throw off their last year's sloughs, half melted by their exertions. These are collected and plastered over with frothy saliva, and again wrought to and fro till they are condensed and shaped into an adder bead. Their hissing and noise are frequently heard by the shepherds, when about their painful act of renovation, and woe to those that approach them! The bead is often left, and it is treasured up by the shepherds as a talisman of good luck." Remains Nithsdale Song, N. p. 111.

Water, in which this bead or stone has been dipped or steeped, it is also believed, cures the bite of the adder. The phrase, to make a bead, seems confined to the South western counties of S.

BEAD, s. A cant term for a glass of spirits, Upp. Lanarks. It is also used in Edinburgh.

BEADHOUSE, s. An almshouse, S. B. V. under **BEDIS**.

* **BEAGLE, s.** 1. A bumbailiff, S.

There, *beagles* flew

To ha'd the sonter lads in order.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 72.

"*Beagle-Beadle*;" Gl. ibid. But I should apprehend that this is a mistake.

2. Used as a ludicrous designation for one who makes an odd appearance ; as, one bespattered with mud is said to *be* "a pretty *beagle*;" Teviotd.

This must be a provincial E. use of the term originally denoting a small dog for the chase. For Serenius gives as a provincial phrase, "a precious *beagle*."

BEAL, s. An opening between hills, a narrow pass ; a term introduced from the Gaelic.

"Angus M'Aulay mumbled over a number of hard Gaelic names, descriptive of the different passes, precipices, corries, and *beals*, through which he said the road lay to Inverary." Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d Ser. iii. 330.

Beal is originally the same with *Balloch*, *Belloch*, (q. v.) which is merely its diminutive. In Ir. and Gael. *beal* primarily signifies the mouth ; thence transferred to a local orifice or opening.

To BEAL. V. BEIL.

To BEAM, BEIN, v. a. To beam the pot, to warm or season the tea-pot, before putting in the tea, Roxb.

As *bein* is said to be the correct pronunciation, it may be traced to Fr. *bain*, a bath, *baign-er*, to moisten, to wash ; from Lat. *bain-eum*. It may, however, be from *ben-ir*, to bless,* to consecrate, as *benir* one calice, to bless a cup, *benir la table*, to make the sign of the

cross before meat; especially as we speak of *synding*, as signifying to wash slightly, perhaps in allusion to the superstitious custom of making the *sign* of the cross for purification.

BEAMFULT, *adj.* Indulged, Aberd.

- Can this be *q. beam-filled*, having the eye so filled with a *beam*, as to have no preception of personal defects? Or shall we trace it to Isl. *beima domus*, and *fyll-a* implere; *q.* to be so full of home as to be unfit for the society of strangers?

BEAM-SHIN'D, *part. adj.* Having the shin, or bone of the leg, rising with a sort of curve, S.

BEAN, *adj.* Comfortable, snug. V. **BEVE**.

BEAND, *part. pa.* Being.

—"Bath the partiis *beand* personally present,—the lordis auditoris decretis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1476, p. 43.

"Thir wourdis *beand* said, he desiris redres of sic injuris as war to him committit." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 59.

This is the common orthography of the Reg. Aberd. A.-S. and indeed of all our old writings.

A.-S., *beand*, exists, the part. pr. of *beon* esse. As *ond* was the mark of this part of the *v.* in A.-S., it also assumed the form of *and* in S., resembling *ands* the Moes-G. termination, and still more nearly that of the Isl. which is *ande*.

BEANSHAW. V. **BENSHAW**.

BEAN-SWAUP, *s.* 1. The hull of a bean, S.

2. Used to denote any thing of no value or strength, Ettr. For.

"An' Charlie come, he's as gude as some three an' his backman's nae *bean-swaup* neither." Perils of Man, i. 88.

TO BEAR, BER, BERE, *v. a.* To bear on hand, to affirm, to relate.

This passyt noucht, I trow, thre yhere,
Syn the Balliol and his folk were
Arywyd in-to Scotland,
As I have herd men *bere on hand*.

Wyntoun, viii. 33. 64.

Bot Malcom gat wpon this lady brycht
Schir Malcom Wallas, a full gentill knycht,
And Wilyame als, as Conus Cornyke *beris on hand*,
Quhilk eftir was the reskew of Scotland.

Wallace, i. 37. MS.

In till this tyme that Umphraweill,
As I *bar yow on hand* er quhill,
Come till the King of Ingland,
The Scottis messingeris thar he fand,
Off pess and rest to haiff tretis.

Barbour, xix. 142. MS.

The O. E. phrase is, to *bear in hand*. It properly signifies, to endeavour to persuade. "I am *borne in hand* of a thyng; On me fait a croire. He wolde *beare me in hand* the kowe is woode; Il me veult fayre a croire de blanc que ce soyt noyr." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 141. a. "I *beare in hand*, I threp vpon a man that he hath done a dede, or make hym byleue so;" Je fais acroyre. I *beare hym in hand*; Je lui fais acroyre: He *beareth me in hand*; Il me fait acroyre." Ibid. F. 162, b.

TO BEAR UPON, *v. a.* To restrain one's self. Including the idea of the concealment of

one's real feelings or sentiments, and of the assumption of an appearance opposed to these.

And sae for fear he clean sud spoil the sport,
Gin anes his shepherdless sud tak the dort,
He boore vpon him, and he'er loot her ken,
That he was ony ways about her fain.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 33.

Teut. *ber-en*, *ghe-baer-en*, *gostire vultum*, *simulare vultu*, *gestu et sermone aliquid prae se ferre*, Kilian. This exactly corresponds with A.-S. *baer-an*, *ge-baer-an*, *se gerere*, *prae se ferre*; *simulare*, *ingere*.

They wist na fun to send upo' the chase,
Or how to look their cousin i' the face—
Till peep o' day, upo' themselves they *bean*,
Than aunt an' dauther sought her far and near.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit. p. 66.

TO BEAR HAND TO. To support, to lend assistance to.

"And as the Apostle sayeth well, Heb. 2. signs serue to two ends, first to *bear hand* to the truth, secondly, to confirme the faith of the beleouer." Bruce's Eleven Serm. F. 3, b.

This sense is retained in the mod. vulgar phrase, *Bear a hand*, lend your aid, give your help. While this phrase denotes exertion in general, it is sometimes addressed to those who are remiss, as requiring a greater degree of exertion or activity, S.

BEAR, BERE, *s.* Barley, having four rows of grains, S. *Hordeum vulgare*, Linn.

"A boll of *bear* in grain sold formerly at 7s.; it now sells at 13s." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 15.

Of all corne there is copy grete,
Pese, and atys, *bere*, and qwhet.

Wyntoun, i. 13. 6.

A.-S. *bere*, Moes-G. *bar*. V. **BAR**.

"Ho pays nae green *bear* for that;" S. Prov. used to denote that a person inherits a particular defect, bad disposition, or vicious habit, from his parents; in allusion to one who possesses property without paying for it any duty in kind, or rent, to a superior.

BEAR-CURN, *s.* A term sometimes used in the same sense with **BEAR-STANE**, as being a sort of hand-mill, Fife. V. **CURN**, *v.*

BEAR-FEYS, *s.* Land appropriated to the raising of barley, Galloway.

"The infield was sometimes sown with oats, commonly, however, with *bear*—hence it still retains the appellation of *bear-land*, or *bear-feys*." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 41.

BEAR LAND. Land appropriated for a crop of barley.

I gaed through the bear land with him, is a phrase used by a person who has gone through all the particulars of a quarrel with another, or told him all the grounds of umbrage at his conduct, S. The phrase is probably borrowed from the difficulty of walking through land prepared for barley, as it is more thoroughly tilled than for most other crops; or it may refer to the pains taken, in preparing it for this crop, to remove all the weeds.

"*Bear-land* is that part of infield, which, being impoverished and worn out, we again dung, and prepare for *bear*, to bring the field in heart."

BEAR-LAVE, BEAR-LEAVE, *s.* Ground the first year after it has been cropped with *bear*.

Then it is said, "The grund is in *bear-lave*," Lanarks. Maxwell writes it *Bear-leave*.

"The crofting consists of four breaks, whereof one, after a year's rest, is dunged for bear, the second is *bear-leave*, the third oat-leave, the fourth ley, one year old." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 213.

This appears to be g. ground left by bear.

Probably from A.-S. *laf, lafe, reliquiae*, like *healmes lafe, stipulae reliquiae*; V. LAFE, LAVE, the remainder.

BEAR-MEAL-RAIK, s. A fruitless errand; supposed to originate from the disappointment of one who goes out in quest of oat-meal; and is obliged to satisfy himself with barley-meal, Upp. Lanarks.

BEAR-MEAL-WIFE, a woman who cannot pay what she owes, Ang.

BEAR-MELL, s. A mallet for beating the hulls off barley, S. V. KNOCKIN-MELL.

BEAR-PUNDIAR, s. An instrument for weighing barley, Orkn. V. LESH-PUND.

BEAR-ROOT, BEER-ROOT, s. Expl. "the first crop after *bear*" or barley. Agr. Surv. Banffs. p. 44.

BEAR-SEED, BEER-SEED, BEIR-SEED. 1. Barley, or big, S.

"The show'll do muckle guid to the *beer-seed*.—It's been a sair drowth this three weeks." Tennant's *Card. Beaton*, p. 113.

2. That portion of agricultural labour which is appropriated to the raising of barley, S.

"Thairefter the Sessioun to begin and sitt the hail moneth of Aprile,—and at the end thairof to ryse, and vacance to be for the *beirseid* during the moneth of Majj." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 447.

3. The season for sowing barley, S.

"A dry season is not at all desirable for ploughing and sowing bear-land,—because it directly encourages —want of solidity. That defect is much supplied by a rainy *bear-seed*." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 49.

BEAR-SEED-BIRD, s. The yellow wagtail, *Motacilla flava*, Linn., Loth., Roxb.

This name is analogous to Fr. *berjeronnelle du printemps*, *Motacilla verna*, or the wagtail of spring.

BEAR-STANE, s. A hollow stone anciently used for removing the husks of *bear* or barley, S.

—"It is what was formerly called in this country a *bear stone*, hollow like a large mortar; and was made use of to unhusk the bear or barley, as a preparation for the pot, with a large wooden mell, long before barley-mills were known." Stat. Acc. xix. 561, 562.

The name here has evidently been Anglicised.

BEARANCE, s. Toleration, S.

Whan for your lies you ask a *bearance*,
They soid, at least, hae truth's appearance.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, II. 96.

* **BEARD, s.**

It is a very odd superstition which many have, that, when a child of the female sex is baptised before a boy, she will certainly carry off the *beard* which of right belongs to the male child, S. Hence parents are often at pains to know the sexes of the infants, that they may be presented in due order.

BEARDIE, s. 1. The three-spined stickle-back, S.

It has the name *Beardie* for the same reason for which it receives its *B.* name, because of the sharp prickles about its head.

2. A loche, *Cobitis fluviatilis barbatula*, Lanarks., *Beardie-lotch*, Loth., evidently from the six small fibres or beards on its upper mandible.

BEARDIE-LOWIE, s. The same, Roxb.

Perhaps from Teut. *luy piger*, as it is a dull fish, lying at the bottom of the water. O. Teut. *luogh*, however, signifies avidus, vorax.

To BEARGE; v. n. "To persist in clamorous repetition, though disregarded." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

It nearly resembles Sw. *biargh-a* to strike. V. *Baeria*, Ihre; and is perhaps originally the same with BAIRGE, and BERGE, v.

BEARIS BEFOR. Ancestors.

Yhit we suld thynk one our *bearis befor*.

Wallace, l. 15. MS.

This is equivalent to our *antecessoris*, mentioned v. l. It is merely the old S. word *forebears* resolved, and used precisely in the same sense. Ulph. uses *berujs* for parents, Luke ii. 27. Joh. ix. 23. from *batr-an*, generare, progignero; Su.-G. *baer-a*, id. V. FOREBEAR.

BEAR-TREE, s. Perhaps, a spoke used for carrying the dead to the place of interment. *Beir-tree*, however, signifies the bier itself, Aberd.

"Some say if they were in prison two or three days, they would be to carry out on their *bear-trées*." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 50.

To BEAST, v. a., To vanquish. V. BAIST.

BEAST. To Put the Beast on one's self, to take shame to one's self.

"The King's damage will be countervailed by—our being in the bitterness of our soul, (and instead of such an union, whereby the wrong done to Christ is buried) *putting the Beast upon ourselves*, for having been so base as not to have witnessed more zeal—against the usurpation of our Master's crown." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 151.

This, I apprehend, refers to the person called the *baist* in the games of children, ~~as~~ submitting to be struck by his play-fellows. V. BAIST, s.

* **BEAST, s. 1.** A living creature of any kind, that is not of the human species, S.

"Pray, was it the sight or the smell of the *beast* that shocked you so much, my dear Lady Juliana?" Marriage, i. 59. "In Scotland, every thing that flies and swims ranks in the bestial tribe." N.

2. A horse. By way of eminence, a horse is in Teviotdale, denominated *the beast*; no other animal receiving this designation. A man is said to have both a cow and a *beast* when he possesses a cow and a horse.

BEASTIE, s. A dimin. from *Beast*; generally used as expressive of affection or sympathy,

Wee, sleekit, cowrin, tim'rous *beastie*,
O, what a panic's in thy breastie!
Thou needna start awa sae hasty.

To a Mouse, Burns's Works, iii. 146.

BEAT, s. A stroke, a blow, a contusion, S. B. This seems to be the same with *byt*, used by Douglas. V. CABIR.

BEAT OF LINT. V. BEET.

BEAT-THE-BADGER, s. An old game used in Fife; supposed the same with *Bannet-Fire*, q. v.

BEATTIE, s. The abbreviation of the old Scottish female name *Beatrix*; viewed as different from *Betty*, which is referred to Elizabeth, and differently sounded, S.

To BEB, v. n. To drink immoderately, to swill, to be addicted to intoxicating liquor, Ettr. For. E. to *bib*.

This is evidently from the same origin with *Bebble*, v.

To BEBBLE, v. a. 1. To swallow any liquid in small, but frequent draughts, S. The term is used in this sense, whether the liquor be intoxicating or not. S.

2. To tipple, v. n. "He's ay bebbling and drinking;" He is much given to tippling, S.

It seems to be formed from Lat. *bib-ere* to drink, in the same manner as *bibulus*, soaking, drinking, or taking it wot; and L. B. *bibula*, a name for paper, quod humorem bibat; Isidor. p. 959.

To BECHLE, (gutt.) v. n. To cough, Upp. Clydes.

BECHLE, s. A settled cough, *ibid*.

This seems radically the same with *Boich*, v. q. v.

BECHT, part. pa. Tied; Gl. Rudd. If this word be in Doug. Virgil, I have not observed it. * Germ. *dieg-en*, flectere, is probably the origin.

BECK, s. Probably a brook or rivulet.

"There is a little *beck* in the face of the hill, where there stands a few houses, or rather corbie nests; a habitation which some people have chosen for the benefit they may make by accommodating strangers that pass that way, for they are all victualling-houses." Sir A. Balfour's Lett. p. 252.

This term is used in the north of England, and is the same with A.-S. *becc*, Su.-G. *baeck*, Germ. *bach*, Teut. *beke*, rivus.

To BECK, BEK, v. n. 1. To make obeisance, to cringe, S.

"He (Hardy Canut) maid ane law, that euery Inglis man sall *bek* & discover his heid, quhen he met ane Dane." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 8. *Aperto capite ac inclinato toto in eum corpore dominum salutare*; Boeth.

Thay lute thy lieges pray to stokkis and stanes,
And paintit paiparis, wattis nocht quhat thay meine;
Thay bad thame *bek* and hyngie at deid mennis banes:
Offer on kneis to kiss, syne saif thair kin.

Bannatyne Poems, 198. st. 11.

"A great deal of *becking* and *beenging*," is a phrase still used among the vulgar, to denote much ceremony at meeting, among persons of rank, or those who would wish to be thought such.

2. To courtesy; as restricted to the obeisance made by a woman, and contradistinguished from bowing.

Isl. *beig-a*, Germ. *beig-en*, to bow.

This, I find, is used in O. E.

"So sone as she knew who was her hostesse, after she had made a *beck* to the rest of the women standing next to the doore, she went to her and kissed her." Sadler's Papers; ii. 505.

BECKIE, s. The abbreviation of *Rebecca*, S.

BECKLET, s. An under-waistcoat, &c. V. BAIKLET.

BECK, BEK, s. A courtesy, S.

Weil couth I claw his cruik bak, and keme his cowlit noddi;—
And with ane *bek* gang about and blir his auld ene.

Maitland Poems, p. 54.

BED, pret. Abode.

—Then sped up to Cabaich sone,
Whair they *bed* all that night.

Battell of Balrinnes, Poems 16th Cent. p. 350.

A.-S. *bad*, exsputavit, from *bid-an*.

* **BED, s.** Both in the north and south of S. those, who are employed in making a bed, reckon it unlucky to leave their work before it be finished. The least evil that can be looked for is, that the person, for whom it is made, will be deprived of rest for that night. Hence servants account it a sufficient reason for not answering the bell, or a call given in any way, that they were making a bed.

BED. A woman is said to *get her bed*, when she has born a child, Loth.

This resembles the Teut. idiom; *bedd-en*, in lecto collocare & curare puerperam.

To BED, v. a. To supply a horse or cow with litter, S.

BEDDING of a horse, s. Litter, S.

BED-evil, s. Sickness or indisposition which confines the patient to *bed*.

"Gif ony persoun essouries himself be ressoun of bodillie seiknes, or *bed-evil*,—thair sall be four sufficient persounis send to him be the Judge, to se gif the said essourie be fraudfullie alledgit be decept, or not." Balfour's Pract. p. 349, 350.

From A.-S. *bed lectus*, and *yfel*, malum, used to denote both natural and moral evil. V. BED-SEIK.

BEDFALLOW, s. Used as equivalent to *spouse* or *wife*.

—"With consent—of our said souerane Lord his Maiesties darrest *bedfallow*, for his heichnes entres," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 474.

BED-LARE, s. *Cheld bed lare*, child-bed.

"George Robisone askit a not that—sene his wiff wes liand in the place clomit be the said prouost,—quhateuer scho or ony vtheris did suld turne him to na preiudice, consederiing he allegiit that he haid red himself, his gudis, and seruandis of the said grond, and obeyit the kingis command, & becauss his wiff wes liand in cheld bed lare abidand the will of God." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 372.

This phraseology is nearly allied to that of CAREBED LAIR, q. v.

BED-LARE, adj. *Bedrid*, confined to bed.

—"The lordis of counsaile—assignit to the said Marion the x day of this instant moneth of October to pruff that Johne of Kerss wes seke & *bedlare* the tyme of the alienatioun of the said land, & how sone he deit therefir," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 36.

This is an inversion of A.-S. *leger-bedd* cubile, lectus, "a bed or couch;" also "a sick man's bed, a death-bed;" Sommer; from *leg-en* jacere. *Leger* itself, however, which primarily signifies a bed, is more commonly transferred to the cause of recumbency; denoting sickness, disease. *Suar leger*, gravis morbus. *Leyere*, "aegrotatio, inualitudo; sickness, a lying sick;" Sommer. *Leger-faest*, "cubans, aegrotans, lecto affixus; keeping his bed, sick, bedrid."

BED-PLADES, s. pl. Blankets; a term which is used in this sense in the Linlithgow Papers.

Plaide is the Gael. word for a blanket.

BED-SEIK, adj. Confined to bed by indisposition.

It is enjoined, that, if one be prevented from obeying a legal summons by sickness, "it be provin be a testimonial subscriyvit be the Minister, Exhortar, or Reidar, at his parochie kirk, with twa witnessis, that he is *bed-seik*, and may not travel." Balfour's Pract. p. 361. A. 1568.

A.-S. *seoc*, sick, occurs in various composite terms; as *deofol-seoc*, demoniacus, i. e. devil-sick; *moneth-seoc*, lunaticus, month-sick; *fylla-seoc*, epilepticus, or having the falling-sickness. V. BED-EVIL.

BEDDY, adj. Expressive of a quality in greyhounds; the sense unknown.

But if my puppies ance were ready,
They'l be baird cleyer, keen and *beddy*,
And us'er neglect
To link it like their ancient deddy,
The famous *Heck*.

Watson's Coll. i. 70.

It may signify, attentive to the cry of the huntsman. Fr. *bandé*, "a cry as of hounds, Breton;" Cotgr. *Baudir*, en termes de chasses, ce dit lors qu'on parle aux chiens, ou qu'on les excite à la course. Excitare, singulari, incendere. Dict. Trev.

It may, however, be the same word which occurs in the S. Prov.; "Breeding wives are ay *beddie*," Kelly, p. 75. "Covetous of some silly things;" N.

In this sense it is probably allied to Isl. *beid-a*, A.-S. *bidd-an*, Moes-G. *bid-jan*. Belg. *bidd-en*, to ask, to supplicate, to solicit.

It has been supposed that this term signifies, fond of lying in bed; in which sense it is used in Dumfriesshire, especially in the following prov. "Breeding wives are aye *beddy*." I do not, however, consider this as its sense, as applied to a dog.

A learned correspondent has transmitted to me, as the sense of *Beddy*, "forward, presumptuous." O. Fr. *badé* denoted a sentinel placed on an elevated situation, that he might discover the enemy afar off, and sound the alarm. V. Roquefort.

BEDE, pret. Offered; from the v. *bid*.

He talkes toward the King, on lide ther he stode,
And *bede* that burly his bronde, that burnesshed was bright.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 24.

Chaucer uses the v. *bede* as signifying to offer; A.-S. *baed*, obtulit, from *beodan*.

BEDELUIN, part. pa. Buried, hid under ground.

I haue ane house richt full of mobillis sere,
Quharin *bedeluin* lyis ane grete talent,
Or charge of fyne siluer in veschell quent.

Doug. Virgil, 336. 22.

A.-S. *bedelfen*, sepultus, infossus; *bedelf-an*, circumfodere.

BEDENE, BY DENE, adv. 1. Quickly, forthwith.

And quhen Schyr Amer has sene
The small folk fle all *bedene*;
And sa few abyd to fycht;
He releyt to him mony a knyecht.

Barbour, ii. 399. MS.

2. It seems also to signify, besides, moreover; in addition, as respecting persons.

Frenyeis of fyne silk frettit full fre,
With deir diamonthis *bedene*, that dayntely wes dight.
The king emly in kith, covertit with croune,
Callit knichtis sa kene,
Dukis douchty *bedene*;
"I rede we cast us betuene
How best is to done."

Gawan and Gol. ii. 1.

Thus to wode arn thei went, the wlonkest in wodes,
Both the Kyng, and the Quene:
And all the douchty *by dene*.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 1.

It may admit the sense of *besides*, where Mr. Ritson views it as signifying "one after another."

—Take thy leve of kyngs and quene,
And so to all the courtis *bydene*.

Squyr Lowe Degre, v. 272.

In Ywayne and Gawin, it frequently signifies, together; as in the following passage:

Al a sevenight dayes *bedene*
Wald nocht Sir Gawayn be sene.

v. 3395. E. M. R. i. 142.

3. It undoubtedly signifies, in succession, or "one after another," in the following passage.

The King faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis,
Feill dais or he fand of flynd or of fyre;
Bot deip dails *bedene*, dounis, and dellis,
Mountains, and maresse, with mony rank myre.

Gawan and Gol. i. 3.

Elsewhere it seems to signify, still, always, as conveying the idea of uninterrupted succession.

Next the souerane signe wes sickler sene,
That fermit his serenitie ever fornable,
The armes of the Dowglasses douchty *bedene*,
Knewin throw all Christendome be cognosceunce habile.

Howlate, ii. 6. MS.

Ir. *dian* is quick, nimble. But the prefix points out a Gothic origin. As *belyve*, very similar in sense, is undoubtedly the imperat. of *belif-an*, q. *wait, stay*; *bedene* may have been formed in the same manner, from Germ. *bedien-en*, to serve, to obey; as a word originally addressed to inferiors, and requiring prompt service. In the latter senses, however, it seems more allied to Germ. *den-en*, to extend.

To BEDINK, *v. a.* To deck out trimly,
Roxb. V. DINK, DENK,

BEDIS, *s. pl.* Prayers.

My *bedis* thus with humble hert entere,
Deoutly I said on this manere.

King's Quair, C. ii. st. 48.

From Moes-G. *bid-jan*, A.-S. *bid-an*, Alem. *bet-an*, Germ. *bed-en*, Isl. *bid-in*, Belg. *bidd-en*, Dan. *bed-er*, to pray; Germ. *ge-bet*, prayer. Hence O. E. *bidde*, and the phrase, to *bidde prayers*, to ask, to solicit them.

In familiar language, it is common to speak of "counting one's beads," when one goes to prayer, S. There is here an allusion to the popish custom of running over a string of beads, and at the same time repeating *Paternosters* and *Ave-Marias* over them, according to a fixed rule, as the particular beads are meant, by their colour, form, or place, to represent to the mind this or that mystery, benefit or duty.

BEDE-HOUSE, *s.* A term used for an alms-house, S. B.

"There is a *bede-house* still in being, though in bad repair; and six *bede-men* on the establishment, but none of them live in the house." P. Rathven, Banffs. Statist. Acc. xiii. 412.

"The provost and bailties—*caused* deal the wine in the *bede-house* among the poor men." Spalding, i. 68.

BEDEMAN, BEIDMAN, *s.* A person who resides in a *bede-house*, or is supported from the funds appropriated for this purpose, S.

"They have also four *beidmen* established on the precept of Messindew, in their gift.—The magistrates have built, and kept in repair, a house for lodging four *beidmen*; and give each of them four bolls of bear yearly, with a gown, and a small piece of garden ground." P. Elgyn, Statist. Acc. v. 14.

In the Court of Exchequer, this term is used to denote one of that class of paupers who enjoy the royal bounty. Each of these *beidmen*, annually, on his Majesty's birth-day, receives a *blue* great-coat, or gown, as it is denominated, (whence they are vulgarly called *Blue-gowns*), with a badge, which marks their privilege of begging; and at the same time, a loaf of bread, a bottle of ale, a leathern purse, and in it a penny for every year of the king's life. Every birth-day, another *beidman* is added to the number, as a penny is added to the salary of each of them.

This designation has originated from some religious foundation, in times of popery; according to which a certain number of individuals had received a stated donation, on condition of offering up prayers for the living, or saying masses for the dead. This is confirmed by the sense of E. *bedsman*, as used by Spencer. Johnson explains it, "a man employed in praying for another." It seems to be a vestige of this custom, that in Edinburgh the *Beidmen* are bound to attend a sermon, on the king's birth-day, preached by his Majesty's Almoner.

That this was the origin of the designation, in other places, is undeniable.

"Rothsain, John Bisset gives to God, and the church of St. Peter's of Rothsain, for sustaining seven leprous

persons, the patronage of the kirk of Kytlargy, to pray for the souls of William and Alexander, kings of Scotland, and the souls of his ancestors and successors, about the year 1226; Chartulary of Moray." Spottiswood's Acc. Relig. Houses. Statist. Acc. xiii. 412.

Bedman occurs in O. E. V. ASSOLYIE, sense 3.

The origin is A.-S. *bead*, a prayer. Hence, says Verstegan, the name of *Beads*, "they being made to pray on, and *Beadsman*." It cannot reasonably be supposed that the name was transferred from the small globes used by the Romanists, in their devotions, to the prayers themselves. For it has been seen that the *s.* is formed from the *v.*

BEDYIT, *part. pa.* Dipped.

Your airis first into the Seel se

Bedyit weil and bendit oft mon be.

Doug. Virgil, 81. 3.

A.-S. *deag-an*, tingero.

BEDOYF, *part. pa.* Besmeared, fouled.

His face he schew besmottrit for ane bourle,
And all his membris in mude and dung *bedoyf*.

Doug. Virgil, 139. 31.

Su.-G. *doft, duft, pulvis*; or A.-S. *bedof-en*, submersus, dipped.

BEDOWIN, *part. pa.*

The wynd maid waif the rede wede on the dyk;
Bedowin in donkis depe was every sike.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 10.

Rudd. expl. *bedowynne*, besmeared, deriving it from Belg. *bedauwen*, to bedew, or sprinkle. Here the word seems to retain this very sense, as more consonant to the description than that of *besmeared*.

BEDRAL, *s.* A person who is bedrid. V. ORPHIELIN.

BEDREL, *adj.* Bedrid, Galloway.

Bot this *Japis*, for to prolong perlay
His factoris fatis, quhilk as *bedrel* lay
Before his yet, of his life in dispare,
Had leuer haue kuawin the science and the lare,
The nicht and fors, of strenthly herbis fyne,
And all the cunning vse of medecyne.

Doug. Virgil, 423. 39.

Corr. perhaps from A.-S. *bedrida*, id.; Teut. *bedder*, clinicus, Germ. *bed-reise*.

BEDRAL, *s.* A beadle; a sexton; the common pron. in S. V. BETHEREL.

"I wadna like to live in't though, after what she said.—I wad put in auld Elspeth the *bedral's* widow—the like o' them's used wi' graves and ghaists and thao things." Guy Mannering, iii. 314.

"I'll hae her before Presbytery and Synod—I'm half a minister mysel', now that I'm *bedral* in an inhabited parish." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 98.

To BEDRITE, *v. a.* To befoul with ordure.

It occurs in a strange Prov.; "God's will be done; but D—I *bedrite* the Spee-man [*v. spae-ma*]"—spoken when people predict ill things to us. Kelly, p. 125.

BEDRITTEN, BEDIRTEN, *part. pa.* Defiled with excrement, S.

The first that he gat in his arms

Was a' *bedirtin* to the ene.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, Evergr. i. 142.

In some copies of the poem, *bedritten*. V. DIRT, and DRITE.

BEDS, *s. pl.* The *hop-scotch*, a game of children, *S.*, denominated from the form; sometimes by strangers called *Squares*. In Aberd. however, the spaces marked out are sometimes circular.

BEDSHANK, *s.* Expl. "sour dock," Loth.; i.e. buttermilk, more generally *sour doock*.

BEDUNDER'D, *part. pa.* Stupified, confounded, *S. q.* having the ear deafened by noise; *Su.-G. dundr-a*, Belg. *donder-en*, tonare, to thunder.

BEE, *s.* The hollow between the ribs and hip-bone of a horse, *S. B.* Perhaps from *A.-S. bige, byge*, flexus, angulus, sinus; *big-an, byg-ean*, flectere, curvare.

BEE, *s.* A hoop or ring of metal, put round the handle of any thing, into which a *tine* or prong is inserted, to prevent its twisting asunder, Dumfr.

Gael. *beacht* signifies a ring. But the *S.* word seems directly traduced from *A.-S. beah, beh, beage*, annulus; Isl. *beigiu*, circulus. The origin is the *v.* signifying to bend; *A.-S. big-an*, Isl. *beyg-ia*, flectere, incurvare, &c.

* **BEE**. To *have a Bee* in one's *bonnet*, to be hair-brained, *S.*

"If ony body kend o' the chance she has of the estate, there's mony a weel-doing man would think little of the *bee* in her *bonnet*." St. Ronan, i. 238.

This proverbial phrase is given by Kelly with an additional word, which I have never heard used: "There is a *bee* in your *bonnet-case*;" equivalent to the *E.* proverb, "There's a maggot in your head." Scot. Prov. p. 321.

BEE-ALE, *s.* A species of beer, or rather mead, made from the refuse of honey; *S. B.* This in Clydes. is called *swats*.

BEE-BREAD, *s.* The substance provided for the sustentation of young bees, from their first formation till they are able to go abroad, *S.*

"The *Bee-bread* is for nourishing the young bees, and is thus prepared: The old bees put it in the cells, and a convenient portion of water and honey to it, which being wrought up to a certain degree of fermentation, it becomes proper food for the young." Maxwell's *Bee-master*, p. 74.

This substance is also called *SANDRACH*, *q. v.* Lye renders *A.-S. beo-bread*, favus, i. e. a honey-comb. But perhaps the *sense* may have been mistaken.

BEE-HEADIT, *adj.* Harebrained, unsettled, *S.*; *synon. Cat-sittit*.

"Ye needna mind him, he's a *bee-headed* bodie."

This conveys nearly the same idea with the phrase, "To *have a bee* in one's *bonnet*."

BEE-SCAP, *s.* Bee-hive, *S.*

"When I got home to my lodging, I was just like a demented man; my head was bizzing like a *bee-scap*,

and I could hear [of] nothing but the bir of that wearyful woman's tongue." *Steam-Boat*, p. 83. *V. SKEP.*

Of, I apprehend, should be wanting before *nothing*.

BE-EAST, Towards the East. *V. BE, prep.*

BEED, *s.* Delay; for *baid*, or *bade*, apparently according to the pronunciation of Aberd.

Good gentillmen, we will ws cast

To Strathbolgie but *beed*,

Battell of Balarinnes, Poems 16th Cent. p. 349.

To **BEEK**, *v. n.* To bathe, Roxb.

Perhaps from *A. Bor. beek* or *beck*, a rivulet, a brook, *Grose.* Teut. *bebe, torrens*; *Su.-G. baeck*, *A.-S. becc*, rivus; Isl. *beck-r*, Dan. *baek*, id.

BEELDE, BELD, *s.* "Properly an image.—Model of perfection or imitation." Gl. Wynt.

Blessyde Bretayn *beelde* sulde be

Of all the *ilys* in the se.

Quhare flowrys are fele on feldys *sayre*,

Hale of hewe, haylsum of ayre.

Wyntown, i. 13. 1.

He wes the *beld* of all hys kyn:

With wertu he supprysyd syn.

Ibid. vii. 6. 15.

A.-S. bilith, bild, Belg. *beeld, beld*, Sw. *bild*.

BEEN, *v. subst. 1st pers. pl.* Are.

She weeped, and kist her children twain;

"My bairns, we *been* but *deid*."

Adam o' Gordon, st. 23.

Chaucer uses *ben* in the same *sense*. *A.-S. beon* is the 1st pers. pl. of the optative, *simus*; *bithon*, id. indic.

To **BEENE**, *v. n.* "To swell by steeping any vessel of the cooper, when the staves have shrunk so as to gape a little from disuse." Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

Allied perhaps to *Su.-G. buln-a*, to swell; whence *S. bolnit*, which, according to the pronunciation of the North country, would most probably be *beenit*. *V. BOLDIN*.

To **BEENGE, BYNGE**, *v. a.* To cringe, in the way of making much obeisance, *S.* *V. BECK*.

In her habuliments a while

Ye may your former sell beguile,

An' ding awa' the vexing thought

O' hourly dwyning into nought,

By *beenging* to your foppish brithers,

Black corbies dress'd in peacocks' feathers.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 33. *

This is undoubtedly from *A.-S. bens-ian*, also written *boens-ian*, to ask as a suppliant; suppliciter petere, orare; *bensiende*, supplicans. We might suppose that this *v.* were allied to *Su.-G. beaeg-en*, inclinatus; Arm. *benigh-en, beniz-ien*, Ir. *beannach-im*, to bless, to salute; or that it were a derivative from *A.-S. bend-an*, to bow. But *A.-S. ben, bene*, which signifies supplication, precatio, deprecatio, preces, seems to be the radical word.

Beenjin, (improperly written), is expl. "fawning."

This *sense* is very nearly allied to that given in the definition.

But view some blades w/ houses fine,

While *beens* slaves ca' them divine,

What then? A prey

To languor, mid thae joys they pin

The lee lang day.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 187.

BEENIE, s. The abbreviation of the name *Robina, S.*

BEES. In the *Dees*, in a state of confusion, *S. V. BEIS.*

To BEET, v. a. To help, &c. *V. BEIT.*

BEET, BEAT of *lint*, a sheaf or bundle of flax, as made up for the mill, *S.* The *strick* is far smaller.

"The first row of the lint is put in slop-ways, with the crop-end downward, all the rest with the root-end downward;—the crop of the subsequent *beats* or sheaves still overlapping the band of the former." Maxwell's *Sel. Transact.* p. 330.

"If the flax is fallen, it ought to be pulled the sooner, that it may not rot. The *beets* should be no larger than a man can grasp in both hands, and tied very slack with a few dried rushes." Agr. Surv. Argyle, pp. 102, 103.

"I harl't ye out tae the stennes as wat's a *beet* o' lint, an' hingin' your lugs like a drouket craw." Saint Patrick, iii. 42.

I can scarcely view it as from the *E. v. beat*, although the flax is *beaten*; because it does not receive this name immediately in relation to this operation, but in general when made up in sheaves, even before being watered. Allied perhaps to *Su.-G. bylle*, a bundle; or rather to *bit-a*, to bind up.

To BEET Lint, to tie up flax in sheaves, *S.*

BEETINBAND, s. The strap which binds a bundle of flax, *Ayrs.*

To BEETLE, v. a. To beat with a heavy mallet, *S.*

"Then lay it [yarn] out to dry in your bleaching yard; but be sure never to beat or beetle it." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 344.

BEETRAW, s. The red beet, a root; more commonly *Beetrie, S. B.*

"The skin of the apple is of a deep red, and the inner corr [core] cuts red like *beetraw*." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 271.

Corr. from *E. beet-rave*, id. Fr. *bete*, beet, and *rave*, a radish.

BEETS, pl. Boots, *Aberd.*

—Lap aff the gloyd an' took my queets,
Threw by my hat, put aff my *beets*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 57.

BEEVIT, part. pa.

Yone knight to scar with skaiht ye chaip nocht but scorne.
It is full fair for to be fallow, and feir,

To the best that has been *beevit* you beforene.

Gawan and Gol. i. 22.

This is left by Mr. Pinkerton, for explanation. The meaning of the rest of the passage seems to be, that the knight, "although not to be provoked without loss, was fit to be a companion to the best that had ever been *beevit* before Arthur." *Beforme* may either in the presence of Arthur, or before his time; and *beevit* may signify, installed as a knight, girt with a sword, from *A.-S. befeht*, cinctus, girded, *Somn.* V. *FALOW.*

To BEFF, BAFF, v. a. To beat, to strike; *S.*

Beft, beaten, *pret.* and *part. pa.*

Bot the wrath of the goddis has down *beft*.
The cletie of Troy from top vnto the ground.

Doug. Virgil, 59. 9.

It is used more simply, as referring to the act of beating with strokes; applied to metal.

Mony brycht armour richly dycht thay left,
Cowpis and goblettis, forgit sare, and *beft*
Of massy siluer, liand here and there.

Doug. Virgil, 288. 45.

Down beft signifies, beat down, overthrown.

BEFF, BAFF, s. A stroke. *V. BAFF.*

To BEFLUM, v. a. To befool by cajoling language, *S.* Conveying the same idea with the *E. v. sham.*

"I *beftum'd* them wi' Colonel Talbot—wad they offer to keep up the price again the Duke's friend; did na they ken wha was master?" *Waverley*, iii. 355.

"An' I had been the Lord High Commissioner to the Estates o' Parliament, they couldna hae *beftum'm'd* me mair—and—I could hardly hae *beftum'm'd* them better neither." *Bride of Lammernmoor*, ii. 283.

BEFLUM, s. Idle, nonsensical, or cajoling talk, *S.*

V. BLEFLUM, s. which seems to be the more ancient orthography.

BEFORN, prep. Before.

The consaill mett rycht glaidly on the morn;
Bot fell titthingis was brocht *Persie beforne*.

Wallace, iv. 110. MS.

Til Alysawndyre the thryd oure Kyng *beforn*
Ane sayre sone that yhere was borne

In-till Gedworth.—*Wyntoun*, vii. 10. 235.

This is equivalent to "our late king." It occurs also in *O. E.*

Richard was Roberd father, the duke that died *beforn*.

R. Brunne, p. 52.

A.-S. beforan, ante; coram.

BEFOROUTH, adv. Before, formerly.

And syne all samyn furth thai far,
And till the park, for owtyne tynnell,
Thai come, and herbryit thaim weil
Wp on the watre, and als ner
Till it as thai *beforouth* wer.

Barbour, xix. 502. MS. *V. FOROWTH.*

BEFT, part. pa. Beaten. *V. BEFF.*

To BEGARIE, v. a. 1. To variegate, to deck with various colours.

Mak rowm, Sirs! heir that I may rin.
Lo see how I am neir com in.
Begareit all in sundry hewis.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 103.

2. To stripe, to variegate with lines of various colours, to streak. *Begaryit*, striped, *part. pa.*

All of gold wrocht was thare riche attyre,
Thar purpoure robbis *begaryit* schynand brycht.

Doug. Virgil, 267. 15. *Virgatus*, Virg.

3. To besmear; to bedaub, to bespatter. "*S. begaried*, bedirted;" *Rudd. vo. Laggerit.*

The imgis into the kirk
May think of thair syde taillis irk:
For quhen the wedder bene maist fair
The dust fleis hiest in the air,
And all thair facis dots *begarie*.
Gif thay culd speik, thay wald thame warie.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1572. p. 307.

And Rob who took in hand to guid him,
O'er both the lugs he fell beside him;
Then sta away for shame to hide him,
He was so well *begarried*.

Watson's Coll. i. 48.

Some Whalley's Bible did *begarie*,
By letting flee at it canarie.

Colvill's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 59.

This *v.* has an evident affinity to our *Gair*, *gare*, a stripe of cloth, and *Gaired*, *gairy*, *q. v.* But all these terms exhibit strong marks of propinquity to some other Gothic words of a more simple signification. Rudd. derives *begaried* from A.-S. *gara*, gurgles. To the same class belong Isl. *gaer*, colluvies avium voracium in mari; G. Andr. A.-S. *geres*, *gyres*, marshes. V. GAAR.

To a barbarous people, indeed, no mode of expressing any thing striped or streaked, would be so natural, as to employ the term used to denote the streaks of dirt with which they were bedaubed in travelling.

The word is immediately allied to Fr. *begarr-er*, to diversify; *begarré*, of sundry colours, mingled.

BEGAIRIES, *s. pl.* Stripes or slips of cloth sewed on garments, by way of ornament, such as are now worn in liveries; *passments*, S. *synon.*

"That nane of his Hienes subjectes, man or woman, being under the degrees of Dukes, Earles, Lordes of Parliament, Knichtes, or landed Gentilmen, that hes or may spend of frie yeirlie rent twa thousand markes, or fifty chalders of victuall at least, or their wives, sonnes or douchteris, sall after the first day of May nixt-to-cum, use or weare in their cleithing, or apparell, or lyning thereof, onie clathir of gold, or silver, velvet, satino, damask, taffataes, or ony *begairies*, frenyies, pasments, or broderie of gold, silver, or silk: nor yit layne, cammerage, or woollen clathir, maid and brocht from onie foreine cuntries." Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 113. Murray.

The General Assembly 1675, in regulating the dress of Ministers, says; "We think all kind of brodering unseemly, all *begairies* of velvet in gown, hose or coat; all superfluous and vain cutting out, steeking with silks; all kind of costy sowing-on of pasments, or sumptuous and large steeking with silks; all kind of costy sowing or variant hewes in shirts; all kind of light and variant hewes of clothing, as Red, Blue, Yellow, and such like, which declare the lightness of the minde." Calderwood's Hist. p. 823. V. PASMENTS.

BEGANE, *part. pa.* Covered; Gold *begane*, overlaid with gold.

With this thay enterit in the hallowit schaw
Of the thirinfald passingere Diane,
And hous of bricht Apollo gold *begane*.

Doug. Virgil, 162. 45.

Aurea tecta, Virg. According to Rudd. *q. gone over*. Chaucer uses the phrase, *With gold begon*, Rom. Rose, 943. "painted over with gold," Tyrwh.

TO BEGECK, **BEGAIK**, **BEGEIK**, *v. a.* To deceive; particularly by playing the jilt, S. B.

With greit fnygne to *begaik* thair jeleous husbandis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

For haleumly to take me he did bind,
And hae'm I will, there's nae a word ahind,
But Colin says, What if he dinna like you?
Ye'd better want him than he and *begeck* you.

Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

Teut. *gheck-en*, deridere, ludibrio habere. V. GECK.
Belg. *beguyg-en*, illudere; Kilian.

BEGEIK, **BEGINK**, **BEGUNK**, *s.* 1. A trick, or illusion, which exposes one to ridicule, S.

Now Cromwell's gane to Nick, and ane ca'd Monk
Has play'd the Rumpie a right alee *begunk*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 88.

2. It often denotes the act of jilting one in love; applied either to a male, or to a female, S.

Begeik is the more common term, S. B.

Our sex are shy, and wi' your leave they think,
Wha yields o'er soon fu' aft gets the *begink*.

Morison's Poems, p. 187.

BEGES, **BEGESS**, *adv.* By chance, at random.

Thou lichtlies all trew properties

Of luvie express,
And marks quhen neir a styme thou seis,
And hits *begess*.

Scott, Evergreen, i. 113.

I hapit in a wilderness
Quhair I chanst to gang in *beges*,
By ganging out the gait.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 80.

From *be*, by, and *gess*, guess, Belg. *ghisse*.

BEGG, *s.* Barley, Dumfr.; evidently the same with *big*, Cumberl.

Dan. *bygg*, Isl. *bygg*, hordeum.

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR, *s.* A game at cards, either the same with, or very like that of Catch-honours, S. Aust.

BEGGAR'S BROWN, the designation commonly given to that light brown snuff which is made of the stem of tobacco, S.; in England generally denominated SCOTCH SNUFF.

BEGGER-BOLTS, *s. pl.* "A sort of darts or missile weapons. The word is used by James VI. in his Battle of Lepanto, to denote the weapons of the *forceats*, so galley-slaves." Gl. Sibb. Hudson writer *beggars' bolts*.

A packe of what! a packe of countrey clownes,
(Quoth Holophern) that them to battel bownes,
With *beggars' bolts*, and levers to arrest
My warriours strong.—

Judith, p. 14. 15.

The word may have originated from contempt of the persons, who used these arms, *q. bolts of beggars*. Or, for the same reason, has it any reference to Ital. *bagordare*, hastis, ludicris ex equis pugnare; *bagordo*, L. B. *bagorda*, ludi publici, Fr. *behourt*, *bohourt*, whence *bourd*, a jest; as if the fighting of such mean persons could only be compared to the tournaments of others?

An intelligent friend in Warwickshire remarks on this term; "These were merely stones. We call them *Beggars' Bullets* in the same ludicrous sense."

BEGOUTH, **BEGOUDE**, *pret.* Began.

The West Kynryk *begouth* to rys,
As the Est *begouth* to fayle.

Wyntown, v. Prol. 27.

The gretest oratoure, Ilioneus,
With plesand voce *begouth* his sermon thus.

Doug. Virgil, 29. 26.

Begoud is now commonly used, S. A.-S. *Gynn-an*, *beginn-an*, seem to have had their pret. formed like *code*, from *gan*, ire: *Beginnan*, *begeode*.

BEGOYT, part. pa. Foolish; as, "nasty begoyt creature," Banffs.

—Wise fowl say he is *begoyt*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 8. V. MINNOYT.

Fr. *bigaut*, "an asse, fool, noddie, minnie." Cotgr.

To BEGOUK, v. a. To jilt in courtship, to slight a woman, Peebles.

BEGOUK, BEGOWK, s. The act of jilting, *ibid.*; synon. with *Begeik*, sense 2.

"If he has gi'en you the *be-gowk*, lat him gang, my woman; ye'll get anither an' a better." Saxon and Gael, *ii.* 32.

Belg. *voor 'de gek houden*, signifies to jilt. But our term more nearly resembles *guych-en*, *ridere*.

BEGRAUIN, part. pa. Buried, interred.

Be this war cummin fra Kyng Latynis ciété
Embassiatouris, wyth branche of olyue tre,
Besekand fauouris and beneuolence,
That he wald suffir to be caryit from thence
Thay corpus dede.—

To suffir thame *begrauin* for to be.

Doug. Virgil, 363. 48.

A.-S. *graf-an*, fodere; Teut. *be-graven*, sepelire.

BEGRETTE, pret. Saluted.

The teris-lete he fall, and tendirly

With hertile lufe *begrette* hir thus in hy.

Doug. Virgil, 179. 44.

Rudd. renders this *regrate*; for what reason I know not. The word used by Virgil is *affatus*. A.-S. *gret-an*, Belg. *be-groot-en*, *salutare*.

To BEGRUDGE, v. a. To regret, to grudge, S.

"No cavalier ought in any wise to *begrudge* honour that befalls his companions, even though they are ordered upon thrice his danger, quhilk another time, by the blessing of God, may be his own case." Waverley, *iii.* 5.

Johns. vo. *Grudge*, mentions, after Skinner, Fr. *grug-er*, to grind; also C. B. *griegn-ach*, to murmur, to grumble. But it more nearly resembles old Sax. *groet-en*, accusare; lacerare, provocare; Kilian; or perhaps, Su.-G. *graa*, subratum esse, *in statu constructo*, *graa*; *graa paa en*, to hate; to which Teut. *grauw-en*, perstringere, procaciter lacerare, seems allied. Isl. *grædgi*, impetus, affectus quisque, and *grædska*, malitia radicata, (a grudge), odium, seem most nearly allied.

BEGRUTTEN, part. pa. Having the face disfigured with weeping; S.

A hopeless maid of fifty years

Begrutten sair, and blurr'd wi' tears,

Upon a day,

To air her blankets on the briers,

She went away.

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 85.

"Indeed, poor things, as the case stands with them even now, you might take the heart out of their bodies, and they never find it out, they are *sae begrutten*." *Monastery*, i. 238.

"*Begrutten*,—over-weeped," N. Neither the use of the term here, nor the definition, gives the precise sense in which it is generally used.

Sw. *begratande*, bewailing. V. GREIT.

* **To BEGUILÉ, v. a.** 1. To bring into error, to cause to mistake; as, "I'm saer

beguiled," I have fallen into a great mistake, S.

"I thank my God he never *beguiled* me yet." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 10.

2. To disappoint, S.

"The Lord Aboyn comes to the road of Aberdeen, still looking for the coming of his soldiers, but he was *beguiled*." Spalding, i. 165.

BEGUILE, s. A deception, trick, the slip; sometimes, a disappointment; S.

For Lindy sure I wad mak ony shift,
And back again I scours, what legs cou'd lift;
Ere I came back, and well I wat short while
Was I a coming, I gets the *beguile*.
Nae thing I finds, seek for him what I list,
But a toom hale, and sae my mark I mist.

Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

"I verily think the world hath too soft an opinion of the gate to heaven, and that many shall get a blind and sad *beguile* for heaven; for there is more ado than a cold and frozen, Lord, Lord." Ruth. Lett. p. iii. ep. 48.

"O! says the spirits of just men made perfect, but yond man has given himself a great *beguile*, for he was looking for heaven and has gotten hell!" W. Guthrie's Sermon. p. 20.

To BEGUNK, v. a. 1. To cheat, deceive, S.

Is there a lad, whose father is unkind,

One who has not a master to his mind,—

Whose sweetheart has *begunked* him, won his heart,

Then left him all forlorn to dree the smart?

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 426.

2. To baulk, to get the better of, Roxb. nearly synon. with *Beftum*, v.

BEGUNK, s. An illusion. V. BEGECK, v.

"I circumvented them—I played at boggle about the bush wi' them—I cajolled them; and if I have na gien Inch-Grabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie *begunk*, they ken themselves." Waverley, *iii.* 352.

BEGUNKIT, part. adj. Cheated, Clydes. V. BEGECK.

BEGUNNYN, part. pa. Begun.

The Consale Generale haldyn at Strivilyn in the tolbuths of that ilk, & *begunnyn* the tyisday the secunde day of the monethe of August," &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1440, Ed. 1814, p. 32.

A.-S. *begunnen*, coeptus, inceptus; Oros. ap Lye.

BEHAD, pret. Demeaned, held, behaved.

"He knew—the mair princely that he *behad* him in his dignite riall, the mair his lawis and constituiciounis wald be dred and *estemit* be rude and simpill pepill." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 15.

"Vortigern—*behad* hym sa prudently, that baith his nobylls and commonis wust noch quhat honoure & pleasour they mycht do hym." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 18.

If not from A.-S. *behold-an* cavere, custodire; softened from *behaef*, the pret. of A.-S. *behabb-an* continere; comp. of *be* and *habb-an*, *habere*.

To BEHALD, BEHAUD, BEHAD, BEHOLD, v. a. 1. To behold, S. *behaud*.

In this chapter *behaud* and *luk*
The Proloug of the ferde buk.

Wynteroun, iv. Prol. Rubr.

2. To have respect to, to view with favour or partiality.

Saturnus doughter Juno, that full bald is,
Toward the partye aduersare behaldis.

Doug. Virgil, 347. 5.

Spectat, Virg. A.-S. *beheald-an*.

3. To wait, to delay; q. to look on for a while, S. Used both in an active and in a neuter sense—as including the idea of a suspension of determination or operation for a time; vulgarly *behand*, S.

"The match is feer for feer."

"That's true," quo' she, "but we'll *behad* a wee.

She's but a tangle, tho' shot out she be."

Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

Behold occurs in the same sense.

"In this, it was said, nought could be done in the Provost of Edinburgh's absence; for he, of purpose, with the clerk, and some of his faction, had gone off the place to *behold* the event of that meeting." *Bailie's Lett.* i. 24.

"Lieutenant Crouner Johnston was in his company—went out of Aberdeen with the marquis to Strathboggie, where he remained during these troublesome days;—but hearing this committee was adjourned to the 20th of May, they *beheld* but kept still the fields." *Spalding*, i. 142—3. i. e. "they waited, but did not disband their forces."

"Anent this point may be added, that the lieutenant colonell could not pas this point, bot only to *behold* the treatie with the commissioneris, quhilk woud either resolve in a peace or a warre." *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814*, Addit. V. 665.

This is merely a secondary sense of the E. v.; q. "to look on."

4. To permit.

"They—desired him out of love (without any warrant) that he would be pleased to *behold* them to go on, otherwise they were making such preparation that they would come and might not be resisted." *Spalding*, i. 117.

5. To connive at, to take no notice of.

"The bishop in plain terms gave him the lie. Lorne said this lie was given to the Lords, not to him, and *beheld* him." *Spalding*, i. 56.

"The barons—thought best to send John Leith, &c. to sound the earl Marschal's mind, what he thought of this business, and to understand if his lordship would *behold* them, or if he would raise forces against them." *Ibid.* p. 154.

6. To view with an eye of watchfulness, scrutiny, or jealousy, S.; corresponding with one sense of the A.-S. v.—*cavere*.

7. To warrant, to become bound; as, "I'll *behad* he'll do it;" "I'll *behad* her she'll come," I engage that this shall be the case, S.

I doubt much whether the terms in this sense, should not be traced to a different origin, as exactly corresponding with A.-S. *behat-an*, spondere, vovere, to promise, to vow.

- BEHAND, *adv.* To come weel *behand*, to manage handsomely, *Ettr. For.*

"He didna come weel *behand* at rowing up a bairn, but he did as he could." *Perils of Man*, ii. 248.

This is synon. with its being said of a piece of work, that it comes well or ill to one's *hand*, as one shews dexterity in performing it, or the reverse, S.

- BEHAUYNGIS, *s. pl.* Manners, deportment.

"The Scottis began to rise ylk day in esperance of better fortoun, seying thair kyng follow the *behauyngis* of his gudschir Galdus, and reddey to reforme al enormyteis of his realm." *Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 2. Mores*, Boeth. V. *Havingis*.

- To BEHECHT, *v. n.* To promise.

Dida heyrat comoult I you *behecht*,
For hir departing followschip redy made.

Doug. Virgil, 24. 25.

Here it has an oblique sort of sense, in which *promise* is also used; q. I assure you of the truth of what I say. Chaucer, *beheete*. A.-S. *behaet-an*. R. Glouc. *behet*; R. Brunne, *be hette*, promised.

- BEHECHT, BEHEST, BEHETE, *s.* 1. Promise.

"Now ye haue experience, how facill the Britonis bene to moue new trubill, so full of wyndis and vane *behechtis*." *Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 6. Infinitis prope pollicitationibus*, Boeth. Chauc. *beheste*, id.

2. Engagement, covenant.

The goddis all vnto witnes draw sche,
The sternes and planetis gidaris of fatis,
And gif thare ony deite be that watis,
Or persaulis luffaris inequale of *behest*,
To haue in memor hir just caus and request.

Doug. Virgil, 118. 21.

Non aequo foedere amantis. Virg.

3. Command.

Said Jupiter; and Mercury, but areist,
Dressit to obey his grote faderis *behest*.

Doug. Virgil, 108. 8. V. the v.

- * BEHIND, *adv.* Denoting the non-requital of a benefit, or neglect of an obligation; having *with* after it, and nearly equivalent to E. *behind-hand*, S.

"He was never *behind with* any that put their trust in him; and he will not be in our common." *Walker's Life of Peden*, p. 38. V. *AHIND*.

- BEHO, BOHO, *s.* A laughing-stock. "To mak a boho" of any thing, to hold it up to ridicule; S. B. Alem. *buobe*, ludibrium.

- To BEHUF, *v. n.* To be dependent on.

Of Berecynthia, the mother of the gods, it is said;
Alhale the heulfuly wychtis to her *behufo*,
And all that weildis the hie heuin abufe.

Doug. Virgil, 193. 33.

A.-S. *behof-ian*, Belg. *behoev-en*, to stand in need of, egere, opus habere.

- BEHUYD, *pret.* Behoved; *Aberd. Reg.*

- BEHUIS, 2d p. sing. Behovest, or rather the 3d, signifying, it behoves you.

"Gif ye think na pereil thairin, quhilk ye *behuie* to do in the maner forsaide,—quhy attempt ye ilk division thairthrow, cryand, Papistis! Papistis!" N. Winzet's *Fowrscoir Thre Questionis*, Keith's Hist. App. p. 280.

- BEJAN CLASS, a designation given to the Greek class in the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen; as, till of late, in that

of Edinburgh. Hence the students in this class are denominated *Bejans*.

This is properly the first or lowest class in the Philosophical course; that of *Humanity* not forming a branch of the original institution, but being added afterwards, for bringing forward those, who, having come to attend the university, were found deficient in the Latin tongue. The Greek being originally the lowest class, as it was supposed that the term *bejan* included some idea of this kind, it was generally derived from Fr. *bas gens*, q. people of the lower order. But I am indebted to a learned friend, lately deceased, who, with great credit to himself, and much usefulness to others, long had the charge of the class last mentioned in one of our universities, for pointing out to me Fr. *bejaune*, as the true origin of this term. It signifies a novice, an apprentice, a young beginner in any science, art, or trade; whence *bejaunage*, *bejaunerie*, *bejaunise*, simplicity, want of experience, the ignorance of a young untutored mind. Cotgr. derives *bejaune* from *bec jaunne*, literally a yellow beak or bill. In Dict. Trev. it is said, that *bejaune* itself is a term in Faulconry, used concerning birds that are very young, and cannot do any thing; because the greatest part of birds have a yellow beak before they are fledged. *Pullus recentior*. I need scarcely add, that, having explained the metaph. sense of the word, they give the same etymon as Cotgr. Du Cange observes that L. B. *Bejaun-us* signifies a young scholar of an university, and *bejaunium* the festivity that is held on his arrival.

The term is thus very emphatic, being primarily used in relation to a bird newly hatched, whose beak is of a deep yellow. The natural mark of imbecility among the feathered tribes is, by a beautiful and expressive figure, transferred to the human race, as denoting a state of mental weakness or inexperience. Another phrase of the same kind is used in Fr. *Blanc-bec*, i.e. a white beak, signifies a young man who has neither a beard nor experience. It also denotes a simpleton, or one who may be easily gulled. The phrase evidently alludes to birds, although it immediately refers to the appearance of a young face.

Su.-G. *golben*, novitius, as has been observed by Ihre, is perfectly analogous to Fr. *bec jaune*. He is at a loss to say, whether *bec* has in pronunciation been changed into *ben*, or whether the latter be a corr. of the Fr. phrase, or of the Lat. The first syllable is *gul*, *gol*, yellow. The entertainment, which a novice or apprentice gives to his companions, is called *golbens kanne*. V. Ihre, vo. *Gul*.

This is also written *Bajan*.

"Thair schoole was the same where now the Professor of Humanity teacheth: which continued to be the schools for the *Bajan Classe* till the year 1602 or thereby." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin^r. p. 24, 57.

BAJAN, s. One belonging to the Bajan Class.

"The plague much relenting, the other classes returned to their wonted frequencie, only no *Bajans* convened all that year." Ibid. p. 63.

SEMIBAJAN CLASS, apparently the Humanity Class.

"The lower hall was there for the *Semibajan Classe*, and for the public meeting of the four classes."—"The next day a Latin theam is given, and being turned in Greek by the *Semibajan Classe*, is publicly heard in the same manner." Craufurd, p. 24, 58.

To BEJAN, v. a. When a new shearer comes to a harvest-field, he is initiated by being

lifted by the arms and legs, and struck down on a stone on his buttocks; Fife. This custom has probably had its origin in some of our universities. It is sometimes called *borsing*.

BEYIT, pret. Built, Reg. Aberd. MS.

This may be softened from A.-S. *bycg-an*, to build; but it more nearly resembles *by-an*, to inhabit, whence *bye*, a habitation, Su.-G. *by*, id.

BEIK, s. A hive of bees. V. BYKE.

To BEIK, BEKE, BEEK, v. a. 1. To bask, S.

And as thai ner war approchand,
Ane Inglis man, that lay bekan
Him be a fyr sid, till his fer;
"I wat nochit quhat may tyd wa her.
"Bot rycht a gret growyng me tals:
"I dred sar for the blak Douglas."

Barbour, xix. 552. MS.

I suspect that, instead of *fyr sid*, till, it had been originally *fyr*, said till.

—In the calm or lounse weddir is sene
Above the fludis hie, ane fare plane grene,
Ane standyng place, quhar skartis with thare bekkis,
Forgane the son gladly thaim prunyels and bekis.
Dowg. Virgil, 131. 46.

—Recreate wele and by the chymnay beki,
At euin be tyne down in ane bed me strekit.
Ibid. 201. 43.

2. To warm, to communicate heat to.

Then sling on coals, and ripe the ribs,
And beek the house baith bot and ben.
Ramsay's Poems, l. 205.

3. It is often used in a neuter sense, S.

That knyght es nothing to set by
That leves al his chevalry,
And liggis bekeand in his bed,
When he haves a lady wot.
Irvine, v. 1459, E. M. R.

Against Love's arrows shields are vain,
When he aims frae her cheek;
Her cheek, where roses free from stain,
In glows of youthith beek.
Ramsay's Works, l. 117.

She and her cat sit beeking in her yard.
Ibid. li. 95.

Belg. *baeker-en* is used in the same sense; *baeker-en een kindt*, to warm a child. We say, To beik in the sun; so, Belg. *baekeren in de sonne*. But our word is more immediately allied to the Scandinavian dialects; Su.-G. *bak-a*, to warm. *Kongur bakade sier vit eld*. The king warmed himself at the fire. Heims Kring. T. ii. 450. Isl. *bak-ast*, id. *bakeldur*, ignis accensus eum in finem ut prope eum calefant homines, Olai Lex. Run.; from *bak-a* and *eld-ur*, fire.

Germ. *back-en*, torrens. This Wachter views as only a secondary sense of the verb, as signifying to bake. But Ihre, with more probability, considers that of warming or basking as the primary idea. He gives the following passage, as a proof that the operation of baking received its designation from the necessary preparative of warming the oven: *Baud han ambatt sinni, at hon skyldi baka oc ellda ofn*; Heims Kr. T. ii. 122.—"The King ordered his maid-servant to warm the oven or furnace." Ihre derives *bak-a* from Gr. *βω*, calere. E. *bak* is undoubtedly from the same origin with *beik*, although more changed in its form.

4. To diffuse heat; used to denote the genial influence of the rays of the sun, S. O.

Glowan frae the lift a' roun',
The het sin rays are beakan,
An' dowlless fowk, for health gane doun,
Alang yer howms lie streekan
Their limms, this day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 55.

This writer has justly remarked, that the E. v. to *bask*, although the term most nearly corresponding, as it "only represents the situation of an object in the rays of the sun, is more restricted in its signification than" our *Beik*, which regards "both the active and the passive situation of an object. In English we can only say, that one *basks* in the sun; but in the Scotch we can say, either that one *beeks* in the sun, or that the sun *beeks* on him."—"Thus," he adds, "it is a very common phrase, 'The sin's beek-an vera het.'" N. *ibid*.

It appears from the etymon given under the v., that Su.-G. *bak-a* is used not only passively, but actively, as denoting the communication of heat.

BEIK, BEEK, s. 1. The act of basking in the sun or at the fire, S.

2. That which communicates heat, S. O.

Life's just a wee bit sinnie beek,
That bright, and brighter waxes,
Till ance, row'd up in gloamin' reek,
The darksome evening waxes
Her wings owre day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 88.

BEIK, adj. Warm.

He saw the wif baith dry and clene,
And sittand at aue fyre, *beik* and bawld.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 215. st. 2.

BEIK, s. 1. This word, primarily signifying the beak or bill of a fowl, is "sometimes used for a man's mouth, by way of contempt;" Rudd.

Of the Cyclops it is said;
Thay elriche brethir, with thair lukis thrawin,
Thocht nocht awalit, thare standing haue we knawin;
An horribil sorte, wyth mony camschol *beik*,
And hedis semand to the heuin arreik.

Doug. Virgil, 91. 18.

2. It is used, as a cant word, for a person; "an auld *beik*," "a queer *beik*," &c. S.

Belg. *bick*, Fr. *bec*, rostrum. It may be observed that the latter is metaph. applied to a person. V. *BEJAN*.

3. Perhaps used for beach, in the description of the *Munitioun* in the castle of Dunbarton.

"Item on the *beik* ane singill falcoun of found markit with the armes of Bartanye." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 300.

BEILCHER, BELCHEIR, BELECHER, s. Entertainment.

This term, now obsolete, had evidently been used three centuries ago; for it occurs in various passages in the MS. records.

In the Lord Treasurer's accounts for 1512, are the following entries:

"Item at the dissolution of the airis of Air be the lords command to Johne Browne burges of Air for *belcheir* sex pundis xij s. & iiij d. and to the servandis of the house xx s. Sum . . . vij. l. xij s. iiij d.

"Item richtsua in Kirkoudbry' to Allane Maklelane be the lords commandis for *belcheir* iij l. vj s. viij d."

"Thai sall pay for ilk persone ilk nycht j d, the first nycht ij d; & gif thai byd langar j d. And this sovrne to be pait for *belcher*, & na mare vnder the pane to the takar to be jugait and oppressar & inditit tharfor."—"And the lordis justice & commissioneris, that passis to the aris, call the officiaris of ilk tovrne as [thai] pas throw the cuntree,—& aviss hereupoun quhat the fute men [travellers on foot] sall pay, the horsse man sall pay, & quhat he sall pay that is bettir lugit, and quhat wer for his lugin & *belecher*." Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 243.

Fr. *belle chere*, literally, good entertainment; *Chere*, "victuals, entertainment for the teeth;" Cotgr.

This phrase is used by Chaucer:

— I wende withouten doute,
That he had yeye it me, because of you,
To don therwith min honour and my prow,
For cosinage, and eke for *belle chere*,
That he hath had ful often times here.

Shipman's Tale, v. 13339.

"Good cheer;" Gl. Tyrwh.

To BEIL, BEAL, v. n. 1. To suppurate, S.

Now sall the byle all out brist that *beild* has so lang.

Maitland Poems, p. 50.

For, instead of *beried*, Pink. edit., *beild* occurs edit. 1508.

2. To swell or rankle with pain, or remorse; metaph. applied to the mind, S. B.

Her heart for Lindy now began to *beal*,
And she's in swidder great to think him leal.
But in her breast she smoor'd the dowie care,

Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

"This resolution [of employing the *Highland Host*] seems to be gone into, as many of the violences of this period, without any express orders from court, whatever hints there might be before or after this, of which I am uncertain, but have been informed, that Lauderdale, when afterwards taxed with this severity, was heard to wish "the breast it bred in to *beal* for his share." Wodrow's Hist. i. 457.

Belg. *buyl-en*, protuberare? Ihre derives Su.-G. *bold*, a boil, from Isl. *bolg-a*, intumescere.

BEILIN, s. A suppuration, S. V. *BEIL, v.*

A. Bor. "*beiling*, matter mixed with blood running out of a sore." Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 323.

BEILD, BIELD, s. 1. Shelter, refuge, protection, S.

He wourdis brym as ane bair that bydis na *beild*.

Gowan and Gol, iii. 14.

"He waxes fierce as a boar, that waits for no shelter."

Heccuba thidder with hir childer for *beild*
Ran all in vane and about the altare swarmes.

Doug. Virgil, 56. 20.

In one place it is used in rendering *venia*.

Bot of ane thing I the besaik and pray;
Gif ony plesure may be grantit or *beild*,
Till aduersaris that lyis vincust in feild.

Doug. Virgil, 353. 20.

"Every man bows to the bush he gets *beild* frae;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 25. i.e. Every man pays court to him who gives him protection. A. Bor. *beild*, id.

2. Support, stay, means of sustenance, S.

That he in hyregang held to be hys

Doug. Virgil, 429. 7.

For fude thou gettis nane vther *beild*,
Bot eit the herbis vpon the feild.

Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 80. 1592.

3. A place of shelter; hence applied to a house, a habitation; S.

My Jack, your more than welcome to our *beild*;
Heaven aid me lang, to prove your faithfu' chield.

Morison's Poems, p. 177.

This word does not seem to have been commonly used in O. E. But it is certainly in the first sense that Hardyng uses *beld*.

Sir Charles, the brother of Kyng Lewes doubtles
Kyng of Cislaie, of noble worthines,
By the Soudan was chased without *beld*,
Whom prince Edward socoured, and had the feild.

Chron. F. 155. a.

It is a strange fancy of Rudd., that *beild* may perhaps be "from *buildings* which are a shelter to the inhabitants." As *buildings* are a shelter, it would have been far more natural to have inverted the supposition. For I apprehend, that this is the real origin of the modern word, or at least, that it has a common origin with *beild*, a shelter. Accordingly we find *beyld* used by Harry the Minstrel for building.

Hym self past furth to witt off Wallace will,
Kepand the toun, quhill nocht was lewynt mar,
Bot the woode fyr, and *beyldis* brynt full bar.

Wallace, vii. 512, MS.

In edit. 1648 and 1673, changed to *biggings*.

Beilding also occurs, where it seems doubtful whether buildings or shelter be meant.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis;—
Withoutin *beilding* of blis, of berrn, or of byre.

Gawan and Gol. i. 3.

This may signify "any blissful shelter."

Instead of *building*, in O. E. *beldyng* was written. "*Beldyng*, [Fr.] edification, bastiment;" *Palsgrave*, B. iii. F. 19.

Isl. *baele* denotes both a bed or couch, and a cave, a lurking place; cubile, spelunca, latibulum, praedonum; Olai Lex. Run. *Vikinga baele*, a nest of pirates, Verel. Su.-G. *spilwirkia baele*, a den of robbers. It is highly probable, that *baele* is radically the same with Isl. *boele*, domicilium, habitatio; *sambyle*, cohabitatio; Su.-G. *bol*, *byle*, a house, *geling-byle*, a nest of hornets; from *bo*, to build, to inhabit. A. Bor. *biehl*, shelter; Grose.

4. The shelter found by going to leeward. In the *beild* of the dike, on that side of the wall that is free from the blast, S.

It is a very expressive old S. Prov. "Fock maun bow to the bush that they seek *beild* frae." Hogg's Brownie, &c. ii. 197. Hence the phrase,

STRAIT BIELDS, a shelter formed by a steep hill, Peebles.

"The natural shelters are the leeward sides of hills of steep declivity, or *strail bields*," Agr. Surv. Peeb. p.

5. One who acts as a guardian or protector, S.

—They
Yeed hand in hand together at the play;
And as the billy had the start of yield,
To Nory he was aye a tenty *beild*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

To BEILD, v. a. 1. To protect, to shelter, S.

"Davie Tait said, that Divine Providence had just been like a stell dike to the Goodman. It had *bieldit* him frae the bitter storm o' the adversary's wrath, an kepit a' the thunner-bolts o' the wicked frae brikking on his head." Brownie of Bodsbeck; ii. 85.

"Sir Knight, we have in this land of Scotland an ancient saying, 'Scorn not the bush that *bields* you,'—you are a guest in my father's house to shelter you from danger,—and scorn us not for our kindness." *Monastery*, ii. 54.

2. To supply, to support.

The hawin thair haiff and schippis at thair will,
Off Ingland cummys enewch off wittail thaim till.
This land is purd off fud that suld us *beild*,
And ye se weill als thair forsaik the feild.

Wallace, xi. 43. MS.

Fyfty damacellis tharin seruit the Quene,
Quhillis bare the cure effir thar ordoure hale,
In puruiance of houshald and vittale,
To graith the chalmeris, and the tyris *beild*.

Doug. Virgil, 35. 35.

This verb, it would seem, has been formed from the noun, q. v., or has a common origin with Isl. *bael-a*, used to denote the act of causing cattle to lie down, *ad baela fe*, pecudes ad recubandum cogere; (i. Andr. p. 30.

3. In one passage it seems to signify, to take refuge; in a neuter sense.

Beirdlis *beildit* in blisse, brightest of ble.

Gawan and Gol. iv. 12. V. BIRD.

In Ywayne and Gawin, it signifies to help, to protect.

None es so wight wapins to welde,
Ne that so boldly mai us *belde*. V. 1220.

BEILDY, adj. 1. Affording shelter.

We, free frae trouble, toll, or care,
Enjoy the sun, the earth, and air,
The crystal spring, and greenwood schaw,
And *beildy* holes when tempests blaw.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 485. v. BEILD, s.

"His Honour, ye see, being under hiding—lies a' day, and whiles a' night, in the cove in the dern hag; but though its a *beildy* enough bit, and the auld gudeman o' Corse Cleugh has panged it wi' a kemple o' strae amaist, yet when the country's quiet, and the night very cauld, his Honour whiles creeps down here to get a warm at the ingle." *Waverley*, iii. 237, 238.

2. Well-sheltered, enjoying shelter, Fife.

BEIKAT, s. A male salmon. V. BYKAT.

BEILD, adj. Bold.

Sperk Halkis, that spedely will compas the cost,
Wer kene Knychtsis of kynd, clene of manneiris,
Blyth bodeit, and *beild*, but barrat or bost,
With ene celestiall to se, circuit with sapheiris.

Houlate, ii. 2. MS.

i.e. "bold, without contention or threatening."

A.-S. *beald*, id. A.-S. Alem. *belde*, audacia.

BEILED, part. pa. An ancient sea-faring term.

—"Scho being within the haven, the master is obliat to cause the marineris to search and sé quhair the ship sould ly saiffic, but danger:—and the master ought to see the ship tyit and *beiled*, quhairthrow the ship and merchandice may not be put to ony danger or skaith." *Ship Lawis*, Balfour's Pract. p. 618.

It may be equivalent to *moored*; as signifying that the ship is so placed, and secured by ropes, as to be in no hazard of suffering damage from other ships for want of room. The term is probably of Scandinavian origin, from Isl. *bil*, interstitium, intercapedo vel spatium loci. Verel. gives an example of its being used with respect to the relative position of ships: *Var bil mikti's milli skipanna*; Magnum interstitium erat inter naves. Hence *bil-a* retrocedere, subtrahere se. Can it be for E. *belayed*?

To BEILL, *v. a.* To give pain or trouble to; as, "I'll no *beill* my head about it," Lanarks. Most probably borrowed from the idea of the pain of suppuration.

BEILL, *s.*

Welcum, illustrate Ladye, and oure Quene;—
Welcum, oure jenn and joyfull genetryce,
Welcum, oure *beill* of Albion to beir.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 194.

"Probably bell, to bear the bell;" Lord Hailes. Were it not for the verb conjoined, one might view *beill* as the same with *beilt*, support. Can *beill* signify care, sorrow, *q. beill*?

BEIN, *s.* Bone, Ang. One is said to be *aw frae the bein*, all from the bone, when proud, elevated, or highly pleased; in allusion, as would seem, to the fleshy parts rising from the bone, when the body is swollen.

This corresponds to the sound of the word in several northern languages; Isl. and Alem. *bein*; Belg. *been*; Su.-G. *ben*, *id.*

BEIN, BEYNE, *adj.* BEINLIER. V. BENE.

To BEIN, *the Pot.* V. BEAM, *v.*

BEIN, *adj.* Wealthy, &c. V. BENE, BEIN.

To BEIN, *v. a.* To render comfortable. V. under BENE, *adj.*

BEINNESS, *s.* Snugness, comfort. V. *ut sup.*

BEING, BING, *s.* The beach of the sea-shore, Mearns.

Can the beach receive this denomination from *bing*, a heap, because it is formed of accumulated sand, shells, &c.?

* BEING, BEIN', *s.* Means of sustenance; as

"He has a gude *bein'*," he is well provided for; "Ho has nae *bein'* ava," he has no visible means of support, Fife.

BEIR, BERE, BIR, BIRR, *s.* 1. Noise, cry, roar.

"There eftir I herd the rumour of rammache foulis ande of beystis that maid grite *beir*, quhillk past besyde burnis & boggis on grene bankis to seik ther sustenta-tiounes." Complaint S. p. 59.

And oft with wyld scryke the nycht oule,
Hie on the rufe allane, was hard youle,
With langsum voce and ane full pietuous *bere*.

Doug. Virgil, 116. 11.

The word is used in this sense by R. Glouc.

The grysslych yal the ssrewe tho, that grysslych was ys *bere*. p. 208. i. e. "Then the cruel giant yelled so horribly, that he made a frightful noise."

2. Force, impetuosity; often as denoting the violence of the wind, S. *Vir*, *virr*, Aberd.

— The ancient aike tre
Wyth his big schank be north wynd oft we se,
Is vmbeset, to bete him down and onerthraw.
Now here now there with the fell blastis blaw
The souchand *vir* quhilland among the granis,
So that the hiest branches all attanis
Thair croppis bowis towert the erth als tyte,
Quhen with the dynt the master stok schank is smyte.
Doug. Virgil, 115. 23.

King Eolus set heich spoun his ohare,—
Temperis thare yre, les thal suld at thare will
Bere with thar *vir* the skyis, and drive about
Erde, are and seye, quhen euer thay list blaw out.

Ibid. 14. 54.

Thou that should be our true and righteous king,
Destroys thy own, a cruel horrid thing.
But 'gainst the Suthron I must tell you, Sir,
Come life, come death, I'll fight with all my *virr*.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 283.

But I, like birky, stood the brunt,
An' stocken'd out that gleed,
Wi' muckle *virr*.—
Wi' *vir* I did chastise the louns,
Or brought them a' to peace;
Wi' sugar'd words, fan that wad dee,
I made their malice cease.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2. 24.

O. E. *bire*, *byre*, *birre*.

"And thei geden out and wenten into the swyn, and lo in a grete *bire* al the drove wente heedlyng in to the see." Wiclif, Matt. viii.

Chesh. *beer* or *birr*, Ray. Rudd. hesitates whether he should view this word as derived from Lat. *vireb*, or as formed from the sound. But neither of these suppositions is natural. The term, especially as used in the second sense, seems nearly allied to Isl. *byre* (tempestas), Su.-G. *boer*, the wind; which seem to acknowledge *byr-ia*, *boer-ia*, surgere, as their root. *Bere* and *bir* are used in senses so nearly allied, that they most probably have the same origin. *Bere*, as denoting noise, includes the idea expressed by *bir*. For *bere* is properly the noise occasioned by impetuosity of motion. It is the noise made by an object that moves with *bir*. Hence, what has been given as the secondary sense, may perhaps be viewed as the primary one.

To BEIR, BERE, *v. n.* To roar, to make a noise.

The pepill *beryt* like wyld bestis in that tyd,
Within the wallis, rampand on athir sid,
Rēwmyd in reuth, with mony gryssly grayne;
Sum grymly gret, quhill thar lyft dayis war gayne.
Wallace, vii. 457. MS.

Quhyn thay had *beiril* lyk baitit bullis,
And brane-wode brynt in bailis,
Thay vox als mait as ony mullis,
That mangit wer with mallis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 22. *Chron.* S. P. ii. 366.

Improperly printed *beirt*, Callender's edit. He undoubtedly gives the true sense of the word, rendering it *roared*: and he seems to be the first who has done so.

Brane-wode has been rendered *brain-mad*. But how does this agree with *brynt in bailis*? There is no reason to suppose that these revellers made bonfires of each other. As Mr. Pink justly observes, "all grammar and connexion forbid" this interpretation. He views the term as signifying "a kind of match-wood of the decayed roots of certain trees, which kindles easily, and burns rapidly." But it is not likely, that, in the heat of fight, they would set to work and kindle bonfires. May not *berit* apply both to *bullis* and *brane-wode*? They made a noise like baited bulls, and also like wood when rent by the violent heat of a bonfire.

With skirllis and with skrekis sche thus *beris*,
Filling the hous with murnyng & salt teris.

Doug. Virgil, 61. 36.

It sometimes denotes the noise made by a stallion in neighing with great eagerness. *Berand*, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 129.

Teut. *baeren*, *berēn*, is expl. by Kilian; *Fremere*, *sublatē et ferociter clamare more ursorum*. The learned writer seems thus to view it as a derivative from *baere*, *bere*, a bear. Wachter, however, gives *bar-en*, *clamare*,

as a Celt. word. Lye, in his Addit. to Jun. Etym., mentions Ir. *baireak* as signifying fremitas; and *bairim*, fremere; vo. *Bere*. But I am much inclined to suspect that, in this instance, the verb is formed from the noun, q. v. V. BIRK, v.

BEIRD, s. A bard, a minstrel.

The rallyeare rekkinis na wourdis, bot rattis furth ranyas,
Geus na cure to cun craft, nor comptis for na crynge,
Wyth *beirdis* as beggaris, thoct hyg be thare banys.
Doug. *Virgil*, 238. b. 25. V. BAIRD.

BEYRD, pret. Laid on a bere.

Welcum be weirl, as ever God will,
Quhill I be *beyrd*, welcum be weird;
Into this ord ay to fulfill.

Maitland Poems, p. 211.

From A.-S. *baer*, *baere*, feretrum.

BEIR-SEID, s. That portion of agricultural labour which is appropriated to the raising of barley. V. BEAR-SEED.

BEYR-TREE, s. The *beir* on which a corpse is carried to the grave, Aberd.

"Thre new *beyr treis*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

BEIRTH, BYRTHE, s. Burden, incumbrance, charge; Gl. Sibb.

Dan. *byrdé*, *byrth*; Isl. *byrd*; Su.-G. *boerid-a*; Belg. *borde*, A.-S. *byrth-in*; from Moes-G. *bair-an*, Su.-G. *baer-a*, to bear.

BEIS, v. s. Be, is; third p. sing. subj. S.

Bot gif sa *beis*, that vnder thy request,
Mare hie pardoun lurkis, I wald thou cest.

Doug. *Virgil*, 340. 55.

Here the second pers. is improperly used for the third. A.-S. *byst*, sis; Alem. Franc. *bist*, es, from *bin*, sum; Wachter, vo. *Bin*.

This form occurs often in our acts.

"Farther, gif ony notaris *beis* conuict of falsat,—
they sall be punist as followis," &c. Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 496.

BEIS, BEES, adv. In comparison with; as, "Ye're auld *beis* me," you are older than I am, you are old compared with me; "I was sober yesternicht *beis* you," I was sober in comparison of you, or you were more intoxicated than I was; Loth. Fife.

It is not easy to trace this term; as it must either be a combination, or elliptical. The first phrase might perhaps be resolved: "You are old, to be as me," i.e. too old to be likened to me. Or the first part of the word may be the prep. *be* or *by*, "old be as me," i.e. by what I am. Or, viewing *beis* as the same with *abis*, as *beis* is sometimes used for *be*, the term may be equivalent to *albeit*. The resolution would then be: "Albeit William be tall, John surpasses him in this respect." Or shall we view it as a part of the A.-S. substantive verb? "I was sober *byst* you," in A.-S. *byst thu*, sis tu, q. *be you*, in what state you choose to suppose.

BEYSAND, part. adj. Expl. "Quite at a loss, benumbed, stupified," Ettr. For.

This is most probably allied to Isl. *byen*, prodigium, portentum; q. "as one who has seen a prodigy?" *byen-a* portendo; *Thad byenar*, ultra modum gravat; *bis-namikid*, permagnum, supra modum, Halderson. Su-

G. *bazn-as*, obstupesceri, notwithstanding the change of *s* into *x*, is apparently from a common origin. V. BYSSYM, s.

BEIS, BEES. One's head is said to be in the *bees*, when one is confused or stupified with drink or otherwise. S.

Wha's faut was it your head was i' the *bees*?
'Twas i' your power to lat the drink alane.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 40.

Teut. *bies-en*, aestuari, furente impetu agitari; or from the same origin with *Bazed*, q. v.

The phrase is perhaps radically different which Doug. uses, in such a connexion as to suggest the idea of a hive of bees.

Quhat bene thou in hed with hed full of bees?

Virgil, 239, a. 24.

—"But now, Mr. Macwheable, let us proceed to business." This word had somewhat a sedative effect; but the Bailie's head, as he expressed himself, was still in the *bees*." Waverley, iii. 270.

BEIST, BEISTYN, s. The first milk of a cow after she has calved, S. *biestings*, E.

A.-S. *beost*, *byst*; Teut. *bicst*, *biest melck*, id. (colostrum). A.-S. *bysting*, id. As this milk is in such a disordered state as to curdle when boiled, it is not improbable, that it received this designation from Moes-G. *biests*, fermeptum, q. in a state of fermentation.

BEIST-MILK, s. The same, Mearns; *Beistlings*, Annandale.

BEIST-CHEESE, s. The first milk boiled to a thick consistence somewhat resembling cheese newly made, Mearns; *Beistyn-cheese*, id. Lanarks.

To BEIT, BETE, BET, BEET, v. a. 1. To help, to supply; to mend, by making addition.

Bett, part. pa.

This man may *bet* the poet bare and clung
That rarely has a shilling in his spung.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 353.

In Laglyne wold, quhen that he maid repayr,
'This gentill man was full off his resett;
With stuff of houshold strestely he thaim *bett*.

Wallace, ii. 18. MS.

Thocht I am bair I am nocht *bett*;
Thay latt me stand bot on the flure,
Sen auld kyndnes is quyt foryett.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 184.

i.e. "however poor, I receive no supply."

To *beit* the fire, or *beit* the iugle. To add fuel to the fire, S. "To *beet*, to make or feed a fire." Gl. Grose.

—Turne againe I will

To this *beir wyf*, how scho the fyre culd *beit*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

"Daily wearing neids yearly *beiting*;" S. Prov. i.e. the clothes that are daily worn need to be annually replaced by others.

Hence the phrase, when any thing, for which there is no present use, is laid up in case of future necessity; "This will *beit* a mister;" and the term *beitmister*, applied either to a person or thing found necessary in a strait; Loth.

"Taxation for the *beeting* (reparation) of the bridge of Tay." Table of unprinted Acts, Ja. VI. Parl. 6.

2. To blow up, to enkindle, applied to the fire.

Quhen he list gant or blaw, the fyre is *bet*,
And from that furnis the flambe doith brist or glide.
Doug. Virgil, 87. 55.

3. To excite affection, as applied to the mind.

It warms me, it charns me,
To mention but her name;
It heats me, it *beets* me,
And sets me a' ou flame. *Burns*, iii. 159.

4. To bring into a better state, by removing calamity, or cause of sorrow. To abate, to mitigate.

Allace, quha sall the *beit* now off thi baill!
Allace, quhen sall off harmys thow be baill!
Wallace, xi. 1119. MS.

The term is used in this sense in Sir Tristrem, p. 187.

Mi bale thou fond to *bet*,
For love of Ysonde fre.

At luviss law a quhyll I think to leit,—
And so with birds blythly my bailis to *beit*.
Henryson, Barnardyne Poems, p. 132. V. BAIL.

Lord Hailes has inadvertently given two explanations of the same phrase, as used in this passage. In Gl. he expl. it, "supply, increase;" in Note, p. 284, "abate my fires—quench my amorous flames." *Bailis*, however, does not signify fires, but sorrows, as used in Wallace. V. sense 4.

A similar phrase occurs in O. E.

I am Thomas your hope, to whom ye crië & grete,
Martir of Canterbire, your *bete* alle I *bete*.

R. Brune, p. 148.

The v., as it occurs here, is not different from that rendered, to supply. It is only used in a secondary sense, signifying to amend, to make better; as help or supply is one great mean of ameliorating one's situation.

A.-S. *bet-an*, *ge-bet-an*, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. *boet-en*; Isl. *bet-a*, Su.-G. *boet-a*, id. *boet-a klæder*, to repair or mend clothes. A.-S. *bet-an fyr*, corresponds to the S. phrase mentioned above, *struere ignem, focum jam deficientem reparare ac denuo excitare*; Lyo. Isl. Su.-G. *boeta eld*, to kindle the fire; Belg. *Trier boeten*, id. Su.-G. *fyrboetare*, he who kindles the fire, metaph. one who sows discord. That the Fr. have anciently used *bout-er* in the same sense, appears from the compound *boutfeur*, an incendiary; Ital. *buttefuoco*. Moes-G. *bot-an*, to help, *ga-bot-an*, to restore. *Bot*, *bute*, advantage, is evidently to be traced to the same source.

Junius, in his usual way, derives E. *better*, from Gr. *βελτιον*, and *best* from *βελτιστος*. Ihre, after Wachter, views Su.-G. *baettr*, melior, as originating from obsolete *bat* or *bats*, bonus. Schilter indeed mentions *bat*, *bato*, bonus, utilis, proficiens, which he describes as "an old term of the Celts and Goths;" giving Moes-G. *bet-an*, proficere, and A.-S. *gebet-an*, emendare, as its derivatives. I do not wonder that Schilter should fall into this error. But it is surprising that Ihre should stumble in the same manner. It seems perfectly clear, that E. *better*, Su.-G. *baettr*, &c. must be traced to A.-S. *bet-an*, Isl. *bet-a*, and the other synon. verbs signifying emendare, reparare. Although Alem. *bat*, or *baz*, as viewed in relation to the comparative. *bezirun*, *bessern*, melior, has a positive form, it is merely the part. pa. of the very v. *butt-en*, which Schilter gives as signifying prodesse; just as A.-S. *bet*, melius, is the part. pa. of *bet-an* emendare. Thus in the proof given by Lye from John iv. 52. "Then enquired he of them the hour when he *bet waere*, melius habuerit," the language literally signifies, as in our version, "began to amend." For the primary use of this term necessarily implied the idea of comparison with the former state of the subject spoken of. Thus Isl. *baettr* signifies *resartus*, q. mended; and *bate*, melioratio, seems merely

the part. of *bat-a* emendare, also expl. *beatum facere*; G. Andr. Perhaps Ihre was misled by finding so old an example of the comparative as Moes-G. *batizo*, melius. But if this be not from *bot-an*, proficere, juvare, radically one with A.-S. *bet-an*; may we not, from the form of the v. *ga-batn-an* proficere, suppose, that *bat-an* had been used as well as *bot-an*? The change of the vowel, however, is immaterial. Thus, *better* properly signifies what is amended, or brought to a state preferable to that in which it was before.

To BEET A MISTER, To supply a want, S.

"If twa or three hander pounds can *beet* a *mister* for you in a strait, ye *samma* want it, come of a' what will." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 314.

This phrase had been in use as early as the time of Gawin Douglas. V. MISTER. Where he speaks of

Tymmer to *bete* airis, and vther *misteris*;

he evidently means wood for supplying the loss of oars, or for mending them, as well as for other necessities.

BEET-MISTER, s. A stop-gap, a substitute, Loth. Roxb.

"Next she enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to be what she called *beet-masters* to the new." Tales of My Landlord, iv. 252.

If the ingenious writer has not mistaken the proper meaning of this term, it has received an improper orthography. It simply signifies, to supply a necessity. V. BEIT, v.

To this exactly agrees Lancash. *beet-need*, "a help on particular occasions;" Tim. Bobbins. Grose writes it, but I apprehend erroneously, *beent-need*, Gl.

BEIT, s. An addition, a supply, S. B. V. the v.

BEITING, BETING, s. Supply, the act of aiding, S.

"Our souerane lord—ratifies—all—statutes of his hienes burrowis within this realme, tending to the *beiting* and reparatioun of thair wallis, streittis, havynnis and portis." Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, IV. 80.

—"The brig of Tay foranent the burgh of Perth is decayit; and—the provost, bailies, and communitie tharoff hes already debursit lairge and sumptuous expensis vponne the *betiny* and reparing thairrof," &c. Ibid. III. 108.

BEYZLESS, adv. In the extreme. *Beyzless* ill, extremely bad. "She is a *beyzless* clink," she is a great talebearer, Upp. Clydes.

Perhaps q. *bias-less*, without any bias or tendency to the contrary.

To BEKE, v. a. To bask. V. BEIK.

BEKEND, part. Known: S. B. *bekent*.

—Scho beheld Eneas clething

And eke the bed *bekend*.—

Doug. Virgil, 122. 54.

Germ. *bekaunt*, id. Teut. *be-kennen*, to know; A.-S. *be-cunnan*, experiri.

BEKIN, s. A beacon, a signal.

"He *tuke* thare tentis afore thay *persavit*, thame *porfite*ly *segeit*, and incontinent made ane *bekin* of reik, as was *devisit* be the dictator." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 348.

A.-S. *beacn*, Dan. *bakn*, id.

BELCH, BAILCH, BILCH, s. (gutt.) 1. A monster.

This feyndliche hellis *monstour* Tartareane
Is hatit wyth hyr vthyr sisteris ilkane;
And Pluto elk the fader of hellis se
Reputtis that bisming *belch* hatefull to so.

Doug. Virgil, 217. 43.

2. A term applied to a very lusty person, S. B. "A *bursten belch*, or *bilch*, one who is breathless from corpulence, q. burst, like a horse that is broken-winded.

By this time Lindy is *right* well shot out,
Tweesh nine and ten, I think, or thereabout;
Nae *bursten bailch*, nae wandought or misgrown,
But snack and plump, and like an apple round.

Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

3. A brat, a contemptuous designation for a child; *Belshagh*, synon., both used in Strathmore.

Teut. *balgh*, the belly; or as it is pron. *bailg*, Moray, from Su.-G. *bolg-ia*, *bulg-ia*, to swell? It may, however, like *baich*, be from Teut. *balgh*, which although now applied only as a contemptuous term to a child, may formerly have been used more generally.

BELD, adj. Bald, without hair on the head, S.

But now your brow is *beld*, John,
Your locks are like the snaw:

Burns, iv. 302.

It occurs in this form in Maitl. Poems, p. 193.

This is the ancient orthography. Skinner derives E. *bald* from Fr. *pele*, peeled. Junius refers to C. B. *bal*, *praecalvus*; Minshen, to Goth. *bellede*, *calvus*. Soren. derives it from Isl. *bala*, *planities*. With fully as much probability might it be traced to Isl. *bael-a*, *vastare*, *prostermere*, to lay flat. It occurs indeed, in one instance, in the form of the part. pa. of some v. now unknown. V. BELLIT.

My curland hair, my cristel ene
Ar *beld* and bleird, as all may se.
Tho' thin thy locks, and *beld* thy brow,
Thou ance were armfu' fit, I trow,
To mense a kithra en', Jo.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 47.

BELDNESS, BELTHINESS, s: Baldness, Clydes.

BELD, s. Pattern, model of perfection. V. BEELDE.

BELD, imperf. v.

It wor lere for to tell, dyte, or address,
All thair deir armes in dolie desyre.
But parte of the principale nevertheless
I sall haistine to shew hairtly but hyre.
Thair lofs and thair lordschip of so lang date,
That ben cote armor of eld,
Thair into herald I *beld*;
But sen thai the Bruce *beld*
I wrot as I wate.

Houlate, ii. 9. MS.

Holland here says that it would be *lere*, i. e. it would require much learning, to give a full account of the armorial bearings of the Douglasses from the first rise of the family. For this he refers to the Herald's office. But he would write, as he knew, from the time that they *beld* the Bruce. By this term he certainly refers to the honour put on James Douglas, when Robert Bruce gave him the charge of carrying his heart to the Holy Land. It seems to signify, took the charge of, or protected; from Fr. *bail*, a guardian. In this sense it is nearly allied to E. *bailed*, Fr. *bailler*, to present, to deliver up; as Douglas engaged to present the heart of

his sovereign, where he had intended, had he lived, to have gone in person.

As, however, we have the word *beld*, shelter, protection, *beld* may possibly belong to a verb corresponding in sense.

BELD CYTTES, s. pl. Bald coots.

Than rerit thro membronis that montis so he,
Furth borne bethleris bald in the bordouris;
Busardis and *Beld cyttes*, as it mycht be,
Soldwnris and subject-men to thay seneoris.

Houlate, iii. 1. Pink. S. P. Rep.

The passage has been very carelessly copied. It is thus in the Bann. MS. :-

Than rerit *thir marlionis* that montis so he,
Furth borne *bechleris* bald in the bordouris,
Busardis and *Beld cyttes*, as it mycht be,
Soldiouris, &c.

The *bald coot* receives its name from a bald spot on its head. It is vulgarly called *bell-kite*, S.

BELDIT, part. pa. Imaged, formed.

Than was the schand of his schalip, and his schroud
schane

Off all colour maist clere *beldit* abone,
The fairest foul of the firth, and hendest of hewis.

Houlate, iii. 20. MS.

Belg. *beeld-en*, Germ. *bild-en*. Sw. *bild-a*, *formare*, imaginari. A.-S. *bild*, *bitith*, Germ. Sw. *bild belaele*, an image. These words thre derives from *lete* the face, Moe-G. *elits*. V. BEELDE.

To BELE, v. n. "To burn, to blaze."

Quhen the Kyng Edward of Ingland
Had herd of this deid full tythand,
All breme he *belyd* in-to berth,
And wrythid all in wodand werth.

Wyntown, viii. 11. 48.

This, however, may mean, bellowed, roared, from A.-S. *bell-an*, Su.-G. *bal-a*, id. especially as this idea corresponds most strictly to *breme*, which expresses the roaring of a wild beast. (Chaucer uses *belle* in the same sense; House of Fame, iii. 713.

BELE, s. A fire, a blaze. V. BAIL.

To BELEAGUER, v. a. To surround in a threatening and violent manner.

"Those women *beleaguered* them, and threatened to burn the house about their ears, unless they did presently nominate two commissioners for the town, to join with the supplicants." (Guthry's Mem. p. 29.

To BELEIF, v. a. To leave; pret. *beleft*.

Quhat may youe oist of men now say of me?—
Quhom now, allace! now fechtand vnder scheild
Younder, schame to say the harme, so wikkitley
Reddy to mischevous deith *beleft* hane I.

Doug. Virgil, 343. 5. Reliqui, Virg.

A.-S. *be* and *leaf-an*, *linguere*.

To BELEIF, BELEWE, v. a. To deliver up.

Unto thy parentis landis and sepulture
I the *beleif*, to be enterit, quod he,
Gyf that sic manere of tryumphe and coist
May do thame plesure, or eis in to thy goist.

Doug. Virgil, 349. 43. Remitto, Virg.

It is also used as a v. n. with the prep. of. .

Hys cunnand hes he haldyn well,
And with him tretyt sua the King,
That he *belewyf* of hys duelling.

Barbour, xiii. 544. MS.

i. e. gave up the castle of Stirling into the King's hands. Edit. 1620, *beleft*, p. 252. A.-S. *belacw-an*, tradere; *belacwed*, traditus.

BELEFE, s. Hope.

Ne neuer chылd cummyn of Troyane blude
In sic belefe and glorie and grette gude
Sal rayis his forbearis Italianis.

Doug. Virgil, 197. 36. Spes, Virg.

To BELENE, v. n. To tarry; or perhaps, to recline, to rest.

—Schir Gawayn, gayest of all,
Belenes with Daine Gaynour in grenes so grene.
Sir Gawayn and Sir Gal. i. 6.

A.-S. *bilen-ed*, inhabited. V. LEIND. Or allied to Germ. *len-en*, recumbere.

It has been conjectured with great probability, that *grenes* so *grene* should be *greues*, i.e. groves so green. This conjecture is supported, I find, by the reading of the same Poem, published under the title of *The Aunts off Arthure*, &c. by Mr. D. Laing, Edin. 1822, st. 6. Only, in the MS. from which this is printed, instead of *belenes*, the reading is *by leuys*, which obscures the sense.

BELEVE, s. Hope.

"They become desparit of any beleve." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 74. V. BELIEFE.

BELEWYT, imperf. v. Delivered up. V. BELEIF, v. 2.**BELFUFF, s. An ideal hill supposed to be near Heckie—or Heckle-birnie. The term occurs in the proverbial phrase, "Gang ye to the back o' Belfuff," Aberd.****BELGHE, s. Eructation, E. belch.**

"This age is defiled with filthie belghes of blasphemy. —His custom was to defile the aire with most filthie belghs of blasphemie." Z. Boyd's L. Battel, pp. 1002. 1180.

This approaches to the ancient form of the E. word. For Huloet gives *belke* or *bolke* (S. *bok*), as signifying ructo, and synon. with *balche*. A.-S. *beale-an*, id. Seren. views (Goth. *bell-a*, cum sonitu pelli, as the radical word.

BELICKIT.

"They—were ay sae ready to come in ahint the haun, that naeboddy, haud aff themselves, cou'd get feen't belickit o' ony guid that was gawn." Saint Patrick, i. 74. V. BLACKBELICKIT.

BELIE, adv. By and by, Berwicks.; merely a corr. of BELYVE, BELIFF, &c. q. v.**BE-LIKE, adj. Probable; as, "That story's no be-like," Lanarks.****BELYK, adv. Probably, E. belike.**

"The Lord Hereis and Lochinware departed home, wha belyk had not agried to subscriye with them of the castell." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 131.

BELYVE, BELIFF, BELIUE, BELIFE, adv.**1. Immediately, quickly.**

Belife Eneas membris schuke for cauld,
And murnaund baith his handis vp did hauld
Toward the sternes. *Doug. Virgil*, 16. 4.

Extemplo, Virg. Douglas uses it for *repente*, 54. 34. and for *subito*, 209. 54.

2. By and by, S.

And than at ano assalt he was
Woundyt sa felly in the face,
That he was dredland off his lyff;

Tharfor he tretit than *beliff*;
And yauld the tour on sic maner,
That he, and all that with him wer,
Suld saufly pass in England.

Barbour, x. 481. MS.

On this purpos than *be-live*,
As wyth-in foure daie or five,
He redy maid a hundrye men
At all poynt wele arayt then.

Wyntown, ix. 27. 289.

Ben Jonson uses *by live* in this sense, as a North-country word:—

I have—twentie swarme of bees,
Whilke (all the summer) hum about the hive,
And bring mee waxe, and honey in *by live*.

Sad Shepherd.

This seems to be the only modern sense of the term in S. Hence the Prov. "*Belaive* is two hours and a half;"—"an answer to them, who being bid to do a thing, say, *Belaive*, that is, by and by;" Kelly, p. 69. "Within a little." N.

Belyve the elder halrps come drapping in,
At service out, amang the farmers roun',
Some ca' the pleugh, some horl, some tentie rin
A cannie errand to a neebor town.

Burns, iii. 175.

3. At length.

Quhat profite has it done, or auantage,
Of Troyis battal to haue eschapp the rage?
—gyf that thus *belyue*

Troianis has socht tyll Italy, tyll upset
New Troyis wallys, to be agane down bet?

Doug. Virgil, 814. 36.

4. It is used in a singular sense, S. B. Little belive, or bilive.

As I cam to this world to *little bilive*,
And as little in't ha'e I got o' my ain;

Sae, when I shall quat it,

There's few will gree to at it,

And as few, I trow, will ha'e cause to be fain.

Jameson's Popular Ball. ii. 334.

This seems properly to signify, a small remainder, as applicable to the situation of one who succeeds to another who has left little or no inheritance.

In O. E. it is used in the sense of, quickly.

His gret axe he nōme in hys hond, & to hym hyede *bi lyeve*.
R. Glouc. p. 24.

In the Gl. it is rendered, "*bluff*, furiously, fast. Chaucer *belive*, *blive*, quickly; Gower, *blive*, id.

And thytherwarde they hasten *blive*.

Conf. Am. fol. 53. a.

It is a curious conjecture of Ray, that this is q. "by the eve." Hickes mentions Franc. *bilibe*, as signifying protinus, confestim; and Junius refers to Norm. Sax. *bilive*. This is certainly the same word; from Alem. and Franc. *bilib-an*, manere. It seems to be the imperf. of this v., q. "let him wait," or "let the matter rest for a while;" Gl. Keron. *pilibe*, maneat. O. E. *bylene* is used as a *φ.* signifying to remain, to tarry; A.-S. *belif-an*, id.

Heo suor, that he ssolde alygte, & *bylene* myd yre al day.

R. Glouc. p. 288.

i. e. "she swore that he should alight, and remain with her all day." It is evidently allied to Moss-G. *lif-nan*, *afif-nan*, restare, superesse; Germ. *bleib-en*, Belg. *blijv-en*, remanere. Its origin would indicate, that what appears, from our old writers, to have been its most common sense in their time is only a secondary one; and that its primary meaning is, by and by.

As used in sense 4, it has evidently a common origin with S. *lave*. V. *LAVE*. Alem. *aleiba*, differs only in the prefix.

To BELY, *v. a.* To besiege.

"In the South the Lairds of Fernherst and Bacleugh did assail Jedburgh, a little town, but very constant in maintaining the Kings authority. Lord Claud Hamilton belyed Paslay." Spotswood, p. 259.

BELL, BEL, *s.* A bubble in water or any liquid; *Saip-bells*, bubbles formed by blowing out soapy water, *S.*

"Are they not *Bullatae nugae*, belling babblings, watrie *bels*,"? &c. Bp. Galloway. V. BELLER, *v.*

Teut. *belle*, *hulla*, synon. with *dobbel*; Belg. *water-bal*, id. Shall we view these terms as allied to Fr. *bouille* (Lat. *bull-a*) a bubble, *bouill-ir*, to bubble up?

To BELL, *v. n.* To bubble up, to throw up or bear bubbles, *S.*

—When the scum turns blue,
And the blood *bells* through,
There's something aneath that will change the man.
Perils of Man, li. 44.

BELL, *s.* The blossom of a plant; as, "Lint in the *bell*," flax in flower; Gl. Burns. *Heather-bells*, &c.

Bell in *F.* is used to denote the cup of a flower.

BELL on a horse's face, *s.* A blaze, a white mark, *S.*

This might seem akin to *S. bail*, a blaze in another sense; or Isl. *buel-a*, urere (V. Ihre, vo. *Bual*, rogus); as resembling a mark caused by fire, and often indeed thus impressed on a horse's face by dealers. But Armor. *baill* is precisely the same; *Tache* ou *marque blanche* que quelques chevaux ont sur le front. O. Fr. *baillet*, celui qui a une tache ou une étoile blanche au front. Pelletier, Dict. Bret.

BELL of the Brae, the highest part of the slope of a hill, *S.*

I know not whether this alludes to the form of a *bell*, or is denominated, more generally, from the idea of rotundity, as perhaps allied to Teut. *belle*, *hulla*. C. B. *bul* denotes a prominence, or that which juts out.

TO BELL THE CAT, to contend, with one, especially, of superior rank or power, to withstand him, either by words or actions; to use strong measures, without regard to consequences, *S.*

While the nobles were consulting, A. 1474, about the deposition of Cochran, who had been created Earl of Marr, Lord Gray related the fable of the mice. "When it came to be questioned," he said, "who would undertake to tie the bell about the cat's neck, there was never a mouse durst cheep or undertake." The Earle of Angus understood his meaning, and what application was to be made of it; wherefore he answered shortly, I will *Bell the Cat*, and what your Lordships conclude to be done, shall not lack execution. For this answer, he was always after this named Archbald *Bell the Cat*.—Godscroft, p. 225, 226.

"If those were their methods with gentlemen, and before lawyers, we may easily guess, how little justice or equity poor simple country people, who could not *bell the cat* with them, had to look for." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 384.

The fable, to which this phrase alludes, is told by Langland in his Visions of P. Ploughman, fol. 3. b., and applied to the state of the court of England in his time.

Fr. *Mettre la campane au chat*, "to begin a quarrel, to raise a brabble; we say also, in the same sense, to hang the bell about the cat's neck." Cotgr.

BELL-PENNY, *s.* Money laid up for paying the expense of one's funeral; from the ancient use of the passing-bell. This word is still used in Aberbrothick.

BELL-KITE, *s.* The bald Coot. V. BELD CYTTES.

BELLAM, *s.* A stroke or blow, *S. B.*

This seems radically the same with *BELLUM*, q. v.

BELLANDINE, *s.* A broil, a squabble.

"There are the chaps alraid watching to hae a *bellandine* wi' thee—an' thou tak nae quod caire, lad, thou' in ewotty Wollie's hand." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 267.

Can this be corrupted, and changed in its application, from Fr. *ballandin*, a dancer?

BELLAN, *s.* Fight, combat.

—The sterne Eryx was wount
To fecht ane burgane, and gif mony dount,
In that hard *bellan* his brawnis to embrace.

Doug. Virgil, 141. 4.

Lat. *bellum*. This word, from the influence of the monks, may have been pretty much used in former times. In the vicinity of Meigle, a cairn is shown, where, according to tradition, Macbeth was slain by Macduff; thence called *Bellum-Duff*. If I recollect right, this is the pronunciation, although otherwise written by Pennant. "In one place is shewn his *tumulus*, called *Belly Duff*, or I should rather call it, the memorial of his fall." Tour in S. iii. 175.

BELLE, *s.* Bonfire. V. BAIL.

To BELLER, *v. n.* To bubble up.

"Are they not *bullatae nugae*, belling babblings, watrie *bels*, easily dissipate by the smallest winds, or rather emanishes of their own accord?" Bp. Galloway's Dikaiol. p. 100.

This seems radically different from *buller*; as perhaps allied to Isl. *blur* impetus venti, *bilgia* fluctus maris, *bulg-a* intumescere, or *belg-ia* inflare buccas; G. Andr.

BELLEIS, BELLIS, *s.* A pair of bellows, Aberl. Reg.

BELL-HEATHER, *s.* Cross-leaved Heath, *S.*

"*Erica tetralix*, *Bell-heather*." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 23.

To BELLY one's self o' Water, to take a bellyful of Water, Aberl.; apparently synon. with the common *S.* phrase, to bag one's self w' water.

BELLICAL, *adj.* Warlike, martial; Lat. *bellic-us*.

"That na maner of persoun—rais ony bandis of men of weir on hors or fute with culuerings—or vther munitoun *bellicall* quhatsumeuer," &c. Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 539.

BELLICON, *s.* A blustering fellow, Ayrs.

Fr. *belliqueux*, warlike; or *balgaut*, *fanfaron*, impertinent, Roquefort.

BELLICOUS, adj. Warlike.

"The uthir impediment was gretter; and that was be the societic of sum border men, quhais myndis at na tyme are ather martiall or *bellicous*, but only given to rieff and spulyie; and they, not mindfull of honorabill prisoneris, addrest thamselues to mercheand buithes and housis, quhilk they brak up and spulyiet." Hist. James the Sext, p. 148.

Fr. *bellicueux*, Lat. *bellicosus*, id.

BELLIE-MANTIE, s. The name given to the play of Blindman's-buff, Upp. Clydes.

For the first part of the word, V. BELLY BLIND. As anciently in this game he who was the chief actor, was not only hoodwinked, but enveloped in the skin of an animal; the latter part of the word may be from Fr. *manteau*, q. "Billy with the mantle," or cloak.

BELLING, s. The state of desiring the female; a term properly applied to harts.

The meik hartis in *bellung* oft ar found,
Mak feirs bargane, and rammys togildir ryn.
Doug. Virgil, *Prod.* 94. 26.

Hence *bellung time*, the pairing season, the time when beasts desire to couple; Doug.

Rudd. derives the phrase from Fr. *belier*, a ram; but perhaps it is rather from Isl. *bael-a*, *baul-a*, Germ. *bell-en*, mugire.

This ctymon is confirmed by the explanation given of the term by Phillips; "*Belling*, a term among hunters, who say, a roe *bellith*, when she makes a noise in rutting time." *Bellith* is used by Chaucer, and expl. by Urry, "belloweth, roareth;" Trywhitt, id.

BELLIS, s. pl.

Complayne also, yhe *birdis*, blyth as *bellis*,
Sum happy chance may fall for your behuff.
Wallace, ii. 222. MS.

Can this refer to the *bellung time* of beasts, mentioned above?

BELLIT, adj. Bald.

And for swet smell at thi nose, stink sall thou find;
And for thi gay gyll girdyll, a hard strop sal the bynd;
And for thi crisp kell, and fair hair, all *bellit* sall thou be;

And as for wild and wanton luk, nothing sall thou se;
And for thi senat semand cote, the hair sall be unset;
For thy pantit face and proud heart, in hell sall be thy set.

This is Bower's version of part of Isa. iii. Fordun. Scotchchron. ii. 374, 375. V. BELD.

BELLY-BLIND, s. The play called Blindman's buff, S. A.; *Blind Harie*, synonym. S.

This has been defined, but erroneously, "the name of a childish sport, otherwise called *hide and seek*." Gl. Sibb. This is the only name for this game, Roxburghs and the other counties on the Border. It is also used Clydes.

Anciently it denoted the person who was blindfolded in the game.

War I ane king,—
I sould richt sone mak reformation;
Failyand thairfor your grace sould richt sone finde
That Preistis sall leid yow lyke ane *bellye blinde*.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 282.

V. SILE, to cover.

Sum festnit is, and ma not flé;
Sum led is lyk the *belly-blynd*
With luve, war bettir lat it be.
Clerk's Adv. to Luvaris; Chron. S. P. i.

In Su.-G. this game is called *blind-bock*, i.e. blind goat; and in Germ. *blinde kuhe*, q. blind cow. Wachter spurns the idea of *kuhe* being here used in its common acceptation. "For," he says, "this game has nothing more to do with a cow, than with a dog or a buck." He accordingly derives it from Gr. *χῆω, capio*, as if it meant, *coeca captura*. But although the reason of the phrase be lost, the analogy between the Germ. and Su.-G. designations of this sport renders it probable that *kuhe*, as well as *bock*, originally referred to the animal thus denominated. Ibre, therefore, observes a wiser plan, saying; "I shall tell why this game received its name from the goat, when the Germans have informed us for what reason they borrowed its designation from the cow."

One might be led to suppose that this game had been also anciently known in S. by the name of *Blind buk*, from a passage in one of A. Scott's poems, addressed to Cupid.

Blind buk! but at the bound thou schutes,
And them forbears that the rebutes.

Chron. S. P. iii. 172.

Disguisings, we know, were common among our Gothic ancestors, during the festival at the winter solstice, even in times of paganism; whence the term *Julbock*, the goat or stag of Yule. Now, it may be conjectured that *Blindman's buff* was one of the sports used at this time; and that anciently the person, who was hoodwinked, also assumed the appearance of a goat, a stag, or a cow, by putting on the skin of one of these animals: or, that it received its designation from its resemblance to the Yule-games, in consequence of the use of a similar disguise. Loccenius, indeed, speaks as if *blinde-bok*, or Blindman's buff, had been the same with that called *Julbok*; Antig. Su.-Goth. p. 23. Those who may be satisfied with this derivation, might prefer the idea of the Su.-G. name being composed of *blind* and *bocke*, a stroke, Alem. *bock-en*, to strike; as he who personates the blind man is struck by his companions. In the same manner the Germ. word *kuhe* might be traced to *kufen-a*, *kug-a*, which have precisely the same meaning. But the former is undoubtedly preferable.

The French call this game *Cligne-musset*, from *cligner*, to wink, and *musset*, hidden; also, *Colin-maillard*. *Colin* seems to be merely a popular diminutive from *Nicolas*; terme bas et populaire; Dict. Trev. *Mail-hard*, drol, espeigle; Bullet. Thus, it may be equivalent to "Colin the buffoon."

The game was not unknown to the Greeks. They called it *κολλαδισμος*, from *κολλαδίζω*, impingo. It is thus defined; Ludi genus, quo hic quidem manibus expansis oculos suos tegit, ille vero postquam percussit, quaerit num verberarit; Pollux ap. Scapul. It was also used among the Romans. As Pilate's soldiers first blindfolded our Saviour, and then struck him on the cheek, saying, "Prophecy, who smote thee?" it has been observed, that they carried their wanton cruelty so far as to set him up as an object of sport, in the same manner in which they had been accustomed to do by one of their companions in this game; and that the question they proposed, after striking him, exactly corresponds to the account given by Pollux. For thus his words are rendered by Capellus; *Κολλαδίζειν*, eo ludo ludere est, cum aliquem occultata facie percussum interrogamus, Quis percussit eum? The verb used, Matt. xxvi. 67. is *κολλαδίζω*.

We are told that the great Gustavus Adolphus, at the very time that he proved the scourge of the house of Austria, and when he was in the midst of his triumphs, used in private to amuse himself in playing at *Blindman's buff* with his colonels. Cela passoit, say the authors of the Dict. Trev., pour une galanterie admirable; vo. *Colin-Maillard*.

The origin of the term *Belly-blind* is uncertain. It

might be derived from *Isl. bella*, cum sonitu pelli, because the person is driven about as the sport of the rest. Or, as the *Su.-G.* designation is borrowed from the *goat*, the Germ. from the *cow*; what if ours should respect the *bull*. *Isl. baell*? Hence *bael skinn*, corium bovinum. As *baul-a* signifies to bellow, *baul* denotes a *cow*; *G. Anlr.*

It is probable, however, that the term is the same with *Billy Blynde*, mentioned in the *Tales of Wonder*, and said to be the name of "a familiar spirit, or good genius."

With that arose the *Billy Blynde*,
And in good tyme spake he his mind, &c.
Willy's Lady, No. 29.

Since writing this article, I observe that my friend Mr. Scott makes the same conjecture as to the original application of the name to that familiar spirit, which he views as "somewhat similar to the Brownie." *Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 32.

This spirit is introduced in a Scottish poem lately published:—

Q it fell out upon a day
Burd Isabel fell asleep,
And up it starts the *Billy Blin*,
And stood at her bed feet.
"O waken, waken, Burd Isabel;
How can ye sleep so soon";
When this is Beekie's wedding day,
And the marriage gaing on!"
— She set her milk-white foot on board,
Cried, "Hail ye, Domine!"
And the *Billy Blin* was the steerer o't,
To row her o'er the sea.
Young Beikie, *Jameson's Popular Ball.* ii. 130. 131.
V. BLIND HARE.

BELLY-FLAUGHT. 1. To *slay*, or *flay*, *belly-flaught*, to bring the skin overhead, as in flaying a hare, S. B.

There is an obvious analogy between this term and *Isl. vembilflaka*, supinus in terra; *Halderson*. *Vembill* signifies abdomen; *flaka*, as used in the sense of supine, may be from *flaki*, any thing flat, or *flak-a*, to spread out in the way of cutting up, like *S. spelder*.

"Within this ile there is sic faire whyte beir moil made like flour, and quhen they slay ther sheipe, they *slay* them *belly-flaught*, and stuffes ther skins frosche of the beir meal, and send their dewties be a servant of M'Cloyd of Lewis, with certain reistit mutton, and mony reistit foules." *Monroe's Isles*, p. 47.

They pluck the puir, as thay war powand hadder:
And taks buds fra men baith neir and far;
And ay the last ar than the first far war.—
Thus *flu* thay al the puir men *belly flaught*;
And fra the puir taks many felloun fraucht.

Priests of Pekkis, p. 24.

"An' *flae* him *belly-flaught*, his skin wad mak a gallant tulchin for you." *Journal from London*, p. 2.

2. It is used in Loth. and other provinces, in a sense considerably different; as denoting great eagerness or violence in approaching an object.

— The bauld good-wife of Baith,
Arm'd wi' a great kail-gully,
Came *belly-flaught*, and loot an aith,
She'd gar them a' be hooley.

Ramsay's Works, i. 260.

It is explained by the author: "Came in great haste, as it were flying full upon them, with her arms spread, as a falcon with expanded wings comes soussing upon her prey." Thus Ramsay seems to have supposed that the word alluded to the flight of a bird of prey.

But the first is undoubtedly the original and proper sense; q. *belly flauged*, or flayed as a hare is, the skin

being brought over the belly, without being cut up; Belg. *slagh-en* to flay.

3. It is also rendered, "flat forward," in reference to the following passage:

They met; and an' aff scorn'd for their fraught,
Thick darkness made them blind maist;
Nor stapt—ill beath flew, *belly-flaught*,
I the pool!— *Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, i. 31.

BELLY-GOURDON, s. A glutton, Fife.

Perhaps from *belly*, and *gurd*, gourd, to gorgo. *O. Fr. gordin* signifies stupide, hébété.

BELLY-HUDDROUN. V. HUDDROUN.

BELLY-RACK, s. An act of gormandising, Lanarks.; q. *racking*, or stretching, the *belly*.

BELLYTHRA, s. The colic.

— Rimbursin, ripples, and *bellythra*.
Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl. p. 331.

A.-S. *belg*, belly, and *thra* affliction. This term, I am informed, is still used on the Border.

BELLIS, s. pl. *Black bellis* of Berwick.

Busemont of Béruik, mak you for the gait,—
Lykas the last tym that your camp come heir,
Lend vs aue borrowing of your auld blak *bellis*.—
As thay haue bronin that bargane, sa they drank,
And rewis that tym that ever thay saw your *bellis*.
Sege Castel of Edin. Poems 16th Cent. p. 287.

This, I suppose, alludes to some cant phrase used in those times, when Berwick was a bone of contention between Scotland and England. Her artillery seems to have been called her *black bells*, because the air so often rung with this harsh music. It is to be observed, that, on this occasion, Sir William Drury, Marshal of Berwick, was commanded to join the Regent in besieging the Castle of Edinburgh. *V. Spotswood*, p. 270. In the poem itself, it is afterwards said, in an address to Q. Elizabeth:—

Is not the *cannon* cum at your command,
Strecht to destroy the traitours wadd our gang us?

P. 289.

Before these arrived from Berwick, as would seem, they had none for besieging the castle.

Quha mycht do mair, but ordinance, nor we? *Ibid.*

BELLISAND, **BELLISANT**, *adj.* Elegant, or having an imposing appearance.

His sadill circulit and set rich sa on
His brydil *bellisand* and gay.—

Rauf Coilyear, B. liij. b.

"The one is the number of God his building and frame: the other, but the number of a man. That is, a building and body, howsoever in all outward appearance, more *bellisant* and greater than the first, yet but of a man his invention." *Forbes on the Revelation*, p. 121.

Fr. belle used adverbially, and *seant* decent, becoming, q. having a good appearance.

BELLONIE, s. A noisy brawling woman, Ayr. *Lat. Bellona*.

To **BELLRAIVE**, v. n. To rove about, to be unsteady; to act hastily and without consideration, Roxb.

The last syllable seems to be the same with *E. to rove*, *Isl. hrauf-a*, loco movere. The first, I suspect, indicates that the term has been originally applied to a wedder, which carried the *bell*, being too much disposed to roan; and thus, that it conveys the same idea with **BELLWAVEE**.

BELLUM, *s.* Force, impetus, Loth. syn. *Bensel*.

This might seem allied to Isl. *bell-a cum sonitu pelli, cum crepitu collidi*.

BELL-WARE, *s.* The *Zostera marina*, Linn.

"The sea-weed, or *bell-ware*, which grows about low water mark (*zostera marina*), is firm and fibry, with many hollow balls on its leaves: this is the kelp weed along the Scottish shores." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 182.

To BELLWAVER, *v. n.* 1. To straggle, to stroll, *S.*

"When ye war no liken tae come back, we thought ye-war a' gane a *bellwaverin* thegither." Saint Patrick, i. 165.

2. To fluctuate, to be inconstant; applied to the mind, *S.*

"The origin of the latter part of the *v.* is obvious; either from *E. waver*, or *L. B. wayvaire*, to stray. Perhaps the allusion may be to a ram or other animal, roaming with a *bell* hung round its neck.

"I doubt me, his wits have gone a *bellwaverin* by the road. It was but now that he spoke in somewhat better form." Monastery, i. 202.

3. Applied to narrative, when one does not tell a story coherently, *ibid.*

This term, I have been assured, is pronounced *Bull-waver* in Lanarks., being primarily applied to the *bull*, when roaming in quest of the female of his species; and secondarily, in relation to man, when supposed to be engaged in some amorous pursuit. By others I am assured, that in Lanarks. it is used as simply signifying to move backwards and forwards. Thus it is said of any piece of cloth, hung up to be dried, that it is "*bellwaverin* in the wind."

To BELOW one's self, to demean. *I wadna below myself sae far*, Fife, Perth. Evidently formed from the adv.

BELSHACH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A contemptuous designation for a child, equivalent to *Brat*, Strathm.

ps from Gael. *biolasgach* talkative, *biolasgadh* prattling.

BELSHIE, *adj.* Fat and at the same time diminutive, Upp. Clydes.

To BELT, *v. a.* 1. To gird, in a general sense, *S.*

Belt is sometimes used as the *part. pa.*

Hence, in our old ballads *belted knights* are often introduced:—

Belt he was with ane sword of mettell brycht,
Of quham the skabert of broun jaspe was picht.

Doug. Virgil, 108. v. 46.

2. To gird, as expressive of an honorary distinction.

"This Williame was the sixt *belted earle* of the hous of Douglas." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 17.

"William Hay, then constable of Scotland, was the first *belted earle* of Erroll." *Ibid.* p. 125.

It seems probable that *belted*, as applied to an Earl, referred to the former mode of investiture in *S.*

"I find this difference," says Sir George Mackenzie,

"in the creation of many Earles from what is here set down; that the four gentlemen bear the honours thus, the first, the penon; the second, the standart; the third, sword and *belt*; the fourth, the crown;—and that the Lyon offered first to his Majesty the sword and *belt*, and receiving it back, but it on the person nobilitat." Observ. on Precedency, p. 34.

3. To gird, metaph. used in relation to the mind.

"*Belt* yow thairfore (lusty gallandis) with manheid and wisdom to haue victory." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 78. a. Accingimini, Boeth.

"*Belt* our loyneis with verite, put apon vs the brest plait of rycheousness." App. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, F. 189, a.

4. To surround, to environ, in a hostile manner.

—"The chancellour sould not knaw us to come for the seidging of the castle, whill [till] we have the seidge evin *bellet* about the wallis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 10.

"Ambrose hauand victorie on this wyse, followit on Vortigern, & *bellet* the castel with strang sege." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 19. Arctissima circumdare obsidione; Boeth.

"Eftir this, he *bellet* the ciety with wallis, foussyes, and trincheis, in all partis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 78.

Isl. *bell-a zona*, cingere, succingere.

BELT, *s.* Often used to denote a stripe of planting, *S.*

"I have built about thirty rood of stone-dike,—connecting Saunders Mill's garden-wall with the fence round the *Fir Belt*." Lights and Shadows, p. 214.

BELTED PLAID, that species of mantle worn by Highlanders in full military dress, *S.*

The uniform was a scarlet jacket, &c., tartan plaid of twelve yards plaited round the middle of the body, the upper part being fixed on the left shoulder ready to be thrown loose and wrapped over both shoulders and firelock in rainy weather. At night the plaid served the purpose of a blanket, and was a sufficient covering for the Highlander. These were called *belted plaids*, from being kept tight to the body by a *belt*, and were worn on guards, reviews, and on all occasions when the men were in full dress." Col. Stewart's Sketches, i. 246, 257.

BELTING, *s.* One of the forms used in former times in making a lord of parliament.

—"Our souerane lord exceptis—all—ineffmentis grantit be his hienes of sic pairtis—of the kirk-landis already erectit in temporall lordschippis and baronies to sic persoun or persounes as hes already—ressauit the honouris, ordouris, and estaittis of lordis of parliament be the solemne forme of *belting* and vtheris ceremonies obseruit in sic caisais, and hes sensyne enterit and sittin in parliament as temporall lordis." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

"*Belting*, the ceremony of admitting a nobleman when created in Parl., so termed from putting on his sword and *belt*, which was thus expressed, *per circumum gladii, ac unius cappae honoris et dignitatis, et circuli aurei circa caput positionem*," &c. Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict. in vo.

It would seem that this form had been borrowed from the mode of conferring knighthood. Hence the old phrase, a *beltit knight*.

To BELT, *v. a.* To flog, to scourge, *S.*

The term might have its origin from the occasional use of a leathern girdle for the purpose of inflicting

corporal discipline. Sw. *bult-a*, however, is used in the same sense.

"'I kend your father weel; he's a good cannie man.' 'I wish he had *beltit* your shoulders as aft as he has done mine, yo maybe wa'dna hae said sae muckle for him.'" Hogg's *Brownie*, &c. ii. 162.

To BELT, v. n. To come forward with a sudden spring, S.

Isl. *bilt-a*, *bilt-ast*, signifies, to tumble headlong.

Isl. *belt-a* cum sonitu pelli, cum crepitu collidi; G. Andr. p. 26.

BELT, part. pa. Built.

The realme of Punis this is quhilk ye se,
The pepill of Tire, and the cité but more,
Belt fra the folk descend from Agenore.

Doug. Virgil, 23. 36. V. BEILD.

BELTANE, BELTEIN, s. The name of a sort of festival observed on the first day of May, O. S.; hence used to denote the term of Whitsunday.

At *Beltane*, quhen ilk bodie bowinis
To Pebbis to the Play,
To heir the singin and the soundis,
The solace, saith to say,
Be firth and forrest furth they found;
Thay graythit tham full gay.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 1.

"On *Beltane* day, in the yeir nixt followyng, callit the Inuentioun of the haly croce, James Stewart the thrid son of Duke Mordo, mouit with gret ire, that his fader & brethir war haldin in captiuitie, come with ane gret power to Dunbritane, and brunt it, efter that he had slane Johne Stewart of Dundonald, with xxxii. men in it." Bellend. Cron. B. xvii. c. 2.

"And quhair it be taintit that thay [rukis] big, and the birdis be flouin, and the nest be fundin in the treis at *Beltane*, the treis sal be foirfaltit to the King." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 21. Edit. 1566.

"On the first of May, O. S. a festival called *Beltan* is annually held here. It is chiefly celebrated by the cow-herds, who assemble by scores in the fields, to dress a dinner for themselves, of boiled milk and eggs. These dishes they eat with a sort of cakes baked for the occasion, and having small lumps in the form of nipples, raised all over the surface. The cake might perhaps be an offering to some deity in the days of Druidism." P. Logierait, Perth. Statist. Acc. v. 84.

A town in Perthshire, on the borders of the Highlands, is called *Tullie*—(or *Tullie*) *beltane*, i. e. the eminence, or rising ground, of the fire of Baal. In the neighbourhood is a druidical temple of eight upright stones, where it is supposed the fire was kindled. At some distance from this is another temple of the same kind, but smaller, and near it a well still held in great veneration. On *Beltane* morning, superstitious people go to this well, and drink of it; then they make a procession round it, as I am informed, nine times. After this they in like manner go round the temple. So deep-rooted is this heathenish superstition in the minds of many who reckon themselves good Protestants, that they will not neglect these rites, even when *Beltane* falls on Sabbath.

"The custom still remains [in the West of S.] amongst the herds and young people to kindle fires in the high grounds, in honour of Beltan. *Beltan*, which in Gaelic signifies *Baal* or *Bel's* fire, was anciently the time of this solemnity. It is now kept on St. Peter's day." P. Loudoun, Statist. Acc. iii. 105.

But the most particular and distinct narration of the superstitious rites observed at this period, which I

have met with, is in the Statist. Acc. of the P. of Calander, Perth.

"The people of this district have two customs, which are fast wearing out, not only here, but all over the Highlands, and therefore ought to be taken notice of, while they remain. Upon the first day of May, which is called *Beltan*, or *Bel-tein* day, all the boys in a township or hamlet meet in the moors. They cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure, by casting a trench in the ground, of such circumference as to hold the whole company. They kindle a fire, and dress a repast of eggs and milk in the consistence of a custard. They knead a cake of oatmeal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up, they divide the cake into so many portions, as similar as possible to one another in size and shape, as there are persons in the company. They daub one of these portions all over with charcoal, until it be perfectly black. They put all the bits of cake into a bonnet. Every one, blindfold, draws out a portion. He, who holds the bonnet, is entitled to the last bit. Whoever draws the black bit, is the devoted person who is to be sacrificed to *Baal*, whose favour they mean to implore, in rendering the year productive of the sustenance of man and beast. There is little doubt of these inhuman sacrifices having been once offered in this country, as well as in the east, although they now pass from the act of sacrificing, and only compel the devoted person to leap three times through the flames; with which the ceremonies of this festival are closed.

"*Bel-tein* signifies the fire of Baal. *Baal*, or *Bull*, is the only word in Gaelic for a globe. This festival was probably in honour of the sun, whose return, in his apparent annual course, they celebrated, on account of his having such a visible influence, by his genial warmth on the productions of the earth. That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect to the sun, as was the practice among other nations, is evident, not only by the sacrifice at *Baltein*, but upon many other occasions." Statist. Acc. xi. 621. V. WILDERSHINS.

A curious monument of the worship of the heavenly bodies still remains in the parish of Cargill, Perth.

"Near the village of Cargill may be seen some erect stones of considerable magnitude, having the figure of the moon and stars cut out on them, and are probably the rude remains of pagan superstition. The corn-field where these stones stand is called the *Moon-shade* [i. *shed*] to this day." Statist. Acc. xiii. 536. 537. N.

It would appear that some peculiar sanctity was also ascribed to the eighth day of May, from the old S. Prov. "You have skill of man and beast, you was born between the *Beltans*; i. e. "the first and eighth of May." Kelly, p. 376.

Mr. Pennant gives a similar account, and with the addition of some other circumstances. "On the first of May," he says, "the herdsmen of every village hold their *Bel-tein*, a rural sacrifice. They cut a square trench on the ground, leaving the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large caudle of eggs, butter, oatmeal and milk, and bring, besides the ingredients of the caudle, plenty of bear and whisky; for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the caudle on the ground, by way of libation; on that every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raised nine square knobs, each dedicated to some particular being, the supposed preserver of their flocks and herds, or to some particular animal, the real destroyer of them: each person then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and flinging it over his shoulders, says, *This I give to thee, preserve thou my horses; this to thee, preserve thou my sheep; and so on.* After that they use the same ceremony to the noxious animals: *This I give to thee, O Fox! spare thou my lambs; this to thee, O hooded Crow! this to thee, O Eagle!*

"When the ceremony is over, they dine on the caudle; and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons deputed for that purpose; but on the next Sunday they reassemble, and finish the reliques of the first entertainment." Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 110. 111. 4to edit.

The resemblance between the rites of different heathen nations is surprising, even where there is no evidence that these rites had the same origin. It is not so strange, that the same objects should excite their love or their fear, because men in general are actuated by common principles. But it cannot easily be accounted for, that, when the expressions of these are entirely arbitrary, there should be an identity, or a striking similarity.

The *Lemuria* was a feast observed by the ancient Romans, during the nones of May, in order to pacify the spirits or ghosts that excited their apprehension by night. These hobgoblins they called *Lemures*. Some of the Roman writers pretend, that this feast was called *Lemuria*, quasi *Remuria* from *Remus*, who was slain by his brother *Romulus*; that it was instituted for making atonement to his ghost, which used to disturb the murderer; and that the word was gradually softened into *Lemuria*. It seems pretty certain, that the institution of the *Lemuria* was previous to that of the *Ferialia*.

According to Ovid, he who observed these gloomy rites, rose during the profound silence of night. To prevent his meeting with any of these nocturnal spirits, he clapped his fingers close together, with the thumb in the middle; and thrice washed his hands in spring-water. Then turning round, he put some black beans in his mouth, which he threw backward, and said, while throwing them, *These I send, by these beans I redeem both myself and mine*. This he repeated nine times, without looking over his shoulder. For he believed that the ghost followed him, and gathered up the beans, while unseen by him. Then he poured water on a certain kind of brass, and made it ring, requiring the ghost to depart from his dwelling. Having said nine times, *Depart, ye ghosts of my fathers!* he ventured to look behind him, being persuaded that he had strictly performed all the sacred ceremonies. Fast. Lib. 5.

Nine seems to have been a sacred number with the heathen. The *Beltein* cakes have nine knobs; and the person, who placated the nocturnal spirits, repeated his address to them nine times. The throwing of the beans backward is similar to the custom of throwing the knobs over the shoulder; the address to the manes, *These I send, by these I redeem*, &c. to the language used at *Beltein* in devoting the knobs, *This I give to thee*, &c. As the Romans believed that the spirit kept behind the person who performed the ceremonies already mentioned, something of the same kind is still believed by the superstitious of our own country. For he who sows hemp seed at *Hallow-eeen*, believes that, by looking over his shoulder, he will see the apparition of his future wife.

In some circumstances, however, the rites observed on *Beltein* day bear fully as much resemblance to those peculiar to the *Palilia*, a feast celebrated by the ancient Romans, on the 21st of April, in honour of *Pales* the goddess of shepherds. The design of both seems to have been the same;—to obtain protection for shepherds and their flocks. As the herdsmen kindle a fire on *Beltein* day, we learn from Ovid that fires were laid in order, which were leapt over by those who observed the *Palilia*.

Certe ego transilui postas ter in ordine flammæ.

Fast. Lib. 4.

As a cake is baked for *Beltein*, a large cake was prepared for *Pales*:—

— Et nos faciamus ad annum
Pastorum dominæ grandia liba *Pali*.

Fast. Lib. 4.

The Romans had also a beverage somewhat resembling our caudle; for they were to drink milk and the purple *sapa*, which, according to Pliny, is new wine boiled till only a third part remain:—

Tum licet, apposita veluti cratere camella,
Lac niveum potes, purpureamque sapat,

Ibid.

The prayer addressed to *Pales* is very similar to that idolatrously used in our own country:—

Thee, goddess; O let me propitious find,
And to the shepherd, and his sheep be kind.
Far from my folds drive noxious things away,
And let my flocks in wholesome pastures stray.—
May I at night my morning's number take,
Nor mourn a theft the prowling wolf may make.—
May all my rams the ewes with vigour press,
To give my flocks a yearly due increase, &c.

Fasti, Transl. by Massey, B. 4.

Eggs always forming a part of the rural feast of *Beltein*, it is not improbable that this rite is as ancient as the heathenish institution of the festival. As it appears that the Gauls called the sun *Bel* or *Belus*, in consequence of their communication with the Phœnicians, the symbol of the egg might also be borrowed from them. It is well known, that they represented the heavenly bodies as oviform; and worshipped an egg in the orgies of *Bacchus*, as an image of the world. Plut. in Sympos. Univers. Hist. vol. i. Cosmog. p. 34.

The Egyptians also represented *Cneph*, the architect of the world, with an egg coming out of his mouth. In the hymns ascribed to *Orpheus*, *Phanes*, the first-born god, is said to be produced from an egg. On these principles, the story of the serpentine egg, to which the *Druids* ascribed such virtues, may be explained. As they were greatly attached to mystery, they most probably meant the egg as a symbol of fecundity, and in this respect might consecrate it in the worship of the sun, whom they acknowledged, in their external rites at least, as the universal parent.

To the same source, perhaps, may we trace the custom so general among children in this country, of having eggs dyed of different colours at the time of *Peace*, as they term it, that is, *Pasch* or *Easter*.

A rite, allied to these, is still pretty generally observed throughout Scotland, by the superstitious, or by young people merely as a frolic; although nothing can be accounted entirely innocent, which tends to preserve ancient superstition. Early in the morning of the first day of this month, they go out to the fields to gather *May-dev*; to which some ascribe a happy influence, others, I believe, a sort of medical virtue. This custom is described by the unfortunate *Fergusson*.

On May-day, in a fairy ring,
We've seen them round St. Anthon's spring,
Frae grass the caller dew-drops wring

To weat their ein,
And water clear as crystal spring,
To synd them clean.

Poems, ii. 41.

The first of May seems to have been particularly observed in different countries. There seems also to have been a general belief, that this was a sort of holiday among the inhabitants of the invisible world and witches. The first of May is celebrated in Iceland.

Although the name of *Beltein* is unknown in Sweden, yet on the last day of April, i.e. the evening preceding our *Beltein*, the country people light great fires on the hills, and spend the night in shooting. This with them is the eye of *Walburg's* *Mess*. The first of May is also observed.

"It is called in Sweden *Var Frudag*; le jour de notre Dame, our Lady's day. The witches are sup-

posed to take, in the night preceding that day, their flight to *Blakkulla*, a famous mountain; but it was formerly believed in Germany, that the witches travelled to the Bloxberg or Brocken, a high mountain contiguous to the Hartz Forest." Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 24. *Blakkulla*, pronounced *Blokulla*, is a rock in the sea between the island Oeland and Smoland, which, on account of the many shipwrecks that happened there, was in former times believed by the vulgar to be inhabited by demons, who brought these calamities on mortals. "Hence," Ihre says, "sprung another fable, that on the Thursday of the great week, the witches came hither to hold an infernal feast;" vo. *Blaa*. This *Blokulla* is the place described in the Relation of the strange witchcraft discovered in the village Mohra in Swedland; Satan's Invisible World, p. 92, &c.

In Ireland, Beltein is celebrated on the 21st June, at the time of the solstice. There, as they make fires on the tops of hills, every member of the family is made to pass through the fire; as they reckon this ceremony necessary to ensure good fortune through the succeeding year. This resembles the rite used by the Romans in the *Palilia*. Beltein is also observed in Lancashire.

The respect paid by the ancient Britons to Belus, or Belinus, is evident from the names of some of their kings. As the Babylonians had their *Beletis*, or *Belibus*, *Rige-Belus*, *Merodach-Baladan*, and *Belshazzar*; the Tyrians their *Ich-baals* and *Balator*, the Britons had their *Cassi-belin*, and their *Cuno-belin*.

As it has been common, in the Highlands, to kindle fires in the open air, on eminences, on this day, Dr. MacPherson mentions this as one of the remains of heathen superstition. He thinks that our ancestors, like almost every heathen nation, worshipped the sun, under the name of *Grian* or *Grannius*. *Critical Dissert.* xviii. p. 286. xix. p. 319.

The Gael. and Ir. word *Beal-tine* or *Béil-teine* signifies *Belus' Fire*; as composed of *Baal* or *Bella*, one of the names of the sun in Gaul, and *tein* signifying fire. Even in Angus a spark of fire is called a *tein* or *teind*.

Obrien gives the following account of *Beal-tine*. "*Ignis Beli Dei Asiatici*: i.e. *tine-Béil*. May day, so called from large fires which the Druids were used to light on the summits of the highest hills, into which they drove four-footed beasts, using at the same time certain ceremonies to expiate for the sins of the people. This pagan ceremony of lighting these fires in honour of the Asiatic god Belus, gave its name to the entire month of May, which is to this day called *mi na Beal-tine* in the Irish language. Dor. Keating speaking of this fire of *Beal* says, that the cattle were drove through it and not sacrificed, and that the chief design of it was to keep off all contagious disorders from them for that year; and he also says, that all the inhabitants of Ireland quenched their fires on that day, and kindled them again out of some part of that fire." He adds, from an ancient Glossary; "The Druids lighted two solemn fires every year, and drove all four-footed beasts through them, in order to preserve them from all contagious distempers during the current year."

Martin gives the same account of the extinction of all the fires in the Western Islands. He assigns a reason for it, however, which Obrien might judge it better to omit.

"Another god of the Britons was *Belus*, or *Belinus*, which seems to have been the Assyrian god *Bel*, or *Belus*; and probably from this pagan deity comes the Scots term of *Beltein*,—having its first rise from the custom practised by the Druids in the isles, of extinguishing all the fires in the parish until the *tythes* were paid; and upon payment of them, the fires were kindled in each family, and never till then. In these days malefactors were burnt between two fires; hence when they would express a man to be in a great strait, they

say, *He is between two fires of Bel*, which in their language they express thus, *Éidir da hin Veayf* or *Bel*." Martin's West. Isl. p. 105.

These fires, however, were at times used merely for purification.

"It was an expiatory punishment for criminals to stand for a limited time betwixt two contiguous fires, or to walk barefooted thrice over the burning ashes of a Carn-Fire." Shaw's Moray, p. 231.

The same writer says; "In the Highlands, the first day of May is still called *La Baalline*,—corruptly *Bel-tan-day*, i. e. the day of Baal's Fire." Ibid. p. 240, 241.

In regard to the superstitions connected with this day, we also learn from Shaw, that in the north of S., upon Maunday-Thursdays, the several herds cut staves of service wood [or *Roscantree*] about three feet long, and put two cross sticks into clefts in one end of the staff. These staves they laid up till the first of May. On that day—having adorned the heads of their staves with wild herbs, they fixed them on the tops, or above the doors, of their several cots; and this they fancied would preserve the cattle from diseases till next May." Ibid.

Martin mentions a singular superstition retained in the Isle of Lewis:—

"The natives in the village Barvas retain an ancient custom of sending a man very early to cross Barvas river, every first day of May, to prevent any females crossing it first; for that, they say, would hinder the salmon from coming into the river all the year round." West. Isl. p. 7.

It has been conjectured, with considerable appearance of probability, that druidism had its origin from the Phœnicians. It is favourable to this idea, that the continental Gauls, though more civilized, or rather, less barbarous, than those of Britain, came over to this country to be perfected in the druidical mysteries. Now, as the Gauls in Britain were undoubtedly a colony from the continent, had they brought their religion with them, it is not easy to conceive that those, from whom they originated, should have recourse to them for instruction. If we suppose that they received it from the Phœnicians, who traded to this country in a very early period, it will obviate the difficulty. There is, however, another idea that may in part account for this circumstance. The Britons, from their insular situation, might be supposed to preserve their religion more pure, as being less connected with others, and for a long time separated from the *Belyne*, who do not seem to have adopted the druidical worship.

That there was a great similarity between the religion of the Druids, and that of the heathen in the East, seems undeniable. Strabo says that Ceres and Proserpine were worshipped in Britain according to the Samothracian, i. e. Phœnician rites; (Gale's Court, i. 46.)

Bochart not only takes notice of *Baal*, *Baalwamon*, the god of heaven, but of a female deity worshipped by the Phœnicians under the name of *Baalitis*. This he says Megasthenes and Abulenius write *Beltein*. He supposes this goddess to have been the same with *Astarte*; Geogr. p. 786. According to Pliny, the Druids began both their months and their years from the sixth moon.

It forms no inconsiderable presumption that the inhabitants of the counties north from Perthshire are not of Celtic origin, that the name of Beltein is unknown to them, although familiar to every one in Perthshire and in the western counties; and the name by which the term of Whitsunday, which falls within a few days of it, is generally expressed.

G. Andr. derives the name of *Balldur*, one of the Asi, or Scandinavian deities, from *Baal* or *Bel*, which signifies *Lord*; observing that the name *Balldur* contains a similar allusion. It is thought that they were called *Asar* or *Asi*, as being originally the companions

of Odin in his expedition from Asia. V. RUDE-DAY.

BELTER, s.

"I'll stand ahint a dike, and gie them a *better* wi' stanes, till I hao na left the souls in their bodies—if ye approve o't." The Kintail, ii. 180.

This seems equivalent to *bickering*. Gael. *bual-am* to beat, *bualte* boat, *bualadh* beating, *bualtaire* one who beats or threshes another.

BELTH, s.

Ane narrow firth flowis baith euin and morne
Betuix thay coistis and cioteis in sunder schorne.
The richt syde thareof with Scilla vinbeset is,
And the left with Inacubill Caribdis:
Quharin hir bowkit byssyne, that hellis *belth*,
The large fludis suppis thris in ane swelth,
And vthir quhilis spoutis in the are agane,
Driuand the stoure to the sternes, as it war rane.

Doug. Virgil, 82. 15.

It is possible that this word may denote a whirlpool, or rushing of waters. It has been generally supposed that the *Baltic*, Su.-G. *Baelte*, has been thus denominated, because a sea may be figuratively represented as a *girdle* to the land. But the learned Grotius views this, not as a proper name, but as a term denoting a sea of this description. For he informs us, that *Fris. belt* signifies an irruption of waters; Proleg. ad Scriptor. Gothic. p. 4. V. *Balte*, Wachter; *Baelte*, Ihre. This view of the word is perfectly consonant to the description given by Douglas of the strait between Sicily and Italy.

— Thay partis vnuquile (as it is said)
Be force of storme war in sounder rife,
And ane huge depe gate thay holkit belife.—
For baith thay landis, quhen they war all ane,
The seyis rage draif in, and maid thame twane.

I am inclined, however, to view this term, either as equivalent to *belch*, only with a change in the termination, *metri causa*; or as signifying figure, image, from A.-S. *bilith*, Alem. *bild*, *bileth*, id. For the poet personifies both Scylla and Charibdis; the former of which is said to have the face of a beautiful virgin:—

Like to ane woman her our *portraiture*.
Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo.

Virgil.

It can scarcely be supposed, that *belth* has any affinity to Sicamb. *bele-witte*, which Kilian renders lamia, stryx.

To BEMANG, v. a. To hurt, to injure; to overpower; S. B.

I, in a glint, lap on ahint,
And in my arms him fangit;
To his dore-cheik I kept the cleik;
The carle was sair *bemangit*.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 363. V. MANG, v.

To BEME, v. n. 1. To resound, to make a noise.

Endlang the coistis the vocis and the soundis
Rollis inclusit, quhil the meikle hillis
Bemys agane, hit with the brnte so schill is.

Doug. Virgil, 132. 31.

The skry and clamoure followis the oist within,
Quhil all the heuinis *bemyt* of the dyn.

Ibid. 295. 2.

2. To call forth by sound of trumpet.

Furth faris the folk, but fenyeing or fabill,
That *bemyt* war be the lord, lufsum of lait.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 8.

Germ. *homm-en*, resonare; or A.-S. *beam*, *bema*, tuba. It is evident that *beme* is radically the same

with *bommen*, because Germ. *bomme*, as well as A.-S. *beam*, signifies a trumpet.

BEME, s. A trumpet; bemys, pl.

Thair was blawing of *bemys*, braging and beir;
Bretynit doune braid wod maid bewis full hair.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 13.

O. E. beam, id.

He seyth whethir that I ete or drynke,
Other do ought elles, euere me thynke,
That the *beam*, that schal blowe at domesday,
Sowneth in myn ere, and thus say,
"Rys up ye that ban dede and come"
"Un to the dredful day of dome."

MS. Tract of the Judgment, Gl. R. Brunne.

Hearne adds that the same writer uses *beom* for trumpet; vo. *Beam*. V. the v.

BEMYNG, s. Bumping, buzzing.

Ane grete flicht of beis on ane day,—
With loud *bemyng*, gan alicht and repare
On the hie top of this forsayd laurere.

Doug. Virgil, 206. 48.

BEN, adv. 1. Towards the inner apartment of a house; corresponding to *But*; S.

Lyktyl syne on fayre manere
Hyr cors thai tuk wp, and bare *ben*,
And thame enteryd to-gyddyr then.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 39.

Nane vthir wise, than thoct takin and down bet
War all Cartage, and with linnemyis ouer set,
Or than thar natius ciété the toun of Tyre
In furions flambe kendlit and birmand schire,
Spredand fra thak to thak, baith *but* and *ben*,
Als wele ouer tempillis as housis of vthir men.

Doug. Virgil, 123. 40.

It is also used as a prep. *Gae ben the house*, go into the inner apartment.

The terms *but* and *ben* seem to have been primarily applied to a house consisting of two apartments, the one of which entered from the other, which is still the form of many houses in the country. It is common to speak of one having a *but* and a *ben*, S.; i.e. a house containing two rooms, whether the one apartment enter from the other, or not, the terms being occasionally used as substantives: and one is said to *go ben*, whether he go to an inner apartment, or to that which is accounted the principal one, although equally near the door with the other.

"The rent of a room and kitchen, or what in the language of the place is stiled a *but* and a *ben*, gives at least two pounds sterling." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 339.

2. It is used metaph. to denote intimacy, favour, or honour. Thus it is said of one, who is admitted to great familiarity with another, who either is, or wishes to be thought his superior; *He is far ben*. "O'er far *ben*, too intimate or familiar." Gl. Shirr.

^{re are,}
And had in court als greif credence,
And ay pæntendit to be hear.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 303.

Leg. as in edit. 1670, *far ben*.

There is a person well I ken,
Might wi' the best gane right *far ben*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 835.

A.-S. *binnan*, Belg. *binnen*, intus, (within) *binnen-kamer*, locus secretior in penetralibus domus; Kilian. Belg. *binnen gaan*, to go within, S. to *gae ben*; *binnen brengen*, to carry within, S. to *bring ben*. It has been

supposed, with considerable probability, that *binnan* might be comp. of the imperat. v. subst. *be*, and *innan*, *intus*, q. *be in*, enter.

BEN-END, s. 1. *The ben-end of a house*, the inner part of it, S.

• 2. *Metaph.*, the best part of any thing; as, *the ben-end of one's dinner*, the principal part of it, S. B.

"He pu'd up his bit shabble of a sword an' dang aff my bonnet, when I was a free man i' my ain *ben-end*." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 18.

"Patrick Chisolm's house had but one fire-place in ane apartment which served for kitchen and hall; but it had a kind of *ben-end*, as it was then, and is always to this day, denominated in that part of the country." *Perils of Man*, i. 78.

Ben, bin, "within; analogous to *bout*, or *but*, without;" Norfolk; Grose.

THE-BEN, adv. In the interior apartment, Ang.

Then auntie says, sit down, my bonny hen,
And tak a piece, your bed's be made *the-ben*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 33. V. THAIR-BEN.

BEN-HOUSE, s. The inner or principal apartment; S.

BENNER, adj. Inner, S. B. A comparative formed from *ben*.

Why durst Ulysses be sae baul,
Thro' a' their guards to gang;—
Not only to the was o' Troy,
At mark hour o' the night;
But even to their highest *ben*;
An ripe wi' candle light
Their *benner* pauntries until he
Palladie's picture fand?

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 33. 34.

BENMOST is used as a superlative, signifying innermost. Teut. *binnenste* is synon.

• Ah, weel's me on your bonny buik!
The *benmost* part o' my kist nook
• I'll ripe for thee.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 44.

BEN-INNO, prep. Within, beyond; S. B.

"He was well wordy of the *gurdy-chair* itself, or e'en to sit *ben-inno* the guidman upo' the best bink o' the house." *Journal from London*, p. 1.

From *ben*, q. v. and A.-S. *inne*, or *innon*, within; Alem. *inna*; Isl. *inne*, id.

THERE-BEN, adv. Within, in the inner apartment, S. V. THAIRBEN.

BEN, s. A word used, not only in composition, but singly, as denoting a mountain, S.

O sweet was the cot of my father,
That stood in the wood up the glen;
And sweet was the red-blooming heather,
And the river that flow'd from the *Ben*.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 421.

This is undoubtedly a Celt. term; C. B. *ban*, signifying a prominence, or what is high; Ir. Gael. *beann*, *beim*, a summit, a mountain. C. B. *pen* is synon.; and is generally viewed as forming the root of Lat. *Penninus*, or what are now called the *Appennines*; and as giving name to the *Deus Penninus* of the ancients. V. BIN.

BEN, s. A kind of salmon, smaller, darker in the back, and whiter in the belly, than those commonly taken; generally from seven to ten pounds in weight, and viewed as a different species. This is the first kind that appears in the Solway Frith; generally about the end of March. They are taken from that time till the beginning of May. For this reason, they are also denominated *Wair-bens*, that is, the fish that come in *Spring*. Annandale.

—"While there was a free run to the Annan, clean salmon, in high perfection, were in use to be taken there in the months of January and February; and from January till April was the principal run of that species of salmon called *Bens*, till then a principal part of the fishing in this river, but which seem to have been exterminated by the improved mode of fishing at Newbie."

—"Those that run first, in January and February, and even so late as the beginning of May, called *Bens*, will, it is reasonable to believe, spawn sooner than another sort which begin to run about the middle of May, and continue till the middle of July." *Fisherman's Lett. to Proprietors, &c. of Fisheries in Solway*, p. 8.

Gael. *bean* signifies quick, nimble, which might represent the liveliness and activity of this species. It may, however, be from *ban*, white, from the colour of its belly; as the char is called *red-wane* from the redness of the same part of the body. *Wair-ben* must, in this case, be viewed as a term of later formation; *wair* being the Gothic designation of *Spring*.

BEN, prep. Towards the inner part of a house, S.

—"Ye came in to visit John Buchannan's bairne, being sick of a palsie, and bad the father and mother go *ben* the house a whyle, and pray to God for him." *Law's Memor.* Pref. lx.

! **TO COME BEN, v. n.** To be advanced, to come to honour, S. B.

'Twas that grim gossip, chandler-chafed want,
Wi' threadbair claitching, and an umby scant,
Gar'd him cry on thee, to blaw throw his pen,
Wi' leed that well might help him to *come ben*,
An' crack amo' the best o' ilka sex.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

BEN, BENN, s. The interior apartment of a house, S.

"A tolerable hut is divided into three parts: a butt, which is the kitchen; a *ben*, an inner room; and a byar, where the cattle are housed." Sir J. Carr's *Caledonian Sketches*, p. 405.

BENCH, s. A frame fixed to the wall for holding plates, &c. Aberd. *Bink*, Angus, q. v.

BEND, s. 1. Band, ribbon, or fillet; pl. *bendis*.

Cum was the dulefull day that doits me grise,
Quhen that of me suld be made sacrifice,
With salt mektor, as wele the gyse is kend,
About my hede ane garland or ane *bend*.

Doug. Virgil, 43. 5. Vitta, Virg.

"*Bend*. A border of a woman's cap; North. Perhaps from *band*." Gl. Grose.

"Whence," says Rudd., "a *bend* dexter or sinister, in heraldry."

It is certainly the same word, although improperly spelled, which occurs in the article *Archery*, P. Kil-winning, Ayrs.:-

"The prize, from 1488 to 1688, was a sash, or as it was called, a *benn*. This was a piece of Taffeta or Persian, of different colours, chiefly red, green, white, and blue, and not less in value than 20l. Scotch." Statist. Acc. xi. 173.

2. It is used improperly for a fleece.

Of hir first husband, was ane tempill bet
Of marbill, and held in ful grete reuerence,
With snaw quhite *bendis*, carpettis and ensence.
Doug. *Virgil*, 116. 4.

Velleribus niveis, Virg.

A.-S. *bend*, *baende*, Moes-G. *bundi*, Germ. *band*, Pers. *bend*, vinculum; Fr. *bend*, *band*, a long and narrow piece of any stuff.

BEND, s. A spring, a leap, a bound.

Scho lap upon me with ane *bend*.
Lyndsay, V. Gl. Chalm.

This has been traced to Fr. *bond*, id. But perhaps it is merely an oblique use of the F. s., as expressive of the incurvation of the body which generally precedes a leap.

To BEND, v. n. To spring, to bound, Ibid.

BEND, s.

"Item, ane halk gluif embroderit with gold, with twa huidis embroderit with gold, and ane plane.—Item, twa *bendis* of taffatie, the ane quheit, the uther blew." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 281.

"*Bend*, exp. a muffler, kercher, or cowl, a Fr. Gen. *bende*, *bande*, *fascia*, vinculum;" Skinner.

BEND, BEND-LEATHER, s. Leather thickened by tanning, for the soles of boots and shoes, S.

"Leather vocat. *Bend leather*, the hund. pound, £l. 10s." Rates, A. 1670.

To BEND, v. n. To drink hard; a cant term, S.

Let fouth of tears drap like May dew;
To braw tippony bid adieu,

Which we with greed
Bended as fast as she could brew:—
But ah! she's dead.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 215. V. GAFFAW.

BEND, s. A pull of liquor, S.

We'll nae mair o't:—come gi's the other *bend*,
We'll drink their healths, whatever way it end.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 116.

BENDER, s. A hard drinker; S.

Now lend your lugs, ye *benders* fine,
Wha ken the benefit of wine.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 520.

BEND ANEUGH, expl. "Bravely enough," Aberl.

—Said there was nane in a' the battle,
That bruielyt *bend aneugh*.

Skinner's *Christmas Ba'ing*. V. BENDIT UP.

BENDIT UP, part. pa.

This, in different places, is given as the reading of Pittcottie, Ed. 1814, where *boldened* occurs in the preceding editions; as in the following passages:—

"Being *bendit up* with sick licentious prerogatives aboute otheris, they set no difference betuik richt and wrong." &c. P. 67. *Boldened up*, Ed. 1728.

"Magnus Reid, nothing effeired of this disadvantage, bot rather *bendit up*, and kindled thairat in greater ire nor became ane wyse chiftane, rushed forward vpon Craigiewallace thinking to have elaine him." P. 79. "*Boldened* and kindled up." Ed. 1728.

BENDROLE, BANDROLL, BEDROLL, s. A term used to denote the rest, formerly used for a heavy musket.

"That euerie gentilmen vailyeant in yeirlie rent thrie hundreth, merkis—be furnist with ane licht corslat and pik, or ells ane muscat with forcat *bedroll*.—That euerie ane of thair nychtbouris burgessis,—worth fyve hundreth pundis of frie geir be furnist with ane compleit licht corslet, ane pik, ane halbert or tua handit sukde, or ells ane muscat with forcat *bendrole* and heidpece." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 169. *Bandroll*, *ibid.* p. 191.

The latter is obviously the true reading, the same with Fr. *banderole*, E. *bandrol*, which properly denotes a small flag or pennon worn at the point of a lance. For, as we learn from Grose, "muskets were so heavy as to require a *fork*, called a rest, to support them when presented in order to fire; sometimes these rests were armed with a contrivance called a swine's feather, which was a sort of sword blade, or tuck, that issued from the staff of the rest at the head.—Rests were of different lengths, according to the heights of the men who were to use them; they were shod with sharp iron ferrils, for sticking them into the ground, and were on the march, when the musket was shouldered, carried in the right hand, or hung upon it by means of a string or loop tied under the head." Milit. Hist. ii. 292, 293. V. FORCAT.

BENE, v. subst. Are.

"Thair *bene* certane interpretouris of the lawis, but quhom thay can gyf no richtwys iugement." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 13. b.

Of bywent perrellis not ignorant *ben* we.

Doug. *Virgil*, 29. 26.

Chaucer, *ben*, id. from *beon*, third p. pl. subj. of the A.-S. substantive verb.

BENE is also used for be.

—The schip that sailith sterileless,
Upon the rok most to harmes hye,
For lak of it that suld *bene* her supplye.

King's *Quair*, i. 15.

BENE, BEIN, BEYNE, BIEN, adj. 1. Wealthy, well-provided, possessing abundance, S.; as in the following beautiful passage.

Thow hes *eneuch*; the pure husband hes nocht
Bot cote and crufe, upone a cloute of land,
For Goddis aw, how dar thow tak on hand,
And thou in berne and byre so *bene* and big,
To put him fra his tak, and gar him thig!

Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 120, st. 17.

This is perhaps the most common sense of the term, S. Thus we say, A *bene* or *bein* farmer, a wealthy farmer, one who is in easy, or even in affluent circumstances; a *bein* laird, &c.

He sees the bites grow *bein*, as he grows bare.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 50.

i.e. the sharpeners wax rich.

'Provision in season makes a *bien* house;' Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 59.

She little kend, when you and I endow'd
Our hospitals for back-gaun burghers gude,

That e'er our siller or our lands shou'd bring
A gude *bien* living to a back-gaun king.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 87.

Were your *bien* rooms as thinly stock'd as mine,
Less ye wad loss, and less ye wad repine.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

I name you here *The king of Mures*;
Yon mailins three, around your house,
May gar you cock fu' *bien* and crouse.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 136.

Warm, genial. In this sense it is applied
to a fire, S.

The callour are penetrating and pure,
Dasing the blude in euvy creature,
Maid seik warme stouls and *bene* fyris hota.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 39.

It occurs in the comparative, as respecting climate:—

— Byrlis flokkis ower the fludis gray,
Vnto the land sekand the nerrest way,
Quhen the cauld sessoun thame cachis ower the see,
Into sum *benar* realme and warme cuntré.
Doug. Virgil, 174. 15.

3. Pleasant; comfortably situated, S.

Thir *bene* our setis, and beiddis of fresche flouris
In soft *bene* mædois by clere strandis al houris
Our habitation is and residence.
Doug. Virgil, 188. 45.

Almus, Virg.

The hie tymbrellis of thare helmes schang,
Lyke to behald, as bustouns aikis twane,
Beside the *beyne* riure Athesis grow.
Doug. Virgil, 302. 28.

Amoenus, Virg.

— While the ringing blast
Against my casement beats, while sleet and snaw,
In wreathed storm, lies thick on ilka hill,
May I, baith *bein* an' warm, withi my cot
Look heedfu' to the times!
Davidson's Seasons, p. 149.

"Edie has been heard to say, 'This is a gay *bean*
place, and it's a comfort to hae sic a corner to sit in in
a bad day.'" *Antiquary*, iii. 353.

4. Happy, blissful, S.

Or shou'd some canker'd biting show'r
The day and a' her sweets dollow'r,
To Holyrood-house let me stray,
And gie to musing a' the day;
Lamenting what auld Scotland knew,
Bien days for ever frae her view.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 101.

5. Splendid, showy.

His schenand schoys, that burnyst was full *beyn*,
His leg harnes he clappyt on so clene.
Wallace, viii. 1198, MS.

It occurs in the same sense, *ibid.*, iii. 157:—

Wallace knew weil, for he befor had seyne,
The kings palyon, quhar it was busket *beyne*.
Ibid., vi. 543.

That knight buskit to Schir Kay, on aue steld broune
Braisst in birneis, and basnet full *bene*.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 16.

These examples, however, may perhaps rather be-
long to BENE, *adv.* q. v.

6. Good, excellent in its kind.

Thair saw I Nature, and als dame Venus, Quene,
The fresche Aurora, and Lady Flora schene,—
Dian the goddess chaste of woudis grene,
My Lady Clio, that help of Makaris bene.
Dunbar, Golden Terge, st. 9. *Bann.* MS.

Only in MS. the reading is; probably by some mis-
take of the transcriber,

Thair saw I Nature, and Venus Quene, and Quene
The fresche Aurora, &c.
But their stiff swords both *bein* and stout,
While harness daugh the edges out,
Bodies they made both black and bla.
Sir Egeir, p. 47. 48.

7. Eager, new-fangled. People are said to be *bein* upon any thing that they are very fond of; Loth. In this sense *bayne* occurs in O. E.

The duke of Excester, I understand,
Of Huntynghdon therle was to be fayne:
The Marques eke of Dorset was ful *bayne*
Of Somerset erle agane to bene.
Hardyng's Chron. F. 197. b.

8. It is used in a peculiar sense in Lanarks. *A bein cask* is one that is perfectly water- tight.

* A friend suggests with great plausibility, that this
may be from Fr. *bien* well; as many terms of this kind
seem to have been introduced by the Scotch *lairds*, in
consequence of their intercourse with France.

Bein signifies nimble, clever, Lancash. Gl. Grose.
It is used in the same sense, Yorks.

Rudd. thinks that the term may perhaps be from
Lat. *bonus*, which the ancient Romans wrote *benus*.
In Gl. Sibb. it is said; "Originally perhaps well
lodged, from Sax. *bye*, habitation." But neither of
these suppositions has any probability. Isl. *bein-a*,
signifies to prosper, to give success to any undertaking:

*Minar bidur ec munkeeyni,
Meinulansa for at beina.*

"I pray (Christ) that he may be pleased to give success
to my journey, without any injury." *Landnam.* S. p.
104. *Bein*, as allied to this, signifies, hospitable;
beine, hospitality, hospitia advenae exhibita benefi-
centia. *Thora geick salf umm beina oy skeinkti hun
Iarl'og hans monnum*; Thora manifested herself to be
hospitable, presenting gifts to the Earl and his atten-
dants. *Iarla Sag.* Olaf Lex. Run. G. Andr. men-
tions the v. *beina*, as signifying, hospitii beneficia
praestare. *Beini*, hospitality, liberality.

Now, although *bene* does not directly signify hospi-
table, it very nearly approaches this sense. For it is
common to say of one, who abundantly supplies his
house with meat and drink, or whatever is necessary,
that he "keeps a *bein* house;" S. V. Gl. Rams.

There is probably some affinity between these terms
and Moes-G. *ga-beijs*, rich. *Gabein* in the ablative, is
rendered *divitiis*; and *gabignandans*, divites. *Ga* is
undoubtedly nothing more than the prefix, correspond-
ing to A.-S. *ge*.

As we use the term, the sense of *wealthy* seems to
be the primary one. The rest may all be viewed as
oblique senses, dependent on this. *Wealth* gives the
idea of *warmth*, as it supplies the means of heat, of
which the poor are destitute. Hence, in vulgar E. *rich*
and *warm* are synon. *Pleasantness*, especially as to
the temperature of the air and climate, depends much
on warmth. *Splendour* is properly the consequence of
riches; and the idea of *excellence* has often no better
origin. Even *eagerness*, although apparently the most
distant, may be viewed as a metaph. use of the word,
from its literal signification, *warm*.

As the *adv.* *beintly* is used in the same sense, *beintlier*
occurs as a comparative, formed from it.

At Martinmas, when stacks were happet,
And the meal kist was *beintly* stappet,
Nae scant o' gear, nor fash't wi' weans,
The twa lairds took a jaunt for once
To Hamilton, to sell their barley.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 10.

To BEIN, *v. a.* To render comfortable. A house is said to be *bein'd*, when thoroughly dried, Roxb.

Evidently from *Bene, Bein, adj.* in sense 2; if not immediately from the Isl. *v. bein-a*, expedire, negotium promovere.

BENELY, BEINLY, *adv.* 1. In the possession of fullness, S.

Yone carle (quod scho) my joy, dois *beinly* dwell,
And all prouisioun hes within himsell,
In barne, in byre, in hall, ginnell and seller,
His wyfe weiris weluot on litr gowne and collar.

L. Scotland's Lament, Fol. 5. 6.

This refers to our old sumptuary laws. V. BEGAIRIES.

Ane man of mycht and welth I meine,—
Ane of the potentes of the toun,
Quhair name may *beintier* sit down,
This cite all within.

Philotus, st. 45. S. P. R. iii. 20.

2. Well, abundantly, S.

She's the lady o' a yard,
An' her house is *bientlie* thacket.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 155.

3. Exhibiting the appearance of wealth, S.

"The children were likewise *beintly* apparelled, and the two sons were buirdly and brave luddies." R. Gilhaize, iii. 104.

4. Happily, S. Thus it is said of a hare:—

Poor hairy-footed thing! undreaming thou
Of this ill-fated hour, dost *biently* lie,
And chey thy cud among the wheaten store.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 27.

BEINLIKE, BIEN-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of abundance, S.

"*Bein-like*—creditable in appearance;" Gl. Siller-Gun, p. 147.

BEINNESS, *s.* Snugness in temporal circumstances, moderate wealth, S.

"During the dear years—an honest farmer—had been reduced from *beinness* to poverty." Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 329.

BENE, *adv.* Well; *Full bene, full well.*

—He—full *bene*

Taucht thame to grub the wyne, and al the art
To ere, and saw the cornes, and yolk the cart.

Doug. Virgil, 475. 25.

The Knight in his colours wa's armed ful clene,
With his comly crest, clere to beholde;
His brene, and his basnet, burneshed ful bene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 4.

This word is most probably from Lat. *benè*, well.

BENEFEIT, *part. adj.* Beneficed.

"Gif it happinnis ony of the Prelatis, Clerkis, or vther *benefeit* men being with thame in the said service to be slane or die in maner foirsaid,—that the nerrest of thair kin qualifeit and habill thairfoir, or vthers thay pleis to name sall haue thair benefice." Acts Mary 1557, Ed. 1814, p. 501, 502, also Ed. 1566.

Perhaps *q. benefacti*, or *benefacti*, from L. B. *benefacere*, to endow with a benefice.

BENEFICIAL, *adj.* Of or belonging to a benefice; Fr. *beneficial*, id.

"The occasion thairof is, the directioun of lettrez of horning in *beneficial*l materis generallie aganis all and

sindrie, quhairby it occurris dalie that the beneficit man his takismen ane or ma,—charge ane tonnent addettit in payment to the prelatt for his dewtie quhairby diuerss double poudingis cumis in befor the lordis of Sessioun," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 573.

* **BENEFIT, *s.*** What is given to servants besides their wages in money, Galloway.

"Cottagers are paid partly in money, and partly by what is termed a *benefit*. This consists of a house, garden, and fuel; as much corn, or meal and potatoes, as are thought necessary for the maintenance of their families; and sometimes maintenance for a cow or a pig. The amount of the whole may be estimated, on an average, at £30 per annum." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 301.

BENEW, *adv.* Beneath, below, Aberd.; also *Benyau*.

A pair of grey hoppers well clinked *benev*,
Of nae other lit but the hue of the ewe,
With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew,
Was the see they sought at the beginning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

Benev is also used as a prep. To *clink*, apparently to fasten. A.-S. *beneoth*, id.

BENJEL, *s.* A heap, a considerable quantity; as "a *benjel* of coals," when many are laid at once on the fire; S. B.

One would suppose that this were *q. bingel*, from *bing*, an heap. *Bensil*, however, is used in the same sense in the South and West of S. as "a *bensil* of a fire;" so that this may be the same word differently pronounced. V. BENSELL.

BENJIE. The abbreviation of the name *Benjamin, s.*

BENK, BINK, *s.* A bench, a seat. It seems sometimes to have denoted a seat of honour.

"For fault of wise men fools sit on *benks*;" S. Prov., "spoken when we see unworthy persons in authority." Kelly, p. 105.

Dan. *benk*, Germ. *bank*, scamnum; Wachter.

It seems highly probable that the term, originally denoting a rising ground on the brink of a river, has been transferred to a seat; as from its elevation resembling a gentle acclivity, and as affording a proper resting-place to the weary traveller. It confirms this idea, that, as Su.-G., Isl., *backe* signifies collis, ripa, the bank of a river, Su.-G. *baeck*, Isl. *beck*, denotes a bench or seat, scamnum; retaining what is considered as the primitive form of the word, without the insertion of *n*. Hence Isl. *brudbeck*, locus conviviis honorator ubi Sponas sedet; a more honourable *benk*, or seat appropriated to the bride at a feast; Vercl. Ind. V. BINK.

BENN, *s.* A sash; Statist. Acc. xi. 173. V. BEND.

BENNELS, *s. pl.* A kind of mats, made of reeds woven together, for the purpose of forming partitions in cottages; or laid across the rafters in the inside of a house for forming a roof, Roxb.

If not synon. with Teut. *bandel*, fascia, or allied to Isl. *bendil-a* concatenate, perhaps *q. ben-walls*, as forming a sort of wall for separating the *ben* from the *but*.

BENNELS, LINT-BENNELS, *s. pl.* The seed of flax, Roxb.; synon. *Bolls*, *Bows*.

BENNYST, *part. pa.* Banished; Aberd. Reg. A. 1530, V. 16.

BENORTH, *prep.* To the Northward of; *Besouth*, to the Southward of, S.

Be-north Brettaue sulde lyand be
The owt ylys in the se.

Wyntown, i. 13. 5.

"This present Act shall begin only, and take effect for those *besouth* the water of Die, upon the tenth day of Februar next; and for those *benorth* the same, upon the twenty-first day of Februar nixt to cum." Act Seder. 10 Jan. 1650, p. 64.

"This makes me yet to stick at Perth, not daring to go where the enemy is master, as he is of all Scotland beyond Forth [i.e. *besouth* Forth], not so much by his own virtue as our vices." Baillie's Lett. ii. 365.

BenSELL, **BENSAIL**, **BENT-SAIL**, *s.* 1. Force, violence of whatever kind. S.

—All the sey vpsouris with an quhider,
Ouerweltit with the *bensell* of the aris.

Doug. Virgil, 268. 35.

• "Canterbury will remit nought of his *bensail*; he will break ere he bow one inch; he is born it seems for his own and our destruction." Baillie's Lett. i. 51.

2. Exposure to a violent wind; as, "I'm sure ye bade a sair *bensel*," I am sure that ye suffered a severe attack of the gale, being so much exposed to it, Galloway.

3. Transferred to a place exposed to the violence of a storm; and directly opposed to *beild*, *s.* Hence the phrase, *Bensill o' the brae*, that part or point of an eminence which is most exposed to the weather, Fife.

4. *Bensel o' a fire*, a strong fire, South and West of S.

5. Stretch, full bent.

"Men weary, and so fall from that zealous, serious manner of carriage in it that becometh; for our spirits are soon out of *bensall*, and that derogateth from the weight of the thing." Durham on Scandal, p. 79, Ed. 1659.

6. A severe stroke; properly that which one receives from a push or shove, S.

7. "A severe rebuke." Gl. Shirr. "I got a terrible *bensell*;" I was severely scolded, S.

This is derived from Teut. *benghelen*, fustigare; Gl. Sibb. Rudd. deduces it from *bend*, tendo. Su.-G. *baengel* signifies a club, also a stroke. But Rudd. probably hits on part of the origin. It is not unlikely that the word was originally *bent-sail*, as alluding to a vessel driven by the force of the winds. I have met with it in two instances spelled in this way: but as the authority is not ancient, am uncertain whether this orthography might not originate from the writer's own conjecture as to the origin of the word; especially as he elsewhere spells it otherwise.

"The diligence and power, both of devils, and all kind of human enemies, being in their extreme *bent*-

sail of opposition, either now or never to overthrow us, so much the more should your courage be to pray." Baillie's Lett. i. 433.

"I found the *bent-sail* of the spirits of some so much on the engagement, that all things else were like to be neglected." Ibid. ii. 306.

To **BENSEL**, *v. a.* To bang, or beat, Gl. Sibb.

"*Bensel*, To beat or bang. Vox. rustica. Yorksh." Gl. Grose.

BENSIIAW, **BEANSHAW**, *s.* A disease, apparently of horses.

—Bock-blood and *Benshaw*, spewen sprung in the spald.—

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 13. V. CLEIKS.

Benshaw, *q. baneshaw*, seems to be the same with *Boneshawe*, "bony or horny excrescence or tumour growing out of horses' heels; perhaps so called from a distant resemblance to the substance of a bone spavin; also, the scratches. Exmore." Gl. Grose.

Perhaps rather from A.-S. *ban*, Teut. *been* os, and *hef*, elevatio; *q.* the swelling of the bone.

BENSHIE, **BENSHI**, *s.* Expl. "Fairy's wife."

"In certain places the death of people is supposed to be foretold by the cries and shrieks of *Benshi*, or the Fairies wife, uttered along the very path where the funeral is to pass." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 205.

Sibb. here refers to Teut. *benz*, diabolus, from *bann*, excommunicatus. It has been observed, that "this being, who is still revered as the tutelar demon of ancient Irish families, is of pure Celtic origin, and owes her title to two Gaelic words, *Ben* and *sighean*, signifying the head or chief of the fairies," Edin. Rev. Oct. 1803, p. 203. But it seems rather derived from Ir. Gael. *ben*, *bean* a woman, said by O'Brien to be the root of the Lat. *Venus*, and *sighe* a fairy or hobgoblin.

The *Benshee*, or *Banshee*, of Ireland is thus described:—

"The *Banshee* is a species of aristocratic fairy, who in the shape of a little hideous old woman, has been known to appear, and hearl to sing in a mournful supernatural voice under the windows of great houses, to warn the family that some of them were soon to die. In the last century, every great family in Ireland had a *Banshee*, who attended regularly, but latterly their visits and songs have been discontinued." Edgeworth's Castle Rackrent, p. 21, N.

To **BENSIE**, *v. a.* To strike impetuously, Aberd.

Isl. *bangs-az*, belluino more insultare; *bangsi*, a bear, denominated from its violent strokes; Ursus, quod pangat et percutiat, G. Andr.

BENSOME, *adj.* Quarrelsome, Aberd.

Some redd their hair, some maen'd their banes,
Some bann'd the *bensome* billies.

Christmas B'nyng, Skynner's Misc. Poet. p. 134.

V. BANGSOME.

BENT, *s.* 1. A coarse kind of grass, growing on hilly ground, S. *Agrostis vulgaris*, Linn. Common hair-grass.

2. The coarse grass growing on the sea-shore, S. denoting the *Triticum juncium*, and also the *Arundo arenaria*.

Arundo arenaria; Sea-weed grass. Anglis. *Bent* Scotis. Lightfoot, p. 107.

"These authors call them [windlestrays] also *bents* and *bent-grass*. But S. by *bent* we commonly understand, a kind of grass that grows in sandy ground on the sea-shore." Rudd, vo. *Wyndil-stray*.

"The blowing of the sand has also spread desolation over some of the most beautiful and best land, not only in this island [Westray], but also in Sanday. With respect to the latter, in particular, this destructive effect has been evidently produced by the injudicious custom of cutting, or even pulling, for various purposes, a plant here named *bent* (*arenosa arundo*, Lin.) which seems to take delight in a soil of this nature." Barry's Orkney, p. 59.

3. The open field, the plain, S.

Bot this Orsilochus fled her in the *seyld*,
And gan to trumpe with mony ane turnyng went ;
In cirkillis wide sche draue hym on the *bent*,
With mony ane cours and jouk about, about ;
Quhare euer he fled sche follows him in and out.
Doug. Virgil, 389. 28.

A laird of twa good whistles and a kent,
Twa curs, my trusty tenants on the *bent*,
Is all my great estate, and like to be ;
Sae, cunning carle, ne'er break your jokes on me.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 120.

The open field seems to have received this denomination, because pasture ground often abounds with that coarse kind of grass called *Agrostis vulgaris*.

For battel hyd thai baulddie on yon *bent*.
King Hart, l. 19.

4. To gae to the bent, to provide for one's safety, to flee from danger, by leaving the haunts of men ; as it is also vulgarly said, to tak the cuntrie on his back.

—And he start up anone,
And thankit them ; syn to the *bent* is gane.
Henryson's Lyoun and Mous, Evergreen, l. 197.
A dyvour buys your butter, woo, and cheese,
But or the day of payment breaks and flees ;
With glowman brow the laird seeks in his rent,
"Tis no to gie, your merchant's to the *bent*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

5. To Tak the Bent is used in the same sense ; although not always implying that one leaves the country.

"Take the *bent*, Mr. Rashleigh. Make ae pair o' legs worth twa pair o' hands ; ye hae dune that before now." Rob Roy, ii. 259.

"Ye may bide there, Mark my man,—but as for me,—I se take the *bent*." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 289.

6. To Tak to the Bent, id. often signifying to fly from one's creditors, S.

This enables him to cheat his neighbours for a time ; and—he takes to the *bent*, and leaves them all in the lurch." Perils of Man, ii. 319.

Teut. *biendae* ; Germ. *bintz*, *bins*, a rush, juncus, scirpus. Quemadmodum Latinis *juncus*, a jungendo dicitur, quod aliquid eo jungi possit ; ita Germanis *bintz* a binden, vincere, quia sportas, sellas, fiscellas, et similia ex juncis conteximus ; Wachter.

BENTY, BENTY, *adj.* Covered with bent-grass. S.

"Southward from Doward lyes ane ile upon the shore, namit Ellan Madie be the Erishe ; it is very guid for store, being *benty* ; it pertains to M'Gillyane of Doward." Monroe's Isles, p. 22.

BENTINESS, *s.* The state of being covered with *bent*, S.

BENT-MOSS, *s.* A soil composed of firm moss covered with a thick herbage of *bent*, Ayrs.

"*Bent-moss*—prevails, to a very great extent, in the county of Ayre. It is always found more or less on the verges of deep moss, and on reclining ground, over a subsoil of clay." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 35, 36.

BENT SYLVER. V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

BENTER, *s.* Given as the name of a fowl, Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 169. V. BEWTER.

BENWART, *adv.* Inward, towards the interior of a house.

Than *benwart* thay yeld quhair brandis was bricht,
To ane bricht byrnannd fyre as the carll bad.
Rauf Coilyear, A. iij. b. V. BEN.

BENWEED, *s.* S. Ragwort, Ayrs.

"The young soldier marched briskly along,—switching away the heads of the thistles and *benweeds* in his path." The Entail, iii. 115. V. BUNWEDE.

KICK-AT-THE-BENWEED, *adj.* Headstrong, unmanageable, Ayrs.

"And what will he say for himself, the *kick-at-the-benweed* foal that he is ? If his mother had laid on the taws better, he would nae hae been sae skeigh." The Entail, iii. 68.

BEOWL'D, *part. adj.* Distorted, as *beowl'd* legs, Fife ; from the same origin with BOWLIE, q. v.

To BER on hand. V. BEAR.

BERBER, *s.* Barberry, a shrub.

Under a lorer ho was light, that lady so small,
Of box, and of *berber*, bigged ful bene.
Sir Guwan and Sir Gal. i. 6.

L. B. *berberis*, Sw. id.

BERE, *s.* Noise, also, to Bere. V. BEIR.

BERE, *s.* Boar.

—The fony *bere* has bet
Wyth hys thunderand awful tuskis grete,—
Ane of the rout-the hound maist principall.
Doug. Virgil, 458. 54.

Aper, Maffei.

BERE, *s.* Barley.

Of all corn thare is copy gret,
Pese, and atys, *bere* and qwhet.
Wyntown, i. 13. 6. V. BAR.

BERESSONE OF. By reason of ; Aberd. Reg. *passim*.

To BERGE, (*g soft*), *v. n.* To scold, to storm ; generally including the idea of impotent wrath, and used only of women and children, S. O. V. BEARGE.

BERGIN, *part. pr.*

"But we're worried—clean worried with the auld wife's *bergin* about infidelity and scoffin—and sio like." Peter's Letters, iii. 215.

BERGLE, BERGELL, *s.* The wrasse, a fish, Orkn.

"The Wrasse (*labrus tinca*, Lin. Syst.) that has here got the name of *bergie*, frequents such of our shores as have high rocks and deep water." Barry's Orkney, p. 389.

It is also written *bergell*. V. MILD.

From the attachment of this fish to rocks, mentioned also by Pennant, Zool. iii. 203. the first syllable of its name is undoubtedly from Isl. *berg*, a rock. Had it any resemblance to the eel, we might suppose the last from *aal*, q. the rock eel. But the propriety of this designation does not appear.

BERGUYLT, s. The Black Goby, a fish. Shetl.

"Gobius Niger, (Lin. Syst.) Black Fishack, Black Goby.—This appears to be the *berggylte* of . . . pidan.—It is called *berguylt* in Zetland." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 310.

The first part of the word is undoubtedly *berg*, a rock; because it is "found adhering to the rocks."

BERHEDIS, s. pl. Heads of boars.

Three *berhedis* he bair,
As his eldaris did air,
Quhilk beirnis in Britane wair
Of his blude bled.

Gawain and Gol. ii. 23. V. BER.

BERIALL, s. [A beryl.]

"The baillies—siclyc ordanit Gilbert Collyson to deliver the said Patrie [Menzies] the *beriall* within xxiij hours." Aberd. Reg. V. 24. 381.

"Item, a roll with ringis, a ruby, a diamant, twa vthir ringis, a *beriall*." Comp. Thes. Reg. Scot. V. I. 82.

"Item, a kist of silver, in it a grete cors with stanis, a ring *berial* hingand at it." Ibid.
Gr. *Βερύλλος*; Lat. *Beryllus*.]

BERIALL, adj. Shining like beryl.

—The new cullour alichting all the landis,
Forgane the stanryis schene an *beriall* strandis.

Doug. Virgil, Prolog. 400, 10.

BERIT, imperf. V. BEIR, v.

To BERY, BERYSS, BERISCH, v. a. To inter, to bury.

First se that him to his lang hame thou haue,
And as efferis gar *bery* him in graue.

Doug. Virgil, 168. 15.

—Our the wattyr on till hir housis him brocht,
To *berys* him als gudlye as scho mocht.

Wallace, ii. 320. MS.

"Siclyke supersticion is amang thame, that will nocht *berisch* or erde the bodis of thair freindis on the North part of the kirk yard, trowand that thair is mair halynes or vertow on the South syde than on the North." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 23. a.

A.-S. *byrig-an*, id. This, as Junius conjectures, is from *byrig*, which not only signifies a hill, but a tumulus or mound, one of that description in which the ancients used to bury their dead. Hence he says that A.-S. *byrig-an* is literally, tumulare. This is very plausible. It may, however, be supposed that the primitive idea is found in Isl. *birg-ia*, Franc. *berg-an*, to cover, to hide, to defend.

BERIIS, s. Sepulture.

"The body of the quene (becaus scho slew hir self) wes inhibit to lye in cristin *beris*." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 28. Sacra sepultura, Boeth.

A.-S. *byrigele*, sepultura.

Biriellis is accordingly used by Wiclif for tombs.

"Anon a man in an unclene spirit ran out of *biriellis* to him." Mark v.

BERYNES, BREYNISS, s. Burial, interment.

And he deyt thareftir sone;
And syne wes brocht till *berynes*.

Barbour, iv. 334. MS.

The ded bodyes out of sicht he gart cast,
Baith in the hous, and with out at war dede,
V of his awne to *beryniss* he gart leid.

Wallace, iv. 498. MS.

A.-S. *byrignes*, sepultura.

BERY BROUNE, a shade of brown approaching to red.

Bery broune wes the blonk, burely and braid,
Upone the mold quhare thai met, before the myd day.

Gawain and Gol. ii. 19.

Eous the stede, with ruby hammys rede,
Abufe the seyis liftis furth his hede,
Of cullour *sore*, and some dele *broune* as *bery*.

Doug. Virgil, 399. 32.

We still say, "as brown as a berry," S. A.-S. *beria*, bacca. *Sore*, i.e. sorrel.

BERLE, s. Beryl, a precious stone.

Ilk brenche had the *berle*, birth burely and beild,
Sone flurest on riail grittest of gre.

Houlate, ii. 8. MS.

From this & Doug. forms the adj. *beriall*, shining like beryl.

—The new cullour alichting all the landis
Forgane the stanryis schene and *beriall* strandis.

Doug. Virgil, 400. 10.

BERLY, adj.

The bevar hoir said to this *berly* berne,
This breif thow sall obey sone, be thow bald
Thy stait, thy strenth, thoucht it be stark and sterne,
The feveris fell, and eild, sall gar the fald.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes overlooks this word. It is the same, I suspect, with E. *burly*, strong; which has been derived from Belg. *boor* and *lik*, q. "having the strength of a boor." If *berly* be the ancient word, there are two other derivations which seem to have a preferable claim; either from Germ. *bar*, vir illustris; or from *baer*, ursus; especially as Su.-G. *biorn*, id. was metaph. used to denote an illustrious personage.

BERLIK MALT, Malt made of barley.

"In the actioun—persewit be James erle of Buchan aganis George of Kenlochquhy for the wrangwis detentioun & withhaldin fra him of fifty quarteris of *berlik malt* of Inglis met," &c. "That the said George sall content and pay—fifty quarteris of *berlik malt* of the price that it wes of of Lammes last bipast." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 117.

BERLIN, s. A sort of galley.

"There's a place where thair *berlins* and gallies, as they ca'd them, used to lie in lang syne, but its no used now, because its ill carrying goods up the narrow stairs or ower the rocks." Guy Mannering, iii. 18. Also written *Bierling*, q. v.

BERN, BERNE, s. 1. A baron.

The Erle off Kent, that cruel *berne* and bauld,
With gret worschip tuk ded befor the King;
For him he myrnyt, als lang as he mycht ryng.

Wallace, vi. 649. MS.

In Perth edit. it is *Baroune* bald; but erroneously.

2. It is often used in a general sense, as denoting a man of rank or authority, whether he be a baron, or a sovereign; or one who has the appearance of rank, although the degree of it be unknown.

The renk raikit to the Roy, with his riche rout ;—
Salust the bauld *berne*, with ane blith wout,
Ane furlenth before his folk, on feildis sa faw.

Gawan and Gol. iv. 22.

It is Arthur who is here called *berne*.

3. A man in general.

For he may not eschape on nowthir syde,
For fere of houndis, and that awfull *berne*
Beryng shaftis fedderit with plumes of the erne.

Doug. Virgil, 439. 22.

This "awfull *berne*" is "the hunter stout," mentioned, ver. 16.

Birdis hes ane better law na *bernis* be meikil,
That ilk yeir, with new joy, joyis ane make.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 46.

"*Barne* or *berne*," Mr. Pinkerton says, "at first was an appellation of honour, as implying a man of capacity; whence *Baro* and *Baron*; nett, it meant simply a man; and now in Scottish, and North-English, a child. Such is the progression of words." Notes, Maitland Poems, p. 388. He is certainly right in viewing the term as primarily a title of honour; but it is very doubtful if *baro* and *baron*, the former especially, be from *berne*. Both Rudd. and he err in confounding this word with *barin*, a child. It is more probable that *berin*, as originally corresponding to *via*, and secondarily to *homo*, is radically a different word from *berin*, or rather *barin*, as denoting a child. For not only is *barin* used in the latter sense by Ulphilas, who certainly wrote before *barne* or *berne* was used to signify a man; but in A.-S. while *beorn* signifies a child, *baron* denotes a man, homo, Lye; *beorne*, princeps, homo, Benson; "a prince, a nobleman, a man of honour and dignity," Somner.

Moes-G. *barn*, infans, is undoubtedly from *bairan*, which not only signifies to beget, but also to bring forth. *Bern*, as denoting a man, in an honourable sense, may be from A.-S. *bar*, free, or Lat. *baro*, used by Cicero, as equivalent to a lord or peer of the realm. According to the ancient Scholiast on Persius, the servants of soldiers were called *barones*. Some think that *berin* has its origin from Isl. *beorn*, *beorn*, Su.-G. *biorn*, a bear; as the ancient Scandinavians used to give this as an appellation of honour to princes; and as it was common, in barbarous times, for a warrior to assume the name of some wild beast, to denote his courage, strength, &c.

BERN, s. A barn, a place for laying up and threshing grain.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis ;—
Withoutin beilding of blis, of *berne*, or of byre.

Gawan and Gol. i. 3.

On to the *berne* sally he couth persew,
Till enter in, for he na perell knew.

Wallace, vii. 265. MS.

A.-S. *bern*, id. Junius supposes that this is comp. of *bere*, barley, and *ern*, place, q. "the place where barley is deposited." Gl. Goth.; vo. *Barizcinans*. Ihre gives the very same etymon; Prooem. xxvi.

BERNY, s. The abbreviation of Barnaby or Barnabas. V. BARNY.

BERNMAN, s. A thrasher of corn, S. A.; elsewhere *barnman*.

BERN-WINDLIN, s. A ludicrous term for a kiss given in the corner of a barn, Ettr. For.

BERNE-YARD, s. The inclosure adjoining a barn, in which the produce of the fields is

stacked for preservation during winter, S. *barn-yard*.

"Anent the actione—again Andro Gray, tuiching the wrangwiss occupacion of a *berne*, a hire, & a *berne-yarde*, & bigging of a dike on his landis," &c. Act, Audit. A. 1473, p. 28. V. *BERNE*.

A.-S. *bern* horreum, and *geard* sepimentum.

To BERRY, v. a. 1. To beat; as to *berry* a bairn, to beat a child, Roxb. Annand.

2. To thrash corn, Ibid. Dumfr.

A. Bor. "to *berry*, to thresh, i. e. to beat out the *berry*, or grain of the corn. Hence a *berrier*, a thrasher; and the *berrying* stead, the threshing-floor;" Ray.

But Ray's etymon is quite whimsical. The term is evidently the same with Su.-G. *baer-ia*, Isl. *ber-ia*, ferire, pulsare; item, pugnare. The Su.-G. v. also signifies to thresh. V. Ihre.

BERSERKAR, BERSERKER, s. A name given to men said to have been possessed of preternatural strength, and extreme ferocity.

"The *Berserkars* were champions who lived before the blessed days of Saint Olave, and who used to run like madmen on swords, and spears—and snap them all into pieces as a finner would go through a herring-net; and then, when the fury went off, were as weak and unstable as water." The Pirate, i. 28.

V. EYTTYN, and WARWOLF.

BERSIS, s. "A species of cannon formerly much used at sea. It resembles the faucon, but was shorter, and of a larger calibre;" Gl. Compl.

"Mak reddy your cannons, culuerene moyens, culuerene bastardis, falcons, saikyrs, half saikyrs, and half falcons, slangis, & half slangis, quartar slangis, hede stikkis, murdresaris, pasuolans, *bersis*, doggis, *douhil bersis*, hagbutis of croche, half haggis, culuerenis, ande hail schot." Complaint S. p. 64.

Fr. *barce*, *berche*, "the piece of ordnance called a base;" Cotgr. pl. *barces*, *berches*.

BERTH, s.

Than past thal fra the Kyng in werth,
And slw, and heryid in thare *berth*.

Wyntoun, vii. 2. 47.

Mr. Macpherson renders this *rage*, from Isl. and Sw. *braede*, id. This is highly probable; especially as the word may be transposed in the same manner as *werth* for *wreth* in the preceding line.

BERTHINSEK, BIRDINSEK, BURDINSECK. The law of *Berthinsek*, a law, according to which no man was to be punished capitally for stealing a calf, sheep, or so much meat as he could carry on his back in a sack.

"Be the law of *Birdinsek*, na man suld die, or be hanged for the theft of ane scheepe, ane weale: or for sameikle meate as he may beare vpon his backe in ane seck: bot all sik thienes suld pay ane schiepe or ane cow, to him in quhaiss land he is taken: and mair-over suld be scourged." Skene Verb. Sign. in vo.

This in Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 16. is called *Ybur pananseca*. This would seem to be a corr. of an A.-S. phrase, in consequence of the carelessness of some early copyist, who had not adverted to the A.-S. character which has the power of *th*, q. *ge-burthyn in saeca*, a burthen in a sack; or from *ge-beor-a*, portare.

BERTYNT, BERTNYT, pret. and part. pa.
Struck, battered.

The Inglessmen, that won war in that steid,
With outyn grace thai *bertynt* thaim to deid.
Wallace, iv. 490. MS.

xx and ix thai left in to that steide,
Off sthroun men that *bertynt* war to dede.
Ibid. iii. 400. MS.

This is evidently the same with **BRITTYN**, q. v.

BERVIE HADDOCK, a haddock splitted and half-dried with the smoke of a fire of wood. These haddocks receive no more heat than is necessary for preserving them properly. They are often by abbreviation called *Bervies*,

They have their name from *Inverbervie*, in Kincardineshire, as they are all mostly prepared in the vicinity.

BERWARD, s. One who keeps bears; E. *bearward*.

— A *berward*, a brawler,
And ane aip ledar. *Colkelbie Sow*, F. 1. v. 65.

To **BESAIK, v. a.** To beseech. *Aberd.*
Reg. V. **BSEIK**.

BESAND, BEISAND, s. An ancient piece of gold coin, offered by the French kings at the mass of their consecration at Rheims, and called a *Bysantine*, as the coin of this description was first struck at *Byzantium* or Constantinople. It is said to have been worth, in French money, fifty pounds *Tournois*.

Silver and gold, that I might get
Beisands, broches, robes and rings,
Frelie to gife, I wald nocht let,
To please the mulls attour all things.

Kennedy, Evergreen, i. 116.

As only thirteen were usually struck, they would be accounted great rarities; and hence the term might come to be used as expressive of any valuable ornament, especially one suspended from the neck as a *bull* or locket. The modern Fr. name is *besant*; Chaucer, id. Rom. Rose.

It has been supposed that the name was brought into Europe, or the Western parts of it, by those who were engaged in the crusades. R. Glouc., indeed, giving an account of the consequences of a victory gained by the chieftains in Palestine, says:—

Vyfty hors of prys the kyng of the londe,
And vyfty thousand *besans*, he sende hem by hys sonde.
P. 409.

The *besant*, however, was known, even in England, long before this period. The crusades did not commence till the eleventh century. It was not till the year 1096, that the famous expedition under Peter the Hermit was undertaken. But Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, purchased Hendon in Middlesex, of king Edgar, for two hundred *Bizantines*, as appears, according to Camden, from the original deed. Now, Dunstan was promoted to the see of Canterbury, A. 960. Hence it is not only evident, that *besants* were current in England at this time, but probable that they were the only gold coin then in use. So completely, however, was the value of these coins forgotten by the time of Edw. III. that when, according to an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of the Conqueror, the

Bishop of Norwich was condemned to pay a *Bizantine* of gold to the Abbot of St. Edmundsbury, for encroaching on his liberty, no one could tell what was the value of the coin; so that it became necessary to refer the amount of the fine to the will of the sovereign. Camden expresses his surprise at this circumstance, as, only about an hundred years before, "two hundred thousand *bizants* were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand *lieurs*." Remains, p. 235, 236.

It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wiclif, who wrote towards the end of his reign, uses the term *besant* as equivalent to *talent*. "To oon he gaf fyve *talentis*.—And he that had fyve *besantis* wente forthe and wroughte in hom, & wanne othir fyve." Matt. xxv.

To **BSEIK, v. a.** To beseech, to intreat.

We the *besaik*, this day be fortunabill
To vs Tyrianis, happy and aggreabill
To strangearis cummyyn fra Troy in thare vyage.
Doug. Virgil, 30. 34.

A.-S. *be* and *sec-an*, to seek; Belg. *ver-soek-en*, to solicit, to intreat; Moes-G. *sok-jan*, to ask, used with respect to prayer; Mark ix. 24.

BESEINE, BESEEN, part. pa. 1. Well acquainted or conversant with, skilled.

—"I was in companie sundrie and divers tymes with wyse and prudent men, weill *beseine* in histories both new and old." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 39. *Beseen*, later editions.

—"Weill *beseine* in divine letteris." *Ibid.* p. 85.

—"Well *beseen* and practised in wars." *Ibid.* p. 263.

2. Provided, furnished, fitted out.

"His lord set forth of his lodging with all his attendants in very good order and richly *beseen*." Pitscottie, *ut sup.* p. 365.

The latter is nearly the same with the sense in which the term is used by Spenser; "Adapted; adjusted, becoming;" Johns.

A.-S. *bese-on*, Teut. *be-si-en*, intueri. *Beseen*, in the first sense, denotes one who has looked well upon or into any thing; in the second, one who has been well looked to, or cared for in any respect.

To **BSEI, v. a.** To become; used as synonym with *S. set*.

—"If thou be the childe of darknes, thou shalt be drunken both in goule and body; if thou be the childe of God, doe as *besets* thy estate, sleep not but wake, wake in the spirit and soule, and have the inward senses of thy soule open." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 258.

Teut. *be-sett-en*, componere; *be-set*, decens, aptus, V. *Set*, v.

BESID, pret. "Burst with a bizzing noise, like bottled beer."

Dunbar—Mailland Poems.

V. Gl. Pink. This is the same with *S. bizzed*.

BESY, adj. Busy.

In *besy* trawelle he was ay
Til helpe his land on mony wys
And til confounde his innymys.
Wynlowen, viii. 38. 102.

A.-S. *bysi*, Belg. *besigh*, id.; allied perhaps to Teut. *bysc*, turbatus, *bys-en*, violento impetu agitari, *bijse*, furons impetus aeris.

BESYNES, s. 1. Business.

This eldest—brodyre Karoloman
—drew hym fra all besynes,
A mounk lyvand in wildyrnes.

Wyntonon, vi. 4. 45.

2. Trouble, disturbance.

"We—are aggreit and determit, in all behalves, to put in executioun sic thingis as appertenis trew and faithful subjects of this realme, to do, not onlie for defence thairof, gif it sall be invadit; but alsua to keip the samyn fra besynes, gif reasonable and honest wayis may be had." Lett. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII. Keith's Hist. App. p. 12.

—"Quharapone gif it please your Grace sua to do, it sall follow, that mekle besines being removit, quietnes and reate may be inductit, to the pleasour of God, encreasment of justice and all verteu." Ibid.

Belg. *hyae*, or *bysen*, turbatus. From Su.-G. *bes-a* was formed the designation given to the useful goblins, corresponding with our *Brownies*; *Tomtebesar*, lemures, qui putabantur genii bonifici esse domum circueuntes, visuri si quid in ordinem esset redigendum, aut emendandum; q. *busy* about the house, from *tomt*, area, domus, and the v. *bes-a*. From the same origin is the Su.-G. denomination given to pedlars or hawkers, *besekrømare*, or *bissekraemare*, institores, qui merces suas per regiones circumferebant. This in S. would be *busy*, i.e. busy, *creamers*.

Though Ihe does not mention E. *busy*, as he deduces both these terms, which express the exertion and bustle of business, from *bes-a*; it is evident, that he viewed the idea of the ardent exertion denoted by them as borrowed from the agitation of animals when disturbed by the gad-fly.

This seems to be in fact the primary sense of the word, though I find no proof of its being thus used in A.-S. I am satisfied, however, that the root is Su.-G. *bes-a*, a term used concerning beasts, which run hither and thither with violence, when stung by gad-flies; or Teut. *hijz-en*, *bies-en*, which is radically the same; Furente ac violente impetu agitari, insano more discurrere; Kilian.

BESYNE, BYSENE, BYSIM, s. Expl. "whore, bawd," Gl. Sibb. V. BISYM.

BESHACHT, part. pa. 1. Not straight, distorted, Ang. 2. Torn, tattered; often including the idea of dirtiness; Perth. The latter seems to be an oblique use. V. SHACHT.

To BESLE, or BEZLE, v. n. To talk much at random, to talk inconsiderately and boldly on a subject that one is ignorant of; Ang.

Belg. *beuzel-en*, to trifle, to fable; Teut. *beusel-en*, nugari.

BASLE, BEZLE, s. Idle talking; Ang. Belg. *beusel*, id.

BESMOTTRIT, part. pa. Bepattered, fouled.

—And with that wound
His face he schew *Besmottril* for ane bourde,
And all his membris in mude and dung bedoyf.
Doug. Virgil, 139. 30.

Skinner is at a loss whether to derive this word from A.-S. *beamyt-an*, maculare, inquinare. It is remotely connected with this, and with Belg. *smett-en*; but

more immediately allied to Belg. *besmotlder-en*, Germ. *schmader-n*, *schmutter-n*, to stain, S. to *smadd*, Su.-G. *smitt-a*. The most ancient form in which the radical word appears is Moes-G. *bismait*, anointed, Joh. ix. 6.

BESOM, s. A contemptuous designation for a low woman; a prostitute, S.

"I'll-fa'ard, crazy, crack-brained gowk, that she is, —to set up to be sae muckle better than ither folk, the auld *besom*, and to bring sae muckle distress on a douce quiet family." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 206.

I do not think that this is originally the same with E. *besom*, although the same orthography is here used. V. BYSSYM, &c.

BESOUTH, prep. To the southward of. V. BENORTH.

BESS, BESSIE, s. Abbreviations of the name Elizabeth; *Bessie* being now more commonly given to old women, S. This had not been the case formerly, as appears from the beautiful song, "*Bessie Bell and Mary Gray*."

BESSY-LORCH, s. The fish in E. called a *loach*, Gobites pluvialis, of which this seems merely a corr., Roxb.; Fr. *loche*.

BEST. To *Best*, used adverbially, as signifying "over and above; gain, saving;" Shetl.

BEST, part. pa. Struck, beaten.

For thair with in war rycht worthy;
And thaim defendyt doughtely;
And ruscht thair fayis ost agayne,
Sum *best*, sum woundyt, sum als slayne.

Barbour, iv. 94. MS.

This word in MS. might perhaps be read *best*. In edit. 1620, it is *baissed*. V. BAIST.

BEST, part. pa.

Thar bassynettis burnyst all [brycht]
Agayne the son glemand of lycht:
Thar speris, pennons, and thair scheldis,
Off lycht enlumynyt all the feldis:
Thar *best* and browdyn was brycht baneris,
And horse hewyt on ser maneris.

Barbour, viii. 229.

In MS. *brycht* is wanting in the first line, and all added to the second.

Best seems to convey some idea nearly allied to that expressed by *browdyn*; perhaps, fluttering, or shaken; Isl. *beyat-i*, concutio.

* BEST, s. "*Beast*, any animal not human," Gl. Wynt.

—Eftyre that he was brought on bere,
Til a bysynt *best* all lyke
Sene he was beysd a dyke,
That nere-hand a myll was made.
For bath hewyd and tale he had
As a horse, and his body
All til a bere was mast lykly.

Wyntonon, vi. 13. 59.

The term is still used in this general sense, S. pronounced q. *baist*, S. B.

BEST AUCHT, the most valuable article, of a particular description, that any man possessed, claimed by a landlord on the death of his tenant; more properly used to denote

the best horse or ox employed in labour.
V. HERREYELDE.

This custom had been known to the ancient Germans. Flandr. *hoofst-stoel*, servitutis genus, quo directus dominus sibi optat vendicatque clientis præstantissimum jumentum aut optimam suppellectilis partem. Kilian.

BESTED, *part. pa.* Overwhelmed, overpowered, S.

It seems doubtful if this be the same with E. *bestead*, which is used to denote treatment or accommodation in an indefinite way. Skinner, among his antiquated words, gives *bestad* as probably signifying *perditus*, from Belg. *bested-en* consumers. Chaucer uses this word in the sense of "oppressed, distressed."

BESTIAL (*off Tre*), *s.* An engine for a siege.

Ramsay gert byg strang *bestials* off tre,
Be gud wrychtis, the best in that cuntré :
Quhan thai war wrocht, betacht thaim men to leid
The wattir down, quhill thai come to that steid.

Wallace, vii. 976. MS.

It seems doubtful, whether they were battering engines. From v. 986, it is probable that they were merely wooden towers.

A rowme passage to the walls thaim dycht,
Feill *bestials* rycht starkly wp thair raisis,
Gud men off armys sone till assailye gais.

V. also xi. 877.

Although in MS. *bestials* is the word used, it is *bastailies*, edit. 1648. It seems uncertain, whether this word be formed from Lat. *bestialis*, as at first applied to the engines called *rams*, *sows*, &c., or from Fr. *bastille*, a tower; L. B. *bastillae*. *Bestemias* is expl. Troiae, Gl. Isidor. Some, however, read *Bestiae Majae*.

BESTIAL, **BESTIAL**, *s.* A term used to denote all the cattle, horses, sheep, &c. on a farm, S.

"The ground thereof fertil in corne and store; and besides all other kindes of *bestial*, fruteful of mares, for breeding of horse." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

"He received their commission graciously,—and directed them to go and live upon the lands and *bestial* pertaining to the lands of Drum and Pitfodells, and to keep together unbroken or separate, and there to stay whill further advertisement." Spalding, i. 129.

"If no other object was kept in view, but to produce the greatest possible rent, it required no depth of understanding to find out that the rearing of *bestial* in place of men was the most lucrative speculation." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 327.

Fr. *bestial*, *bestiall*, *bestail*, "beasts or cattell of any sort; as oxen, sheep," &c.; Cotgr. L. B. *bestiale*, *bestialia*, pecudes; Du Cange.

PESTIALITÉ, *s.* Cattle.

"There he sate his felicitie on the manuring of the corne lande, & in the keeping of *bestialité*." Complaint S. p. 68.

L. B. *bestialia*, pecudes; Fr. *bestail*.

BEST-MAN, *s.* Brideman; as *best-maid* is bride-maid; from having the *principal* offices in waiting on the bride; S.

"A sorrowfuller wedding was never in Glen Eredine, although Mr. Henry was the *best man* himself." *The best man*! Cecil; I do not understand you. I should have thought the bridegroom might be the most impor-

tant personage for that day at least.' Cecil soon made me comprehend, that she meant a brideman, whose office, she said, was to accompany the bridegroom when he went to invite guests to his wedding, and to attend him when he conducted his bride to her home." Discipline, iii. 21, 22.

"Presently after the two bridegrooms entered, accompanied each by his friend, or *best man*, as this person is called in Scotland, and whose office is to pull off the glove of the bridegroom." St. Johnstoun, iii. 90.

BESTREIK, *part. pa.* Drawn out; gold *bestreik*, gold wire or twist.

Thair girtens wer of gold *bestreik*;
Thair legs wer thairwith furneist eik.

Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 12.

Tent. *be-streck-en*, extendere.

BESTURTED, *part. pa.* Startled, alarmed, affrighted, S.

Germ. *besturzen*, to startle; *besturzt seyn*, to be startled. Hence Fr. *estourdi*, Ital. *stordito*. Wachter derives the Germ. word from Celt. *twydd*, din; Stadenius, from *stor-en*, to disturb. Ihre views Isl. *stird-r*, rigid, immoveable, as the root.

BESWAKIT, *part. pa.*

—And aft *beswakit* with an owre hie tyde,
Quhilk brews richt meikle barret to thy bryd :
Hir care is all to clege, &c.

Dunbar, Evergreen, p. 57. st. 18.

Ramsay renders this, *blanched*, supposing that there is an allusion to the steeping of malt. It refers to the filthy effects of drunkenness; and seems merely to mean *soked*; Isl. *sock*; mergor, *sauk-a*, mergi.

To BESWEIK, *v. a.* To allure; to beguile, to deceive.

This word is used by Gower in his account of the Syrens.

In womens voyce they syng
With notes of so great lykynge,
Of such measure, of such musyke,
Whereof the shippes they *beswyke*.

Conf. Am. Fol. 10.

A.-S. *swic-an*, *benwic-an*, Isl. *svik-ia*. Alem. *biswuch-en*, Su.-G. *svik-a*, Germ. *schwuck-en*, id.

BET, *pret.* Struck.

Thair stedis stakkerit in the stour, and stude stummerand,
Al to stifillit, and stonayt; the strakls war sa strang.
Athir berne braithly *bet*, with ane bright brand.

Gawain and Gol. ii. 25.

A.-S. *beat-an*, Su.-G. *bet-a*; *tu bete*, thou hast struck.

BET, **BETT**, *pret. and part.* Helped, supplied, V. BEIT.

BET, *part. pa.* Built, erected.

In wourschip eik, within hir palice yet,
Of hir first husband, was ane toppill *bet*
Of marbill, and hald in ful grete reuerence,
Doug. Virgil, 116. 2.

This is a secondary and oblique sense of the *v. Beit*. ~~It~~ it properly signifies to repair, it has occasionally been used for building in the way of reparation, and thence simply for building.

BET, *adj.* Better.

Ye knaw the cause of all my peynes smert
Bet than myself, and all myn auenture

Ye may conueye, and, as yow list, conuert
The hardest hert that formyt hath nature.

King's Quair, iii. 28.

—Misbed non thi bond men, that better migh thou spede,
Though he be thi vnderling here, wel it may happen in heuen,
That he wer worthelie set, & with more blis
Than thou, but thou do *bet*, and lise as thou shoulde.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 31. b.

i.e. "except thou do better."

A.-S. *bet*, Teut. *bat*, *bet*, melius, potius, magis;
Alem. *bas*, *baz*, melior, the compar. of *bat*, bonus. A.-S.
bet-an, emendare, and the other synon. verbs in the
Northern languages, have been viewed as originating
the term. *Bet*, indeed, seems to be merely the past
part., mended, i.e. made better.

To BET, *v. a.* To abate, to mitigate. V.
BEIT, *v.*

To BET, *v. a.* Apparently for *beat*, to defeat.

"The citie of Edinburgh and ministry thereof, were
very earnest—for the promoting of learning, their
great intention being to have an universitie founded
in the citie; but the three universities,—by the power of
the bishops—did *bet* their enterprise." Crauford's
Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 19.

BET, *part. pa.* *Bet down*, beat, or broken
down.

"Quhen thay war cumyn to Inchechuthill, thay fand
the brig *bet down*." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 19.

Inchechuthill must be viewed as an error of the copier
for *Inchetuthill*. *Tulina* is the word used by Boece.

To BET, BETE, *v. a.* To strike.

Over all the cieté enragoit scho here and thare.
Wandris, as ane stirkin hynd, quham the stalkar,
Or scho perssif, from fer *betis* with his ilaine
Amyd the woddis of Crete.—*Doug. Virgil*, 102, 7.

The wound produced is called the *byt*, l. 10, which
shews the relation of *Byt* to the *v.* as its derivative.
V. BYT, *s.* and BET, *pret.*

BETANE, *part. pa.*

—To the Lord off Dorne said he;
Sekyrlly now may ye se
Betane the starkest pundelayn
That ewyr your lyff tyme ye saw tane.
Barbour, iii. 159. MS.

The sense of this word is very doubtful. It cannot
mean *beaten*, or *taken*; for neither of these was the
case. Perhaps it may refer to the narrow place in
which Bruce was inclosed.

Thai abaid till that he was
Eutryt in ane narow place
Betwix a louch-sid and a bra;
That wes sa strait, Ik wnderata,
That he mycht not well turn his sted.

Ibid. v. 107.

A.-S. *betien-en*, *betyan-an*, to inclose, to shut up.

BETAUCHT, BETUK. Delivered, committed
in trust; delivered up. V. BETECH.

To BETECH, BETEACH, *v. a.* To deliver
up; to consign; *betuk*, *pret. betaucht*, *pret.*
and *part. pa.*

This word occurs in a remarkable passage concern-
ing James Earl of Douglas.

—Yeit haf Ik herd oft syss tell,
That he sa gretly dred wes than,
That quhen wiwys wald childre ban,
Thai wald, rycht with an angry face,
Betech them to the blak Douglas.

Barbour, xv. 538. MS.

Edit. 1620, *betake*; edit. Pink. *beteth*.

He him *betuk* on to the haly gaist,
Saynct Jhone to borch thai suld meite haill and sound.
Wallace, v. 462. MS.

The King *betaucht* hym in that steid
The endentur, the seile to se;
And askyt gyff it enselyt he?

Barbour, i. 610. MS.

Than scho me has *betaucht* in keiping
Of ane sweit nympe maist faithfull and decoir.

Palice of Honour, ii. 38.

—In the woful batal and mellé

To ane vnhappy chance *betaucht* is sche.

Doug. Virgil, 385. 8.

Hence "the common Scots expression, *God I beteach
me till*," Rudd.; and that used by Ramsay, *Betootch-
us-to*; i.e. Let us commend ourselves to the protec-
tion of some superior being.

Betootch-us-to! and well I wat that's true;

Awa! awa! the deel's our grit wi' you.

Poems, ii. 120.

It is printed *girt*, but undoubtedly from mistake.

O. E. *bitoke*, committed; also *bitaughten*, *bitakun*,
bitauht.

Thei custe heore dohter thare,
Bitauhten hire God for euermo.

Kyng of Tars, v. 846.

"They kissed their daughter, and committed her to
God," &c.

"Mannes sone schal be *bitakun* to princis of prestis
& scribis:—and they schulen *bitake* him to hethene
men to be scorned and scourged." Wiclif, Matt. xx.

Unto Kyngeston the first wouke of May

Com S. Dunstan, opon a Sonenday,

& of alle the lond erle & baroun,

To Eilred, Edgar sonne, *bitauht* him the coroun.

R. Brunne, p. 37.

"I *betake* you to God: Je vous recommande a Dieu."
Palsgr. F. 461, a.

A.-S. *betaec-an*, tradere; *betaehte*, tradidit. *Taec-
an*, in its simple form, signifies jubere, praecipere,
Lye; but according to Somner, is used "as *betaecan*;
tradere, concedere, assignare, commendare; to deli-
ver, to grant, to assign or appoint, to betake or re-
commend unto;" *Taec-an* has also the sense of *E.
take*. But this is an oblique use of the term, borrowed
from the idea of an act of deliverance preceding.
Should *tate* be viewed as radically a different verb, it
might properly enough be traced to Moes-G. *tek-an*, to
touch.

BETHANK, *s.* In your *bethank*, indebted
to you, *Ayrs*.

"Ye could na help it; and I am none in your *bethank*
for the courtesie." *Spaewife*, ii. 244.

BETHANKIT, *s.* A ludicrous, and therefore
an indecent, designation for a religious act,
that of giving *thanks* after meat, *Ayrs*.

Then auld guidman, maist like to rive,

Bethankit hums.

Burns, iii. 219.

BETHEREL, BETHRAL, *s.* An inferior offi-
cer in a parish or congregation, whose busi-
ness it is to wait on the pastor in his official
work, to attend on the session when they
meet, to summon delinquents, &c. *S.*

This is obviously a corr. of *E. beadle*; but the du-
ties of the Scottish officer do not exactly correspond
either with those of the beadle or of the sexton in
England.

"While they were thus reviewing—the first epistle
of the doctor, the *betherel* came in to say that Meg

and Tam were at the door." Ayrshire Legatees, p. 19.

The term is used in the same work, in a sense which I do not think authorised, as equivalent to *bellman*.

"But I must stop; for the postman, with his bell, like the *bethral* of some ancient borough's town summoning to a burial, is in the street, and warns me to conclude." Ibid. p. 26.

"Mony a rosy quean, that made mouths at the lucken brows o' Madge Macketrick—has come under the uncanny crook o' this little finger, decked out fu' dainty in her hly-white linsens to be wedded with the *bedral's* spade to the clod o' the valley and the slime-worm." Ibid. p. 387.

"If the *bedral* hadna gien me a drap of usquebaugh, I might e'en hae died of your ladyship's liquor." St. Ronan, iii. 155.

The term *bedal* is used in older books.

"*Beddals*, or *beddles*, are by our judicatories called *officers*: They are to the church what the *apparitores* were to civil courts, *magistratum ministri*, so called, quia *praesto sunt obsequunturque magistratibus*." Pardovan's Coll. p. 50.

BETHLERIS. Leg. BECHLERIS. Bachelors.

Than rerit thir *marlions* that montis so he

Furth borne *bechleris* bald in the bordouris.

Houlate, iii. 1. MS.

The poet represents hawks of this kind as knights bachelors.

BETHOUT, prep. and adv. Without, Fife.

Cripple Archy gat up,

Bethout e'er a stammer. MS. Poem.

Athout is used in the same sense, *ibid*. *Bethout* may be analogous to A.-S. *be-utan*, sine; foris; q. *be-the-out*. But perhaps it is merely a corr. from the change of *w* into *b*.

* BETIMES, s. 1. By and by, in a little, S.

2. At times, occasionally.

BETING, s. Reparation. V. under BEIT, v.

To BETRUMPE, v. a. To deceive.

Jupiter (quod scho) sall he depart? ha fy!

And lefull till ane wayyngour straungere

Me and my realme *betrumpe* on thes manere?

Doug. Virgil, 120. 49. V. TRUMP.

To BETREYSS, BETRASE, v. a. To betray.

It wes fer wer than tratoury

For to *betreyss* sic a persoune,

So nobill, and off sic a renoune.

Barbour, iv. 23. MS.

Betrast, Douglas; *betrassied*, Wallace; *betraised*, Chaucer; *betrast*, R. BRUNNE, p. 49.

Whillom Eilred my lord he him *betrast* to yow,

& my sonne Edmunde thorgh treson he slouh.

Germ. *trieg-en*, *betrieg-en*; Fr. *trah-ir*, id. *trahison*, treason.

* BETTER, adj. 1. More in reference to number, S.; as, *better than a dozen*; more than twelve.

This sense of the word seems unknown in E. writing. It corresponds, however, with the Goth. tongues. Su.-G. *baettr*, id. *Tusen en fem betur*, a thousand and five more.

2. Higher in price. *I paid better than a shilling*, i. e. more than a shilling, S.

It bears a similar sense in Su.-G.; *up baettr*, altius, as we say, *better up*, i. e. higher up, or having more elevation.

3. Often used in regard to health, S.

BETTERS, s. pl. Ten betters, ten times better, Aberd.

BETTIRNESS, s. 1. Superiority.

"That the thrid parte of the half of the landis of Medop ar bettir than the thrid parte of the landis of Maneristoun:—And becaus the modificatiounes of the *bettirnes* of the said tercis suld be haid and maid be certane frendis, the lordis tharfore ordinis the said James to bring the said modificatioun of frendis to the said day, & sic vtheris preffis as he will vse in the said mater." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 247, 248.

2. Emendation, amelioration; applied especially as to health.

Thus Su.-G. *baettra* is used. Quoque usurpatur de valetudine; lhre. It may be observed that as the old positive of *better* was, according to Wachter, *bat*, bonus, the radical idea seems retained in the Isl. v. *baete*, *bat-a*, emendare. V. G. Andr. p. 22.

BETTER SCHAPE, cheaper, at a lower price.

"That the craftis men of burrowis, sic as cordinaris and vtheris, takis of men of the samin craft cummand to the market on the Monunday a penny of ilk man, quhilk is the causis of derth and exalting of thair penny-worthis, sic as schone [shoes] was wont to be sauld for xijd. or *better schape*, and vther merchandise that is exaltit for a penny to sax or aucht pennys, quhilk is greit skaith to the commone proffet." Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 234.

This phrase seems to be a sort of comparative from that used in the positive, *good cheap*, E.

BETTY, s. More commonly one of the abbreviations of *Elizabeth*; sometimes that of the old Scottish female name *Beatrice*, S.

BETTLE, s. Stroke, blow, Aberd.

—A chiel came wi' a fough,

Box'd him on the a—e with a bald *bettle*,

Till a' the hindlings leugh

At him that day.

Skinner's Christmas Baiting, Ed. 1805.

This seems a diminutive from *beat* a blow, also a contusion, S. B.

BETWEESH, prep. Betwixt, S. V. ATWEESH.

BETWEKIS, prep. Betwixt, Aberd. Reg. V. ATWEESH.

BEVAR, s. One who is worn out with age.

The *bevar* hoir said to this berly berne,

This brief thow sall obey sone, be thow bald.

Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes overlooks this word. It is evidently from the same source with *Bavard*, adj. q. v.

Mr. Pinkerton says that *bevis*, Maitl. P. p. 112, ought probably to be "*Bevis*, the hero of romance." But it is not, that both this word and *clevis* are erroneously spelled. To make either rhyme or sense, the passage must be read thus:—

Suppois I war an ald yaid aver,

Schott furth our clenchs to squishe the clevir,

And had the strenthis of all stren *bevir*,

I wald at Youl be housit and staid.

We still say a *bevir-horse* for a lean horse, or one worn out with age or hard work; S.

BEUCH, s. (gutt.) A bough, a branch, S.

Amiddis ane rank tre lurkis a goldin *beuch*,
With aureate leuis, and flexibil twistis touch.
Doug. Virgil, 167. 41.

A.-S. *boga*, *boh*, id. from *bug-an* to bend.

To BEUCHEL, (gutt.) v. n. To walk with short steps, or in a feeble, constrained, or halting manner, to shamble. "A *beuchelin* body," one who walks in this manner, Roxb.

Teut. *boechel-en*, *buechel-en*, *niti*, *conari*.

BEUCHEL, s. A little, feeble, and crooked creature, *ibid*.

Germ. *bügel*, Teut. *beughel*, Su.-G. *bygel*, *curvatura*; Isl. *beygl-a* tortuosum reddo, from *beyg-ia*, to bend.

BEUCHIT, part. pa. (gutt.) Bowed, crooked, S.

—To the streme thay turnit thare foreschip,
Kest doun thare *beuchit* ankeris ferme of grip.
Doug. Virgil, 162. 23.

A.-S. *bug-an*, *curvare*.

BEUGH, s. (gutt.) A limb, a leg, Border.

Sym lap on horse-back lyke a rae,
And ran him till a heuch;
Says, William, cum ryde down this brae,
Thocht ye suld brek a *beugh*.
Scott, Evergreen, ii. 183. st. 16.

Who came and tuik her by the *beugh*,
And with a rung both auld and tough,
Laid on her, while she bled enough,
And for dead left her lying.
Watson's Coll. i. 46.

Isl. *bog*, Alem. *puac*, Germ. *bug*, id. The term is applied both to man and to other animals; as Isl. *vorderbug*, the forequarter, *hinderbug*, the hinder-quarter. Both Ihre and Wachter view *bug-en*, to bend, as the origin; as it is by means of its joints that an animal bends itself. It is evidently of the same family with *Boucht*, q. v.

BEVEL, s. A stroke; sometimes a violent push with the elbow, S.

He says now, Is thy brother gone?
With that Truth took him by the neck,
And gave him their, as some suppose,
Three *bevels* till he gard him beck.
Mun's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, p. 92.

This is a derivative from *Baff*, *beff*, q. v.

To BEVER, BAIVER, BEVVER, v. n. To shake, to tremble; especially, from age or infirmity; as, "We're auld *beverin* bodies;" "*Beverin* wi' the perils," shaking with the palsy, Roxb. Berwicks. **V. BEVEREN.**

BEUER, BEVER, s. A beaver.

"Besyde Lochness—ar mony martrikis, *beuers*, quhit-redis, and toddis." Bellend, Descr. ch. 3. This refers to what is said by Boece. Ad haec max. Mouinae, —*fibri*, lutraeque incomparabili numero.

I take notice of this word, because it seems to afford a proof that this animal once existed in Scotland. Sibbald says, "Boethius dicit fibrum seu castorem in Scotia reperiri; an nunc reperietur, nescio." Prodrom. P. ii. lib. 3. p. 10.

The Gael. name, it is said by a learned friend, is *los lydan*, which signifies *broad tail*; *los* denoting a tail, and *leathan* broad.

C. B. *afangc* signifies a beaver, written by Lhuyd *ayangk*, *adhangk*. It is also denominated *thostlydan*. Ir. *davaran loisleathain*.

"Beavers," says Pennant, "were formerly found in Great Britain; but the breed has been extirpated many years ago. The latest account we have of them is in Giraldus Cambrensis, who travelled through Wales in 1188. He gives a brief history of their manners; and adds, that in his time they were found only in the river Teivi. Two or three waters in that principality still bear the name *Llyn yr afangc*, or the beaver lake. —We imagine they must have been very scarce even in earlier times; for by the laws of *Hoel dda*, the price of a beaver's skin (*croen thostlydan*) was fixed at one hundred and twenty pence, a great sum in those days." Brit. Zool. i. 70.

That the testimony of Boece is, in this instance, worthy of credit, appears from this circumstance, that a head of this animal has lately been dug up from a peat moss in Berwickshire; and is now in the Museum of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

There is also part of the skeleton of a beaver, which was presented by the late Dr. Farquharson, from the Loch of Marlies in Perthshire.

*** BEVERAGE, s.** The third sense of this term, as given by Johns, is, "A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes."

In S. it suggests another idea. The *beverage* of a new piece of dress, is a salute given by the person who appears in it for the first time, more commonly by a male to a favourite female. One is said to *gie the beverage*, or to *get the beverage*; as, "She gat the *beverage* o' his braw new coat." One or two generations ago, when the use of the razor was more sparing, it was very common for a man to give the *beverage* of his beard.

BEVEREN, BEVERAND, part. pr.

He glissed up with his eighen, that grey wer, and grete;
With his *beveren* berde, on that burde bright.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal, ii. 2.

This is mentioned in the Gl. as not understood. Perhaps the phrase signifies his full or flowing beard; from A.-S. *befer-an*, circumdare; or as the same with *beverand*, which Sibb. renders "shaking, nodding;" deriving it from Teut. *bev-en*, contremere. This is a provincial E. word. "*Bevering*, trembling. North." Gl. Grose. "*Bibber*, to tremble." *Ibid*.

A.-S. *beoff-ian*, tremere, trepidare, *be-ian*, *bif-gean*, id. *beofung*, *bifung*, tremor. Alem. Franc. *bib-un*, tremere.

BEUGLE-BACKED, adj. Crook-backed.

Beugle-back'd, bodied like a beetle.

Watson's Coll. ii. 54.

A.-S. *bug-an*, to bow; Teut. *boechel*, gibbus. Germ. *bugel*, a dimin. from *bug*, denoting any thing curved or circular. It is undoubtedly the same word that is now pronounced *boolie-backit*, S.

BEVIE, (of a fire) s. A term used to denote a great fire; sometimes, *bevice*, S.

Perhaps from E. *bavin*, "a stick like those bound up" Johnson. It is thus used in O. E.

h I blazed like a *bevin*, yet now I lie smothering like wet straw." Saker's *Narbonus*, Part II. p. 46. "*Bauen* great fagottes, [Fr.] faulourde;" Palsgrave, B. iii. f. 19.

BEVIE, s. A jog, a push, S. from the same source with *bevel*. **V. BAFF, s.**

BEVIL-EDGE, s. The edge of a sharp tool, sloping towards the point, a term much used by masons, S. V. **BEVEL, v. E.**

BEVIS. V. BEVAR.

BEUKE, pret. v. Baked.

For skant of vittale, the cornes in quernis of stane
Thay grand, and syne beuke at the tyre ilkane.
Doug. Virgil, 18. 37.

A.-S. *bac*, pret. of *bac-an*, pinsere.

BEULD, adj. Bow legged, Ang.; q. *beugeld* from the same origin with *beugle*, in *Beugle-backed*, q. v.

BEW, adj. Good, honourable. *Bew schyris*, or *schirris*, good Sirs. Fr. *beau*, good.

Yit by my selfe I fynd this prouerbe perfyte,
The blak craw thinkis hir awin birdis quhyte.
Sa faria with me, *bew schyris*, wil ye herk,
Can not persais an falt in al my werk.

Doug. Virgil, 272. 31.

Lo this is all, *bew schirris*, have gude day.

Ibid. 484. 32.

To BEWAVE, BEWAUE, v. a. To cause to wander or waver.

—Eneas the banke on hie
Has clummyn, wyde quhare behaland the large sie,
Gyf ony schyp tharon nicht be persauit,
Quhilk late before the windis had bewavit.
Doug. Virgil, 18. 41.

—Eneas, as Virgil weill descriues,
In countreis seir was by the seyis rage,
Bewavit oft—*Pallice of Honour, lii. 39.*

A.-S. *waf-ian*, vacillare, fluctuare.

To BEWAVE, BEWAUE, v. a. 1. To shield, to hide, Renfr.; obviously the same with **BYWAUE**, used by G. Doug. q. v.

2. To lay wait for, to overpower by means of some base stratagem, Ayrs.

This seems to be merely a secondary sense, borrowed from the artful means frequently employed to shroud a wicked design; the A.-S. and Moes-G. verbs both signifying to wrap together, to fold about, to cloak, &c.

BEWEST, prep. Towards the west, S.

"We marched immediately after them, and came in sight of them about Glenlivat, *bewest* Balveny some few miles." Baillie's Lett. ii. 266. V. Bz, *prep.*

BEWIDDIED, part. adj. Deranged, Ettr. For.

"Gin ye dought accept o' my father's humble cheer the night—" "The callant's bewiddied, an' waur than bewiddied," said Pate, 'we hae nae cheer for oursels.'" *Perils of Man, i. 57.*

From *be* and Teut. *wood-en* insanire.

To BEWILL, v. a. To cause to go astray, Buchanan; synon. with E. *bewilder*.

Meg Souter's son a mautent loll,—
Tuk thro' the feerd a dytit scull.
"I kenna what bewill'd him."

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

From *be*, and *will*, lost in error, q. v.

BEWIS, BEWYS, s. pl. Boughs.

"Crounys about wyth funereal bewys grene."
Doug. Virgil, 117. 47. V. **BEUCH.**

BEWIS, s. pl. Beauties. O. Fr. *beau*, beauty.

Of ladies bewtie to declair
I do rejois to tell :—
Sueit, sueit is thair bewis,
Ay whil thai be contractit.

Maitland Poems, p. 187.

BEWITH, s. A thing which is employed as a substitute for another, although it should not answer the end so well.

This *bewith*, when cunyie is scanty,
Will keep them frae making din.

Ramsay's Works, ii. 288.

One who arrives, when the regular dinner is eaten, is said to get "only a *bewith* for a dinner," S. From the subst. v. conjoined with the prep., q. what one must submit to for a time.

BEWITH, s. A place of residence, a domicile, Perth.

I am at a loss whether to view this as formed in the same manner with *Bewith*, a substitute; or as allied to the Goth. verbs signifying to build, to inhabit, A.-S. *by-an*, Su.-G. *bo*, *bo-a*, *bu-a*, Isl. *by*, in pret. *buid*, inhabited; whence *bud*, Su.-G. *bod*, mansion, E. *booth*, and S. *bothie*.

To BEWRY, v. a. To pervert, to distort.

Than wald I know the cause and resoun quhy,
That ony mycht peruert or yit bewry
Thy commaundementis!—

Doug. Virgil, 813. 41.

Vertere, Virg. Teut. *wroegh-en*, torquere, angere.

BEWTER, s. The bittern.

"Ther is great store of—capercalogs, *blackwaks*, murefowls, heth-hens, swanes, *bewters*, turtle-doves, herons, doves, steares or stirlings," &c. Sir R. Gordon's Sutherl. p. 3.

The author of the Agr. Surv. of Sutherl. must have quoted from another MS. than that from which the work has been published. For he writes—"swans, *benters*, turtledoves." V. p. 169.

The latter is undoubtedly an error of some transcriber. For *bewters* must mean Bitterns, as we find the name sometimes written *Butoor*, q. v.

Blakwaks in the MS. quoted Agr. Surv. is *black cock*. In it also, before "swans," *turmakins* are mentioned.

BEYONT, prep. Beyond, S.

BACK-O'-BEYONT, adv. 1. At a great distance; synon. *Fer outby*, S.

"You, wi' some o' your auld warld stories, that the mind o' man canna resist, whirled them to the *back o' beyont* to look at the auld Roman camp," Antiquary, i. 37.

The term occurs in the following ludicrous phrase, "At the *Back-o'-Beyont*, where the grey mare foaled the fiddler," i.e. threw him off in the dirt, S.

2. When a person is asked where he got such a thing, and does not choose to tell, he answers that he got it at the *Back-o'-Beyont*, Roxb.

3. It is also used satirically, when one pretends not to believe the account given by another of the place where he met with any thing, Roxb.

BEZWELL, *adv.* However, Orkn.; perhaps an abbrev. for "It will *be as well*."

BHALIE, *s.* A town or village, Gael.

—"This dwelling stood on the very spot where Unah's hut had formerly reared its weed-crowned head in the centre of the ancient *bhalie*." *Clan-Albin*, iv. 341.

Under the term *BAL*, I have remarked the radical affinity between this and Goth. *bol*, used in a similar sense.

BY, *prep.* 1. Beyond, S.

"The infinite favour of God, which hath been ever ready to the just, has caused the victory to incline to us *by* expectation of man's engyne." *Pitcottie*, p. 30.

2. Besides, over and above.

"In this same year, [1511] the King of Scotland bigged a great ship, called *The great Michael*, which was the greatest ship, and of most strength, that ever sailed in England or France. For this ship was of so great stature, and took so much timber, that, except Falkland, she wasted all the woods in Fife, which was oak-wood, *by* all timber that was gotten out of Norrway. She was twelve score foot of length, and thirty-six foot within the sides. She was ten foot thick in the wall, outed jests of oak in her wall, and boards on every side, so stark and so thick, that no canon could go through her." *Pitcottie*, p. 107.

3. Above, more than, in preference to.

Bot cheifly murne and mak thy mane,
Thow Kirk of Edinburgh allane,
For thow may row *by* all the rest,
That this day thow wants sickin ane,
Thy speciall Pastour.

Davidson's Schort Discurs. st. 7.

Sanctandros als not to leif out,
His deith thou may deploir but dout.
Thow knawis he lude *by* the laue;
For first in thee he gaue the rout
Till Antechrist that Romische slaue. *Ibid.* st. 13.

i.e. He loved thee above the rest.

Quhen he was not far fra his grane,
He come to the *by* all the rest. *Ibid.*

He made thee his residence in preference to every other place.

4. In a way of distinction from, S.

The schipman sayis, "Rycht woult ye may him ken,
Throu graith takynnys, full clerly *by* his men.
His cot armour is seyn in mony steid," &c.
Wallace, B. ix. 104, Ed. 1820.

i.e. "You may certainly distinguish him from his men by obvious marks."

5. Without.

"The earle of Angus—appeired most lustie in the queine's sight, for shoe loved him verrie weill, and tuik him to be hir husband, *by* the adwyse and counsall of the lordis, for they knew nothing thair of a long time thairefter." *Pitcottie's Cron.* p. 284.

—"The queine had tint hir government of the prince and authoritie of the countrie, because shoe had takin ane husband *by* the consent of hir lordis." *Ibid.* p. 285.

6. Away from, without regard to, contrary to.

Concerning the slaughter of Cumyn, it is said :—

—The King him self him slew
In till Drumfress, quhar witnes was inew.
That hapnys wrang, our gret haist in a King;
Till wyrk *by* law it may scaith mekill thing.

Wallace, xl. 1188. MS.

The mater went all set to crueltie;
Full mony goddis and the heuynnis file
To wytnes drew he, all was *by* his wyll:
Bot all for nocht, nane tent was tak tharetyll.
Doug. Virgil, 228. 38.

The first is hardy all out *by* mesure,
Of tyme nor resoun getis he na cure.

Ibid. 351. 50.

By, as thus used, is sometimes directly contrasted with *be*, as signifying *by* in the modern sense of the term.

"For I dar baldlye say, thair sal mair inconvenientis follow on al thingis quhilkis ar done *by* ane ordour, nor to thole the abuse to the tyme God provide ane remeid *be* ane ordour. As *be* exempyll, in cais thair *be* ane part of the dike quhilk is consumit, & seruiss of not, yit euery man quhilk passis *by*, suld not cast down the place quhilk he thynkis falseis at his plesour, bot suld (geue his zeile *be* godlie) schaw to the gardnar to quham it appertenis to correct the falt. Thus suld christin men seik reformatioun (& that *be* ane ordour) and nocht plane destructioun, and confusioun, as men dois in thir dayis." Kennedy, *Commendatar of Croseraguell*, p. 73. 74. A. 1558. V. *Abbot of Vurescoun*.

This may be viewed as an oblique sense of *by* as signifying *beyond*; perhaps in allusion to an arrow that flies wide from the mark. Moes-G. *bi*, however, is used in the sense of *contra*, *adversum*, agreeing with Gr. *kara*. If thou remember that thy brother, *theins habaith bi thuk*, has any thing *against* thee; *Matt.* v. 23.

7. *By himself, or herself*; denoting the want of the exercise of reason; beside himself or herself. V. HIMSELF.

8. *By one's mind*, deprived of reason.

"They ware in no wayes content tharewith, bot ragid in furie as if they had beine *by* thair myndis." *Pitcottie's Cron.* p. 416.

BY, *adv.* 1. When, after; q. by the time that.

"*By* thir words were said, his men were so enraged, and rushed so furiously upon the English vanguard,—that they put the Englishmen clean abak from their standard." *Pitcottie*, p. 31.

This idiom is very ancient. It does not seem to occur in A.-S. But it is found in Moes-G. *Bi the galithun thai brotharjus is, thanuh gah is galait*; When his brethren were gone up, then went he also up; *Joh.* vii. 10.

2. As signifying although; as "*I carena by*," I don't care though I agree to your proposal, S.

3. Denoting approximation, or approach from some distance; used in the composition of various adverbs, S.

DOWN-BY, *adv.* Downwards; implying the idea that the distance is not great, S.

IN-BY, *adv.* Nearer to any object; q. v.

OUR-BY, *adv.* This, as well as *Through-by*, is used by neighbours in the phrase, "Come *our-by*," or "Come *throw-by*," when parks, woods, streams, or something that must be passed *through* or *over*, intervenes between their respective residences, S.

OUT-BY, *adv.* q. v.

THROUGH_{BY}. V. OUR-BY.

UP-BY, *adv.* Upwards, S.

BY-COMING, *s.* The act of passing by or through a place, S.

"He had gottin in Paris at his *by-coming* Bodin his method of historie quihilk he read ower him self thryse or four tymes that quarter." Melvill's Diary, Life of A. Melville, i. 429.

BY-COMMON, *adv.* Out of the ordinary line, *by* signifying beyond, S.

"They were represented to me as lads *by common* in capacity." Ann. of the Par. p. 253.

BY-COMMON, *adj.* Singular, Ayrs.

"Though he was then but in his thirteenth year, he was a *by-common* stripling in capacity and sense." R. Gilhaize, iii. 115.

BY-EAST, towards the east. V. BE, *prep.*

BY-GAIN. In the *by-gāin*, 1. Literally, in passing, in *going by*, Aberd.

2. Incidentally, *ibid.*

BY-GATE, BYGET, *s.* A by-way, S.

"He neuer ansueris to that quihilk was demandit of him: bot euer seikand refugis and *bygets*, castis in mony other maters by it quihilk is in question, to distract the readers intention and spreit, that he neuer perceave it quihilk is in controversie, nor quhou slaulie he ansueris thairto." J. Tyrie's Refutation of Knox's Answer, Pref. 7.

Aff to the Craigs, the hale forenoon,
By a' the *bye-gates* round and round,
Crowds after crowds were flocking down.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 31.

BY-GOING, *s.* The act of passing.

"In our *by-going*, being within distance of cannon to the towne, we were saluted with cannon, hagbuts of crocke, and with musket." Monro's Exp. ii. p. 15.

Teut. bygaen signifies to approach, to come near; *veur-by-gaen*, to pass by.

BY-HAND, *adv.* Over, S. V. HAND.

BY-HOURS, *s. pl.* Time not allotted to regular work, S.

"In the upper district an apparently economical mode was chosen, of letting the upholding [of the roads] to small occupiers of lands upon the road sides; who, it was thought, might give the necessary repairs at *by-hours*. These *by-hours*, however, seldom occurred." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 212. 213.

BY-LYAR, *s.* A neutral.

"Item, In caise it beis inquiryed of all *By-lyars*, and in speciall of my Lord of Huntlie in the Northe. Ye sall answer in generall, ane gude hope is had of the most parte thereof." Knox, p. 222. From the *v. To lie by*, E.

To BY, *v. a.* To purchase, to buy.

"That na burgh haue ane wecht to *by* with, and ane vther to sell with, different in wecht thairfra, bot all wechtis, mesouris and mettis, for *bying* and selling, to be vniversal baith to burgh and land in all tymes thairefter." Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 540.

This is also the orthography of the Aberd. Reg. A. 1538 *passim*; as, "to *by* thame clayss."

A.-S. *bygan*, *emere*.

BYAR, *s.* A purchaser; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

BIAS, a word used as a mark of the superlative degree; *bias bonny*, very handsome; *bias hungry*, very hungry, Aberd.

"We sent you warnin—by our faithfu' servant Colonel Stuart, whae, we are told, met nae *bias* courtesy, your Lordship not even deignin to see him." St. Johnstoun, ii. 276.

Perhaps this should rather be written *Byous*, which is the orthography adopted by some of my correspondents. V. *Brous*.

BIB, *s.* A term used to denote the stomach, Ang., borrowed perhaps, from the use of that small piece of linen, thus denominated, which covers the breast or stomach of a child.

BYBILL, *s.* A large writing, a scroll so extensive that it may be compared to a book.

"Excuse if I writ euill, ye may gesse the halfe of it, but I can not mende it because I am not weill at ease, and yit very glad to writ vnto you, quhen the rest are sleepand, sithe I can not sleipe as they do and as I would desire, that is, in your armes my deare loue, quhom I pray God to preserue from all euill and send you repose. I am gangand to seke myne till the morne, quhen I shall end my *Bybill*, but I am facheit that it stoppies me to writ newis of my self vnto you, because it is so lang.—I am irkit & ganging to sleipe, and yit I cease not to scrible all thys paper insannickle as reatis thairrof." Detection Q: Mary, 2d Lett. to Bothwell, Sign. T. i. b. Lond. edit.

This letter is evidently called a *bybill*, because it "is so lang." According to the account which it contains, Mary at first did not design to end her *bybill*, or finish her epistle, till next day; but, from the ardour of her affection, was afterwards induced to continue writing till her paper was filled up.

The word occurs in a similar sense in O. E. As used by Chaucer, Tyrwhitt justly renders it "any great book."

Yet forgate I to maken rehersaile

Of waters corosif, and of limaile,
And of bodies mollification,
And also of hir induratione,
Oiles, abusions, metal fusible,
To tellen all, wold passen any *bible*,
That o wher is; wherefore as for the best
Of al these names now wol I me rest.

Chaucer's Yemane's T. v. 16325.

But nought will I, so mote I thrive,
Be about to discrine
All these armes that there weren,
For to me were impossible,
Men might make of hem a *bible*,
Twenty foote thicke as I trowe:
For certain who so coud know,
Might there all the armes soen,
Of famous folke that had been
In Affrike, Europe, and Asie,
Sith first began cheualrie.

House of Fame, iii. 244.

It occurs in the same sense so early as the time of Langland.

Again your rule and religion I take record at Jesus,
That said to his disciples, *Ne sitis personarum acceptores*.
Of thys mater I might make a longe *byble*;
And of curats of christen peple, as clerks bear witnes,
I shal tellen it for truths sake, take hed who so lykith.
P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 78. b.

Zach. Boyd is, as far as I have observed, the latest writer who uses the term in this sense.

"I would gladlie know what a blacke bible is that which is called, the *Book of the wicked*." Last Battell, 1629, p. 656.

In the dark ages, when books were scarce, those, which would be most frequently mentioned, would doubtless be the *Bible* and *Breviary*. Now, the word *Porteous*, which both in S. and E. originally signified a Breviary, seems at length to have denoted, in a more general sense, any smaller kind of book, such especially as might be used as a *Vademecum*. V. PORTEOUS. In the same manner, *bible* might come to signify a book, especially one of a larger and less portable size; and be used at length to denote any long scroll.

Or, this use of the word may be immediately from L. B. *biblus*, a book, (Gr. *βιβλος*), which occurs in this sense from the reign of Charlemagne downwards. Thus the copy of the Laws and Statutes in Monasteries was called *Biblus Infliculorum*, because it indicated what was to be done. V. Du Cange.

Tyrwhitt derives the word, as used by Chaucer, from the Fr.; and it is not improbable that *bible* might be employed in the Fr. copy of the letter ascribed to Mary. But I have met with no direct proof that the term was thus used in that language.

It deserves to be mentioned, that in the dark ages *biblus* was sometimes used simply to signify *paper*. Thus in a Gl. quoted by Du Cange, vo. Buda, it is said; *Buda*, stramentum lecti de *biblo*, id est, papyro. Isl. *biblia*, carta, liber; G. Andr.

BIBLIOTHEC, s. A library. Fr. *bibliothèque*, Lat. *bibliotheca*-a.

"In the *bibliothec* of the Duke of Florence, thair is auld vryttin bukes of the succession of the Paipis," &c. Nicol Burn, F. 97, a.

BIBLIOTHECAR, s. A librarian; Lat. *bibliothecarius*.

"Anastasiu, *bibliothecar* of the Kirk of Rome—vryttis that eftir the death of Leo the fourt,—Benedictus the thrid was chosin immediatlie eftir him, sua that your Ionet hes na place quhair scho may sitt." Ibid. This regards Pope Joan.

The term is also used, Aberd. Reg.

BICHMAN.

I gar the *bichman* obey; thar was na bute ellis.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 56.

In edit. 1508, it is *buthman*. This may be a term, borrowed from the profession of the person described, as he is previously called "ane marchand;" q. *boothman*, or one who sells goods in a booth.

BYCHT. V. LYCHT.

tgat up agane in the grit hall,
"we *tugheit* be the tope, and *owirtgryt* his heid,
Flang him flat in the fyre, fedderis and all.—
Yit he lopd fra the low *lycht* in lyne.

Houlate, iii. 16.

This is the reading in Bann. MS. "Lycht in lyne" seems to signify, with a quick motion. V. LING.

BICK, s. A bitch; "the female of the canine kind."

A.-S. *bicca*, *bicce*, id.; Isl. *bickia*, catella. It does not appear that the S. word has ever borne that reproachful and justly detestable sense, in which the kindred E. term is used.

To BICK AND BIRR, v. n. To cry as grouse. *Birr* is expl. as especially denoting the latter part of this cry, Roxb.

And ay the murecokke *biks* and *birris*.

Birr is also used by itself.

Its ne the murecokke *birris* at morne,
Nor yitte the deire with hirre *buckake* horne.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 70. V. BIRR, v.

Gael. *beic-am* is to roar, *beic*, an outcry. It may be allied to Belg. *bikk-en* to beat, to chop, as denoting the noise made by its wings.

To BICKER, BYKKYR, v. n. This v., as used in S., does not merely signify, "to fight, to skirmish, to fight off and on," as it is defined in E. dictionaries. 1. Denoting the constant motion of weapons of any kind, and the rapid succession of smart strokes, in a battle or broil.

Yngliss archaris, that hardy war and wicht,
Among the Scottis *bykkerit* with all thair mycht.

Wallace, iv. 556. MS.

The layff was speris, full nobill in a neid,
On thair enemyis thal *bykkyr* with gude speid.

Ibid. ix. 846. MS.

An' on that sleeth Ulysses head
Sad curses down does *bicker*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

Expl. "rattle;" Gl.

2. To move quickly; S.

This use of the term may be illustrated by the following example; "I met him coming down the gait as fast as he could *bicker*," S.

Three lusty fellows gat of him a clank,
And round about him *bicker'd* a' at anes.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

Properly meant to express the noise made by the quick motion of the feet in running; synon. *Brattle*.

3. It expresses the noise occasioned by successive strokes, by throwing of stones, or by any rapid motion; S.

C. B. *bicre*, a battle; "Pers. *pykar*," id. Gl. Wynt.

Frae thatched eaves the icicles depend
In glitt'ring show, an' the once *bick'ring* stream,
Imprison'd by the ice, low-growling, runs
Below the crystal pavement.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 156.

BICKER, BIKERING, s. 1. A fight carried on with stones; a term among schoolboys, S.

—"Bickers, as they are called, were held on the Caltonhill. These *bickering*s, or set skirmishes, took place almost every evening a little before dusk, and lasted till night parted the combatants; who were ly idle apprentices, of mischievous dispositions, delighted in chasing each other from knoll to knoll with sticks and stones." Campbell's Journey, ii. 156.

Palsgrave mentions "*beckeryng* as synon. with *scrimyshe*," and as corresponding to Fr. *meslee*. B. iii. F. 19; also "*bicker*, *fightyng*, *escarmouché*." F. 20.

2. A contention, strife, S.

"There were many *bickering*s, and fear of breaking, about the articles of peace; but, thanks to God, I hope that fear be past." Baillie's Lett. ii. 7.

3. A short race, Ayrs.

I was come round about the hill—
Setting my staff wi' a' my skill,
To keep me sicker;
Tho' leeward whyles, against my will,
I took a *bicker*. Burns, lii. 41.

BICKER, BIQUOUR, s. A bowl, or dish for containing liquor; properly, one made of wood; S.

"Tradition says, that one of the hospitable proprietors, after liberally entertaining his guests in the castle, was wont to conduct them to this tree, and give them an additional *bicker* there. In those days, it was usual with people of rank, to drink out of wooden cups or *bickers* tipped with silver." P. Kilconquhar, Fife, Statist. Acc. ix. 297.

Thus we tuke in the high browin liquor,
And bang'd about the nectar *biquour*.

Evergreen, i. 224.

In Yorkshire the term *begger* is used in this sense. The definition given, by Dr. Johnson, of *E. beaker*, by no means corresponds to the sense of this word in S. and other Northern dialects,—"a cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak." Similarity of sound had induced him to give this definition, as well as etymon. He has indeed followed Skinner in the latter. But he only conjectures that such might be the form of the *beaker* in former times.

Germ. *becher*; Isl. *baukur*, *bikare*; Sw. *bagare*; Dan. *begere*; Gr. and L. B. *βικαρι*, *baccarium*; Ital. *bicchiere*, *patena*, *scyphus*.

The term may be viewed as radically allied to Gr. *βικ-ος*, vas aut urna habens ansas, Hesych.; and *βικ-ιον*, urnula, urceolus, doliolium vel lagenula.

The origin of the word is obscure. Some have supposed, fancifully enough, that it is from *Bacchus*, his image having been formed on cups, as appears from Anacreon. But it should also have been proved, that the ancient Greeks or Romans had a word similar to *bicker*, used in the same sense. Isidorus indeed mentions *bacchia* as denoting vessels first appropriated to wine, afterwards to water. But this seems to be comparatively a modern word. Wachter derives it, with rather more probability, from *back*, a small boat. This is at least more consonant to analogy; as Lat. *cymbium*, a drinking cup, was formed from *cymba*, a boat; Isidor.

This was the term used to denote the cup drunk by the ancient Scandinavians, in honour of their deceased herdes. It was not only called *Braga-full*, but *Brage-bikare*. V. Keysler, Antiq. Septent. 352-354, and Skol.

It has been often mentioned, as an evidence of the frugality of the ancients, and of the simplicity of their manners, that they used drinking vessels made of wood. These were often of beech.

—Fabricataque fago
Pocula. Ovid. Fast. I. 3.

V. Rosin. Antiq. Rom. 377, 378.

BICKERFU', s. As much of any thing, whether dry or liquid, as fills a *bicker*, S.

"It's just one degree better than a hand-quern—it canna grind a *bickerfu'* of meal in a quarter of an hour." The Pirate, i. 265.

For they 'at hae a guesd peat-stack—
I think hae nas great pingle,
Wi' a brown *bickerfu'* to quaff—
Afore a bleezin' ingle.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 37.

BICKERIN', s. Indelicate toying, Dumfr.; *Bagenin* synon., Fife.

This may be from the *v.* to *Bicker*, as conveying the idea of struggling. But it has most probably had a common origin with the term immediately following.

BICKER-RAID, s. The name given to an indecent frolick which formerly prevailed in harvest, after the labourers had finished dinner. A young man, laying hold of a girl, threw her down, and the rest covered them with their empty *bickers*; Roxb.

In forming a Border compound, it was abundantly natural to conjoin this with the term *Raid*.

The custom is now extinct. But I am informed that, within these thirty years, a clergyman, in *fencing the tables* at a sacrament, debarred all who had been guilty of engaging in the *Bicker-raid* in *hairst*.

To BID, v. a. 1. To desire, to pray for.

Haif we riches, no bettir life we *bid*,
Of science thoct the saull be bair and blind.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 126.

This sense is common in O. E.

So will Christe of his curtesye, & men cry him mercy,
Both forgeue and forget, and yet *byd* for vs
To the father of heauen forgiuenes to haue.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 95. a.

2. To care for, to value.

As to the first place, now *bid* I not to craif it,
Althooh it be Mnestheus wont to haue it;
Nor I *bid* not to striffe and wyn the gre.

Doug. Virgil, 134. 24.

Rudd. renders it thus, "q. *bile not*, not moror." It seems, however, to be rather an oblique sense of the *v.* as signifying to desire, q. "I am not anxious in regard to it." From the same origin with *BEDIS*, q. v.

BIDDABLE, adj. Obedient, pliable in temper. A *biddable bairn*, a child that cheerfully does what is desired or enjoined; S. from the E. *v. bid*, to command.

BIDDABLENESS, s. Disposition to obey, compliant temper, S.

BIDDABLE, adv. Obediently.

To BIDE, BYDE, v. a. 1. To await, to wait for.

"The *Deel bides* his day," S. Prov. "Taken from a supposition that the Devil, when he enters into a covenant with a witch, sets her the date of her life, which he stands to. Spoken when people demand a debt or wages before it is due." Kelly, p. 303.

2. To wait, as apparently implying the idea of defiance.

"Monro sends out rickmaster Forbes with good horsemen and 24 musketeers, to bring back thir goods out of Auchindown frae the robber thereof; but John Dugar stoutly *bade* them, and defended his prey manfully." Spalding, i. 234.

3. To suffer, to endure. "He *bides* a great deal of pain;" S. Westmorel. id.

What my condition was, I canna tell.
My fae let never be sae hard bestead,
Or fore'd to *byde* the bydings that I *baid*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 87.

"It will *bide* billinge at; it will bear working at North." GL. Grose.

This is only an oblique sense of Moes-G. *beid-an*, A.-S. *bid-an*, exspectare: for what is enduring, but waiting? Moes-G. *us-beidjande*, bearing long in adverse circumstances, Luk. xviii. 7.

To BIDE, or BYD *at*, *v. n.* To persist, to abide by.

—"I oblyss my self be this my hand-wryte, with the grace of God, to preif him ane heretyke be Goldis worde, conform to the doctryne, judgement and understanding of the maist ancient and godlie wryttaris—gif he will saye and *byd att* that the mess is ydolatrie." Corsraguell to Willok, Keith's Hist. App. p. 195, 196.

It is also used actively:—

"All thys—I haif wryttin, not believand bot ye wald haif *bidden att* the judgement of the ancean doctouris." Ibid. p. 198.

To BYDE *be*, or *by*, *v. a.* To adhere to; as, *I'll no bide be that agreement*, S.; the same with *Byde at*.

"I nevir sayd I wold *byde be* the Doctouris contrare to the scripture.—Bot I am contentit to be jugit be the scripture truelie understand; for I know the holie Goist and the scripture are not contrare one to the uther." Willok, Lett. to Corsraguell, Keith's Hist. App. p. 198.

"The burgh of Aberdeen *biding by* the king more stoutly than wisely, and hearing daily of great preparations making in the south, began to look to themselves, and to use all possible means for their defence." Spalding's Troubles, i. 102.

To BYDE KNAWLEGE, to bear investigation; an old forensic term. V. KNAWLEGE.

BIDE, *s.* Applied to what one endures. *A terrible bide*, pain so acute as scarcely to be tolerable, Loth.

BYDINGS, *s. pl.* Evil endured, what one has to suffer, Ang.

My fae let never be sae hard bestead;
Or fore'd to byde the *bydings* that I baid.

Ross's *Helensore*, p. 87.

That is, "to endure the hardships that I have endured."

To BIDE *be*, *v. n.* To continue in one state, S. It is applied to one of an inconstant disposition.

This phrase is variously used. Of a sick person, it is also said, that he does not *bide be*, when he seems to recover the one hour, and relapses the next; S. B.

BIDINGS, *s. pl.* Sufferings. V. BIDE, *v.*

BIEYFIR, *s.* The designation given to the double portion of meat formerly allotted, by a chief, to his *Galloglach* or armour-bearer, in the Western Islands.

"The measure of meat usually given him, is call'd to this day *Bieyfir*, that is, a man's portion; meaning thereby an extraordinary man, whose strength and courage distinguish'd him from the common sort." Martin's West. Isl. p. 104.

Gael. *biadh*, meat, food, and *fear* a man.

BIEYTA'V, *s.* The name given to the food served up to strangers, taken immediately after being at sea, West. Islands.

"When any strangers—resort thither, the natives, immediately after their landing, oblige them to eat, even though they should have liberally eat and drunk but an hour before their landing there. And this meal they call *Bieyta'v*, i.e. ocean meat, for they presume that the sharp air of the ocean—must needs give them a good appetite." Martin's West. Isl. p. 95.

Notwithstanding the resemblance to *Bieyfir*, most probably of Scandinavian origin; q. *beit-hav* from Isl. *beit*, esca, food, and *haf*, Dan. *hav*, mare, the sea; as rightly rendered by Martin.

BIELD, *s.* Shelter. V. BEILD.

BIELY, *adj.* Affording shelter, Gall., for *Bieldy*.

The sun, more potent, temperates the clouds,
An' Spring peeps cautious on the *biely* braes.

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 176. V. BEILDY.

To BIELD, *v. a.* To protest, S. V. BEILD.

BIER, *s.* Expl. as signifying twenty threads in the breadth of a web. V. PORTER.

"Also another coarse coloured thread, through every two hundred threads,—so as to distinguish the number of *biers* or scores of threads in the breadth of the said cloth." Maxw. Sel. Trans. p. 398.

BIERDLY, BIERLY, *adj.*

Then out and spake the *bierdly* bride,
Was a' goud to the chin;

"Gin she be fine without," says she,
"We's be as fine within."

Jamieson's *Popular Ball.* ii. 133.

O he has doen him to his ha'
To mak him *bierty* cheer.

Ibid. p. 195.

"Like one that has been well fed; stout and large. Gl. It is viewed as the same with *Burdly*, q. v. But to me it seems rather to signify, fit, proper, becoming, from Isl. *byr-iar*, *ber*, decet, oportet. In the second extract this is the obvious sense. *Bierdly* seems used, in the former, somewhat obliquely, q. the comely bride; or perhaps, one drest as *became* her rank.

BIERLING, *s.* A galley, S. B.

"He was low of stature, but of matchless strength, and skill in arms; kept always a *biertlin* or galley in this place with 12 or 20 armed men, ready for any enterprise." P. Edderachylis, Statist. Acc. vi. 292.

BIERLY, *adj.* Big, S. B.

His cousin was a *bierty* swank,

A derf young man, hecht Rob.—

Christmas B'ing, Skinner's *Misc. Poet.* p. 128.

This seems merely the local pronunciation of BURLY, q. v.

To BIETLE, BEETLE, *v. n.* 1. To amend, to grow better; applied to the state of one's health, W. Loth.

2. To recover; applied to the vegetable kingdom, when its products have been in a state of decay; as, "The crap's *beetlin'* now," *ibid.*

Evidently a dimin. from A.-S. *beot-ian*, *bet-an*, con-valescere, melius habere, or some synon, northern v.

formed by means of that termination, which at times expresses continuation. V. the letter L.

BIG, BIGG, s. A particular species of barley, also denominated *bear*, S.

"Bear or *bigg* (a kind of grain with four rows on each head) is sown from the beginning to the 20th of May." P. Durisdor, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. iv. 460.

"The vegetable productions are *big*, a small species of barley, of which meal and malt are made."—P. Holme, Orkney, *ibid.* v. 407.

This term being used in Orkney, it has most probably come to us from Scandinavia. Isl. *bigg*, *bygg*, hordeum; Dan. *bygg*, Su.-G. *bygg*, *id.* The word is also used in Cumberland.

Rudbeck thinks that this name had been given to barley from *big*, grandis, the grain being larger than that of oats. V. CHESTER BEAR.

To BIG, Byg, v. a. To build; S., Cumb. Westmorel., *id.*

On Gargownno was *bygyt* a small peill,
That wairyst was with men and wittail weill,
Within a dyk, bathe closs chawmer and hall.

Wallace, iv. 213. MS.

"Also he *bigged* the great hall of Stirling, within the said castle." Pitscottie, p. 86.

This word occurs in O. E. although not very frequently.

The toun he fond paired & schent,
Kirkcs, houses beten doun,
To the kyng thei ment tham of the toun.—
He *bigged* it eft that are was playn.

R. Brunne, Pref. clxxxviii.

A.-S. *bycg-an*, Isl. *bygg-ia*, Su.-G. *bygg-a*, aedificare, instruere, a frequentative from *bo*, *id.*; as it is customary with the Goths thus to augment monosyllables in *o*; as, *sugg-a* from *so*, a sow. V. Ihre, vo. *Bygga*.

To BIG, v. n. To build a nest. This use of the term is universal in S.

The gray swallow *biggs* i' the cot-house wa'.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 110.

There's a spur crab grows at our barn wa';
—And the birds winna *big* in't nor sing in't ava.

Ibid. p. 118.

It is used actively, however, and with the *s*, in the same sense, in Sw. *Bygga bo*, to build or make a nest. Dan. *Bygger reede*, *id.*

To BIG round one, to surround, Aberd.

To BIG upon, v. a. To fall upon, to attack, Aberd.; perhaps from the idea of the approaches made by a besieging enemy.

BIG-COAT, s. A great coat, S.

BYGANE, BIGANE, BYGONE, adj. 1. Past; S. The latter is mentioned by Dr. Johnson as "a Scotch word."

"It is decretit be the haill Parliament, and forbidin be our Souerane Lord the King, that ony liggis or bandis be maid amangis his liegis in the Realme. And gif ony hes bene maid in tyme *bygane*, that thay be not keptit nor haldin in tyme to cum." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 33. Edit. 1566.

"When he was removed, all those who had relation to the Irish business, lighted so sharply upon him, that many did think their censure was not so much for his present behaviour, as for some *by-gone* quarrels." Baillie's Lett. i. 198.

"I wrote to you at length of all our *bygone* proceedings." *Ibid.* p. 219.

2. Preceding; equivalent to E. predeceased.

Reduce ye now into your myndis ilkane
The wourthy actis of your eldaris *bigane*.

Doug. Virgil, 325. 22.

BYGANES, BIGONES, used as s. pl. denoting what is past, but properly including the idea of transgression or defect. 1. It denotes offences against the sovereign, or the state, real or supposed.

"— The king took the books on himself, and discharged the bishops of all fault, condemned all the supplications and subscriptions, and all meetings and commissions hitherto for that end; but pardoned *bygones*, discharging all such meeting in time to come, under the highest pains." Baillie's Lett. i. 32.

"The King has granted them peace, oblivion for *bygones*, liberty of conscience, and all they desire for time to come." *Ibid.* ii. 22.

In this sense the word is used proverbially; *Let by-ganes be by-ganes*, let past offences be forgotten: *praeterita praetereantur*, S.

2. It is used in relation to the quarrels of lovers, or grounds of offence given by either party, S.

Hard by an aged tree

Two lovers fondly stray,

Love darts from Ketty's e'e,

More blyth than op'ning day.

All *bygones* are forgot and gone,

And Arthur views her as his own.

Morison's Poems, p. 135.

3. It often denotes arrears, sums of money formerly due, but not paid, S.

"Having received no stipend when he was ejected, he was advised to go up to London, and apply to his Majesty for a warrant to uplift what was his justly, and by law; which he did:—he was told for answer, That he could have no warrant for *bygones*, unless he would for time to come conform to the established church." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 256.

BIGGAR, s. A builder, one who carries on a building.

"Item, to advyse gif the chaplaine hes the annuell under reversion, and contributis with the *biggar*,—to consider how lang thereafter the annuell sall be unredeemable." Acts Mary, 1551. c. 10. Murray.

BIGGIE, BIGGIN, s. A linen cap, Ayrs.

"*Biggie*, or *Biggin*, a linen cap." Gl. Survey C. of Ayrs, p. 690. *Biggie* is used in Lanarks.

The writer properly derives it from Fr. *beguin*. V. *BIGONET*.

BIGGING, BYGGYN, BYGGYNGE, s. A building; a house, properly of a larger size, as opposed to a cottage, S.

Thai led Wallace quhar that this *byggynge* waas;
He thoct to assaill it, ferby or he wald pass.

Wallace, iv. 217. MS.

—Fyre bleis in his hie *biggingis* swakkit.

Doug. Virgil, 260. 1.

When he come to his *byggynge*,

He welcomed fayr that lady yunge.

Emare, Ritson's E. M. R. v. 769.

Biggin, a building, Gl. Westmorel. Isl. *bigging*, structura.

BIGGIT, part. pa. Built. This word is used in various senses, S.

Biggit land, "land where there are houses or buildings," Pink. This expression, which is still contrasted with one's situation in a solitude, or far from any shelter during a storm, has been long used in S.

And quhen thai com in *biggit land*,
Wittall and mete yneuch thai fand.

Barbour, xiv. 383. MS.

A *weill biggit body* is one who has acquired a good deal of wealth, S. B.

This term, as applied to the body of man or beast, respects growth; *weill biggit*, well-grown, lusty. "The man was well *bigged*, of a large, fair and good manly countenance." Ja. Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 54.

BIGGIT.

On grund no greif quhill thai the gret ost se
Wald thai noch rest, the rinkis so thai ryde,
Bot fra thai saw thair sute, and thair semblie,
It culd thame *bre*, and *biggit* thame to byde.

King Hart, i. 24.

Both these are given in Gl. Pink. as words not understood. *Bre* may either signify, affright, from A.-S. *breg-can*, terrore; or disturb, from Su.-G. *bry*, vexare, turbare. The sense of *biggit* may be, inclined; from A.-S. *byg-an*, flectere. "It frightened or disturbed them, and disposed them to stay back."

BIGGIT WA'S, *s. pl.* Buildings, houses, S.

"I can do what would freeze the blood o' them that is bred in *biggit wa's* for naething but to bind bairns heads, and to hap them in the cradle." Guy Manner-ing, iii. 150.

BIGHT, *s.* 1. A loop upon a rope, Loth.

2. The inclination of a bay, *ibid.*

Teut. *high-en*, pandari, incurvari, flecti. Isl. *bugt*, curvatura, sinus. V. BOUGHT.

BIGHTSOM, *adj.* Implying an easy air, and, at the same time, activity, S. B.

When cogs are skim'd, an' cirm streekit,
The yellow drops fast in are steekit;
Plump gae the staff, Meg views, wi' pleasure,
The bocking, thick'ning, yellow treasure;
She gies her clouk a *bightsom* bow,
Up fly the knots of yellow hue.

Morison's Poems, p. 111.

Clouk denotes the hand. Perhaps q. *buzom*, from A.-S. *bocsum*, flexibilis; *byg-an*, to bend.

BIGLY, BYGLY, *adj.*

Scho wynnit in a *bigly* bour;
On fold was none so fair.

Bludy Serk, st. 2. S. P. R. iii. 190.

Big, Gl. Pink. It may perhaps signify commodious, or habitable, from A.-S. *big-an*, habitare, and *lic*, similis.

She's ta'en her to her *bigly* bour,
As fast as she could fare;
And she has drank a sleepy draught
That she had mixed wi' care.

Gay Goss Hawk, *Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 11.

O *bigged* has they a *bigly* bour
Fast by the roaring strand;
And there was nair mirth in the ladies' bour,
Nor in a' her father's land.

Rose the Red and White Lily, *Ibid.* p. 68.

This epithet frequently occurs in O. E. It is conjoined with *hous*, *landys*, and *blys*.

The holy armyte brente he thare,
And left that *bygly* *hous* full bare,
That sanely was to see.

Le Bone Florencia, *Ritson's E. M. R.* iii. 63.

It cannot here signify *big*; for it is applied to a hermit's cell. It may admit of this sense in the following passages:—

And yf thou sende hur not soone;—
He wyll dystroye thy *bygly* *landys*,
And slee all that before hym standys.

And lose full many a lyfe. *Ibid.* p. 11. o

Yf y gyltles be of thys,
Bryng me to thy *bygly* *blys*,

For thy grete godhede. *Ibid.* p. 71.

BIGLIE, BIGLY, *adj.* Pleasant, delightful; at times applied to situation, Ettr. For.

She has ta'en her to her *bigly* bour
As fast as she could fare.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 11.

Isl. *byggileg-r*, habitabilis, from *bygg-ia*, aedificare.

BIGLIE, *adj.* Rather large, Ettr. For.

This must be viewed as a different word from the former, and as derived from *Big*, large, q. *big-like*, from the appearance of largeness.

BIGONET, *s.* A linen cap or coif.

Good humour and white *bigonets* shall be
Guards to my face, to keep his love for me.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 84.

I would rather derive the term from Fr. *bequigne*, also *biquenette*, a nun of a certain order in Flanders; as denoting a resemblance to the head-dress. V. BIGGIE.

From the same origin with E. *biggin*, "a kind of coif, or linnen-cap for a young child;" Phillips. Fr. *beguin*, id. This is derived from *beque*, speaking indistinctly; as this is the case with children when they begin to speak; Diet. Trev.

BIGS, *Barbour*, xix. 392. Pink. ed. Leg. *Lugis*.

Tharfor thaim alsua herbryit thai:
And stent pailyownys in hy,
Tentis and *lugis* als tharby,
Thai gert mak, and set all on raw.

MS.; Edit. 1620, Tents and *ludges*.

BYILYEIT, *part. pa.* Boiled.

"Item, to my Ladie and hir servandis daylie,—ij *bylyeit* pulterie, ij caponis roasted," &c. Chalmers's Mary, i. 178.

BYK.

My malne is turnit into quhyt,
And thair of ye hef all the wyt.
When uthir hors hed brane to *byk*,
I gat bot gress, grype gif I wald.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 112.

This might be derived from Belg. *bikk-en*, to chop, to beat; also, to eat. *Daar valt niet te bikken*; "There is nothing to eat." But most probably it is an error of some transcriber for *byt*, bite or eat. The rhyme evidently requires this correction. It can scarcely be supposed that Dunbar would write *byk*, as corresponding to *quhyt* and *wyt*. The meaning evidently is: "When other horses, in winter, were fed on bran, he had nothing but grass to nibble at, although at the risk of his being seized with *gripes*, from its coldness."

BYKAT, BEIKAT, *s.* A male salmon; so called, when come to a certain age, because of the *beak* which grows in his under jaw; Ang.

This is evidently analogous to Fr. *becard*, expl. by Cotgr. a female salmon. But, according to others, the term denotes any salmon of which the *beak* or snout grows hooked, as the year advances. V. Dict. Trev.

BIKE, BYKE, BYIK, BEIK, s. 1. A building, an habitation, S.

Mony burgh, mony hour, mony big *bike*;
Mony kynrik to his clame cdmly to know :
Maneris full menskfull, with mony deip dike ;
Selcouth war the sevint part to say at saw.

Gauan and Gol. ii. 8.

It is still occasionally used in this sense, S. B.

And naething was Habbie now scant in,
To mak him as cothie's you like ;
For nocht but a house-wife was wantin'
To plenish his weel foggit *byke*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 293.

This might seem a metaph. use of the word in allusion to a hive, from the use of *foggit*. But the latter is equivalent to *provided*.

2. A nest or hive of bees, wasps, or ants, S.

—Wele like

Quhen that the herd has fund the beis *bike*,
Closit vnder ane derne cauerne of stanis ;
And fyllit has full some that lital *wanyis*,
Wyth snoik of soure and bitter rekis stew.

Doug. Virgil. 432. 10.

Byik, 113. 50. *Be bike*, 239, b. 16. *Beik*, Ross. V. SMERVY.

"I wyl remembir yow ane fabil. Ane tod was ouirset with ane *byke* of fleis, continewally soukand out hir blud." Bolland. Cron. B. xii. c. 7. *Examine* muscarum oppressa; Boeth.

3. A building erected for the preservation of grain; Caithn.

"Here are neither barns nor graineries; the corn is thrashed out and preserved in the chaff in *bykes*, which are stacks in shape of bee-hives, thatched quite round, where it will keep good for two years." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 157.

4. Metaph. an association or collective body; S.

In that court sal come monie one
Of the blak *byke* of Babylone :
The innocent blude that day sal cry.
Ane lowde vengeance full piteously.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 167.

O heartsome labour ! wordy time and pains !
That frae the best esteem and friendship gains :
Be that my luck, and let the greedy *bike*
Stockjob the world amang them as they like.

Ramsay's Works, ii. 321.

To skail the *byke*, metaph. to disperse an assembly of whatever kind; S.

Rudd. mentions A.-S. *bycg-an*, to build, as probably the origin of this word, as denoting a hive; because of the admirable structure of the hives of these little animals. Shall we suppose that Douglas himself alludes to this as the origin, when he substitutes *wanyis*, or habitation, for what he has already denominated *byke*? At any rate Rudd. is right in his conjecture.

5. A valuable collection of whatever kind, when acquired without labour or beyond expectation. Thus, when one has got a considerable sum of money, or other moveables, by the death of another, especially if this was not looked for, it is said; *He has gotten, or fund, a gude bike*, Tweed.; evidently in allusion to the finding of a wild hive.

This corresponds to the S. designation, when fully expressed, a *bee-byke*; as it is given by Doug. 239, b. 16.

I fund not in all that feild—ane *be bike*.

6. It is used in a similar sense in S. B. only denoting trifles.

"*Beik*,—any hidden collection of small matters."

Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

Bike is still used with respect to what are called *wild bees*, denoting a hive in the earth, the term *skep* being appropriated to those that are domesticated.

Isl. *bikar* indeed denotes a hive, alvear; and Tent. *bie-bock*, *bie-buyck*, apiarium, alvearium, Kilian. Yet the same learned writer explains *buyckvast woonen*, fixam sedem tenero, *domicilium habere* fixam et stabile. The Isl. word is probably from Su.-G. *bygg-a* to build, part. pa. *bygd*; q. something prepared or built. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the word, as used in sense 2, is the same with that denoting a habitation. Isl. *bygd*, indeed, is rendered *habitatio*; Verel. And what is a *byke* or *bee-bike*, but a building or habitation of bees?

To *BIKE*, v. n. To hive, to gather together like bees, South of S.

—'Tis weel kend by mony a ane,
The lads about me *biket*,
In wedlock's band wad laid their skin
To mive whene'er I liket.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 16. 17.

BYKING, s. A hive, a swarm; synon. with *Bike*, *Byke*, Ettr. For.

"We haena cheer for oursels, let abe for a *byking* o' English lords and squires." Perils of Man, i. 57.

BYKNYF, BYKNIFE, s.

"Thre new *byknynffis*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1541.

Our to this bischop now is he gane ;
His letter of tak hes with him tane ;
Sayand ye man be gude, my lord.—
This angle noble in my neife
Vuto your lordship I will gifte,
To cause you to renew my tackia.—
The angle noble first he tuikie,
And syne the letters for to luikie :
With that his *byknife* furth hes tane,
And maid him twentie tackis of ane.

Leg. Bp. St. Andrews, Poems 16th Cent. p. 323.

"That Schir Johne—content & paye—to the said William Henrisone for—xviii d. tane furthe of his pursse, a *bykniff* vi d." &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 82.

It had occurred to me that this might signify a house-knife, one for domiciliary uses, from A.-S. *bye* habitation, and *cnif*, culter. And the common use of the term seems to confirm this idea, as it denotes "a knife not laid up among the rest, but left for common use in some accessible place," Aberd. It may, however, signify a knife lying *by* one, or at hand.

BYKYNIS, s.

"Viij *bykynis* the price of the pece iij d.;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1544, V. 19. Bodkins? V. BOKEN.

BILBIE, s. Shelter, residence; Ang.

This, I apprehend, is a very ancient word. It may be either from Su.-G. *byle*, habitaculum, and *by*, pagus, conjoined, as denoting residence in a village; or more simply, from *Bolhy*, villa primaria, which, according to Ihre, is comp. of *bol*, the trunk, and *by*, a village; "a metaphor," he says, "borrowed from the human body, which contains many minute parts in itself. Opposed to this, is the phrase *afgarda by*; denoting a village, the land of which is cultivated within the limits of another."

But besides that the metaphor is far-fetched, the reason assigned for the opposite designation would suggest, that the first syllable was not formed from *bol*, truncus, but from *bol*, prædium, which, although writ-

ten in the same manner, is quite a different word. For, according to this view, *bolby* would signify a village, which has a *praedium*, or territory of its own, annexed to it. This would certainly exhibit the contrast more strictly and forcibly than the etymon given by Ihre.

BILCH, (gutt.) 1. A lusty person. V. **BELCH**.

2. It has a meaning directly the reverse, in Selkirks. denoting "a little, crooked, insignificant person."

This seems analogous to the first sense of *Belch*, as signifying a monster.

To **BILCH**, (*ch* soft) *v. n.* To limp, to halt, Tweedd. Roxb.; synon. *Hilch*.

The only term that might be viewed as having affinity, is Teut. *bulck-en*, inclinare se; or Isl. *bylt-a* volutare, *billta*, casus, lapsus.

BILCHER, *s.* One who halts, *ibid*.

BILDER, *s.* A scab, Ang.

Evidently allied to A.-S. *byle*, carbunculus; Teut. *byule*, id. *byul-en*, extuberare. But it more nearly resembles the Su.-G. synonyme *bolda* or *boeld*, ulcus, bubo, which Ihre deduces from Isl. *bolga*, intumescere.

BILEDAME, *s.* A great-grandmother.

—The last caico,
As my *biledame* old Gurgunnald told me,
I allege non vthir auctorité.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 902.

This is undoubtedly the same with E. *beldam*, from *belle dame*, which, Dr. Johnson says, "in old Fr. signified probably an old woman." But it seems more probable, that it was an honourable title of consanguinity; and that as E. *grandam* denotes a grandmother, in O. Fr., *grande-dame* had the same sense in common with *grande-mere*; and that the next degree backwards was *belle-dame*, a great-grandmother. That this is its signification, in the passage quoted, will not admit of a doubt. For it is previously said:

I reid not this in story autentyfe;
I did it leir at aue full auld wyfe,
My *gritgrandame*, men call her Gurgunnald.

Ibid. v. 628.

Beldam seems to have had a common fate with *Luckie*, which as well as *Luckie-minnie*, still signifies a grandmother, although transferred to an old woman, and often used disrespectfully.

BILEFT, *pret.* Remained, abode.

With other workmen mo,
He *bileft* al night
In land.

Sir Tristrem, p. 36. st. 54.

A.-S. *belif-an*, superesse, to remain; Alem. *biliben*, Franc. *bilu-en*, manere; Schilter.

To **BYLEPE**, *v. a.* To cover, as a stallion does a mare.

Twa sterne stedis therein yokit yfere,
Cumminy of the kynd of heuinlye hors were,
Quhilk Circe crafty and ingenyus,—
Be ane quent way fra hir awin fader staw,
Makand his stedes *bylepe* meris vnkaw,—
Syc maner hors engendrit of bastard kynd.

Doug. Virgil, 215. l. 37.

A.-S. *behleap-an*, insilire; Su.-G. *loep-a*, Teut. *loop-en*, catulire; Germ. *belauß-en*, id.

BILES, **BYLIS**, *s.* A sort of game for four persons.

"I had the honour, said Randolph to Cecil, to play a party at a game called the *Bilis*, my mistress Beton [Mary Beton, the maid of honour] and I, against the Queen and my lord Darnley, the women to have the winnings." Chalm. *Life of Mary*, i. 133.

"Sic playis wnefull, & speciallie cartis, dyias, tabillis, goif, kylis, *bylis*, & sic wther playis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, v. 26.

This seems to have been the game of billiards; Fr. *bille* signifying a small bowl or billiard ball. This has been traced to Lat. *pila*.

BILE, *s.*

"What think ye o' yoursels, ye counarly hashees, lyn' up there sookin' the grey-bairds, an' nursin' thae muckle *bilfs* o' kytes o' yours?" Saint Patrick, iii. 265. V. **BELCH**, **BILCH**.

BILE, *s.* A blunt stroke, Ayr. Lanarks.; *Beff*, *Baff*, synon.

"She gave a pawkie look at the stripling, and—hit the gilly a *bilf* on the back, saying it was a ne'er-doweel trade he had ta'en up." R. Gilhaize, i. 70.

BILGET, *s.* A projection for the support of a shelf, or any thing else, Aberd.

Teut. *bulget*, *bulga*; O. Goth. *bulg-ia*, to swell out.

BILGET, *adj.* Bulged, jutting out.

Anone al most ye-wend to sey in fere,
Cryis Calcas, nor Grekis instrument
Of Troy the wallis sal neuer hurt nor rent,
Les then agane the land of Arge be socht,
With alkin portage, quhilk was hiddir brocht
In barge, or *bilgel* ballinger, ouer se.

Doug. Virgil, 44. 39.

Rudd. had rendered this as a *s.*, but corrects his mistake in Add. He traces the word to Germ. *bulg*, *bulga*, or *bauch*, venter. But it seems naturally allied to Su.-G. *bulg-ia*, to swell, whence Isl. *bylgia*, a billow. Or, its origin is more immediately found in Isl. *eg belge*, curvo; *belgia huopta*, inflare buccas, G. Andr. p. 25, 26.

To **BILL**, *v. a.* 1. To register, to record.

In Booke of Lyfe, there shall

I see me *billed*.

Author's Meditation, *Forbes's Eubulus*, p. 166.

2. To give a legal information against, to indict, apparently synon. with *Delate*, *Dilate*.

"That the wardanis of the mercheis foranent England tak diligent inquisition quhat Ingliamen occupis ony Scottis grund in pasturage or tillage; And thai *bill* the personis offendouris in that behalf aganis the treateis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 465.

Johns. mentions the *v. to bill*, as a cant word, signifying "to publish by an advertisement;" and justly views it as formed from the noun.

BILL, *s.* A bull (*taurus*), S.

He views the warsle, laughing wi' himsel
At seeing auld *brauny* glowr, and shake his nools;
—Dares him in fight 'gainst a' frenmit *bill*.

Davidson's Poems, p. 45.

This is evidently a corruption. Johns. derives the E. term from Belg. *bolle*, id. This Junius, in his usual way, traces to Gr. *βολη*, *ictus*, a stroke, because this animal strikes with his horns. Wachter more properly refers to Germ. *bell-en*, mugire, to bellow. The *v.* appears more in an original form, in Sw. *boel-a*, Isl. *baut-a*, id. It is no inconsiderable proof that this is the root, that in Isl. not only does *bautla* signify a cow, (denominated, according to G. Andr. from its lowing, p. 25,) but *bauti*, a bull, Haldorson.

In some instances, the name of a male animal, in one

language, would seem to be transferred to the female, in another. But even where this appears to be the case, upon due examination it will be found that it is not precisely the same word which was used, in the more ancient language, in a masculine sense. Thus, it might seem that we borrow our name for a hen, from that which signifies a cock in the Teut.; and that the term *mare* is the same that in Germ. denotes a horse. But Teut. *han* or *haen* a cock, assuming a feminine termination, appears as *hanne*, gallina, whence our *hen*. Germ. *mar* a horse, changed into *maere*, signifies equa, our *mare*. I do not, however, recollect any instance of the name of the female being transferred, in a more modern language, to the male.

To BILLY, v. n. To low, Galloway.

Ilk cuddoch, *billying* o'er the green,
Against auld crummy ran.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 49.

This is merely a corr. of E. *bellow*.

BILLY BLYNDE, BILLY BLIN, s. 1. The designation given to *Brownie*, or the lubber fiend, in some of the southern counties of S.

The *Billy Blin'* there outspake he,
As he stood by the fair ladle;
"The bonnie May is tired wi' riding;"
Gaur'd her sit down ere she was bidden.

Old Ballad, Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 212.

For other examples of this use of the term, V. BELLY-BLIND.

2. Blind-man's-buff.

In addition to what is given under BELLY-BLIND, with respect to the origin of the term as applied to this game, it may be observed that not only *bael*, but *belia*, is used in Isl. to denote a cow; and that *belji* signifies boats, and *belia*, boars. V. HALDORSON.

Under *Belly-Blind*, I threw out the conjecture, that Blind-man's-buff might have been one of the games anciently played at the time of Yule. On further examination, I find that Rudbeck not only asserts that this sport is still universally used among the Northern nations at the time of Christmas, but supposes that it was transmitted from the worship of Bacchus. For he views him as pointed out by the name *Bocke*, and considers the hoodwinking, &c. in this game as a memorial of the Bacchanalian orgies. *Atlant.* ii. 306.

As originally the skin of an animal was worn by him who sustained the principal character, perhaps the sport might, in our country, be denominated from his supposed resemblance to *Brownie*, who is always represented as having a rough appearance, and as being covered with hair. V. BLIND HARE.

BILLYBLINDER, s. 1. The person who hoodwinks another in the play of Blindman's Buff, S. A.

2. Metaph. used for a blind or imposition.

"Ay weel I wat that's little short of a *billyblinder*.
—An a' tales be true, yours is nae lie." *Perils of Man*, iii. 387.

BILLIE, BILLY, s. 1. A companion, a comrade.

Then out and spak the gude Laird's Jock,
"Now fear ye na, my *billie*," quo' he;
"For here are the Laird's Jock, the Laird's Wat,
And Hobbie Noble, come to set thee free."
Minstrelsy Border, l. 177.

'Twas then the *billies* cross'd the Tweed,
And by Traquair-house scamper'd.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, li. 7.

When persons are in a state of familiar intercourse, or even on fair terms with each other, after some coolness, they are said to be *gude billies*, S. B.

2. Fellow, used rather contemptuously, S. synon. *chield*, *chap*.

Ye cheer my heart—how was the *billy* pleas'd?
Nae well, I wad, to be sae snelly us'd.

Shirref's Poems, p. 35.

3. As a term expressive of affection and familiarity; S.

Ye cut before the point: but, *billy*, bide,
I'll wager there's a mouse-mark on your side.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 119.

4. A lover, one who is in suit of a woman.

Be not owre bowstrous to your *Billy*,
Be warm hertit, not illwilly.

Clerk, Evergreen, ii. 19.

Still used in this sense, S. B.

5. A brother, S.

Fair Johnie Armstrang to Willie did say—
"Billie, a riding we will gae;
England and us have been lang at feid;
Ablins we'll light on some bootie."

Minstrelsy Border, i. 157.

Billie Willie, brother Willie. *Ibid.* p. 156.

6. Used as denoting brotherhood in arms, according to the ancient laws of chivalry.

If I wuld kill my *billie* dear,
God's blessing I sall never win.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 99.

O were your son a lad like mine,
And learn'd some books that he could read,
They might hae been twae brethren bauld,
And they might hae bragged the border side.
But your son's a lad, and he is but bad;
And *billie* to my son he canna be. — *Old Song*.

7. A young man, a young fellow. In this sense, it is often used in the pl. *The billies*, or, *The young billies*, S. B.

Where'er they come, aff flies the thrang
O' country *billies*. —

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 73.

It is expl. "a stout man, a clever fellow," Gl. Shirr.

8. Sometimes it signifies a boy, S. B. as synon. with *callan*.

The *callan's* name was Rosalind, and they
Yeed hand and hand together at the play;
And as the *billy* had the start of yield,
To Nory he was ay a tenty bield.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

It is probably allied to Su.-G. Germ. *billig*, Belg. *billik*, equals; as denoting those that are on a footing as to age, rank, relation, affection, or employment.

BILLY BENTIE, a smart roguish boy; used either in a good or in a bad sense; as, "Weel, weel, *Billy Benty*, I'se mind you for that," S.

Billie is evidently equivalent to boy. V. the term, sense 8. The only word resembling *bentie* is A.-S. *bentith*, "that hath obtained his desire," Somner. *Deprecabilis*, Lye, easy to be entreated: from *bene*, a request or boon, and *tith-ian*, *ge-tith-ian*, to grant, q. "one who obtains what he asks." I have indeed always heard the term used in a kindly way.

BILLYHOOD, s. Brotherhood, South of S.

"Any man will stand py me when I am in te right, put wit a prother I must always pe in te right."—
 "'Man,' quo' I, 'that's a stretch of *billyhood* that I was never up to afore.'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 31.

BILLIT, *adj.* "Shod with iron," Rudd.

About her went

—Tarpeia that stoutly turnis and swakkis

With the wele stelit and braid *billit* ax.

Doug. Virgil, 388. 1.

This phrase, however, as Rudd. also hints, is perhaps merely a circumlocution for the *bipennis*, or large ax. V. BALAX.

BILSH, *s.* 1. A short, plump, and thriving person or animal; as "a *bilsh* o' a callan," a thickset boy; Lanarks. Roxb.

"I remember of it, but cannot tell what year it was, for I was but a little *bilsh* o' a callan then." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 316.

S. Pilch is used in the same sense.

2. A little waddling fellow, Ettr. For.

BILSHIE, *adj.* Short, plump, and thriving, *ibid.*

To **BILT**, *v. n.* To go lame, to limp; also to walk with crutches, Roxb.

BILT, *s.* A limp, *ibid.*

BILTIN', *part. pr.* Limping, as *biltin' awa'*; *synon. Liltin'*. S. O.

Isl. *bilt-a*, volutare, prolabi, inverti; G. Andr. p. 29.

BILT, *s.* A blow, Ayr. Gl. Picken.

BILTER, *s.* A child, Dumfr.; Isl. *pilter*, puellus.

BILTIE, *adj.* Thick and clubbish, Lanarks.

BILTINESS, *s.* Clubbishness, clumsiness, *ibid.* V. BULTY.

To **BIM**, *v. n.* To hum, Renfr.; a variety of *Bum*, *q. v.*

BIM, *s.* The act of buzzing, *ibid.*

BIMMER, *s.* That which hums, *ibid.*

To **BIN**, *v. n.* To move with velocity and noise; as, "He ran as fast as he could *bin*," i.e. move his feet, Fife; *synon. Binner.*

Allied perhaps to Isl. *bein-a*, expedire, negotium promovere, *beina ferd*, iter adjuvare, dirigere, (whence *beinn*, directus, also profectus); unless it should rather be traced to Isl. and Alem. *bein*, crus, which Ihre deduces from Gr. *βαινω*, gradior, the legs being the instruments of walking.

BIN, a sort of imprecation; as, "*Bin* thae biting clegs;" used when one is harassed by horse-flies, Perth.

Apparently, "Sorrow *be in*," or some term of a similar signification.

BIN, *s.* Key, humour, Aberd.

—I hope it's nae a sin
 Sometimes to tirl a merry pin—
 Whan fowks are in a laughin *bin*
 For sang or fable.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 183.

This seems the same with *Bind*, *q. v.*

BIN, *s.* A mountain, S. O.

Here Snawdon shows his warlike brow
 And from his height you have a view,
 From Lomond *bin* to Pentland know,
 Full eighty mile.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 75.

From Gael. *ben*, *id.*, Lomond *bin* being *synon.* with *Benlomond*.

BIND, **BINDE**, *s.* 1. Dimension, size; especially with respect to circumference. A barrel of a certain *bind*, is one of certain dimensions, S.; Hence *Barrell bind*.

"It is statute—that the *Barrell bind* of Salmound sould keip and contain the assayse and mesour of fourtene gallonis, and not to be mynist, vnder the pane of escheit of the salmound, quhair it beis fundin les, to the Kingis vse:—and that ilk burgh haue thre hupe irlis, *videlicet*, ane—at ilk end of the barrell, and ane in the middlis, for the mesuring of the barrell." Acts Ja. III. 1487, c. 131. Edit. 1566. c. 118. Murray.

2. It is used more generally to denote size in any sense.

"The Swan, v s.: The wylde Guse of the greit *bind*, ii s." Acts Mar. 1551. c. 11. Ed. 1566.

3. Metaph. to denote ability. "Aboon my *bind*," beyond my power. This is often applied to pecuniary ability; S.

This use of the word is evidently borrowed from the idea of *binding* a vessel with hoops.

4. Used in reference to morals.

Sall non be so,—quhilk bene of cursit *bind*.

First Pealme, Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 1.

V. **BIN**.

BIND-POCK, *s.* A niggard.

"The Scots call a niggardly man, a *bind poke*." Kelly, p. 219.

This term is now apparently obsolete.

BINDLE, *s.* The cord or rope that binds any thing, whether made of hemp or of straw; S.

Su.-G. *bindel*, a headband, a fillet, from *bind-as*, to bind. Thus the rope, by which a cow is bound in her stall, is called a *bindle*, S. Teut. *bindel*, ligamen; Isl. *beudl-a*, concatenare, *bind-a* cingere.

BINDWEED, *s.* Ragwort, S.

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass lands are,—rag-wort, or *bind-weed*, *senecio jacobea*," &c. Wilson's Renfrews. p. 136, V. **BUNWEDE**.

BINDWOOD, *s.* The vulgar name for ivy, S.; *Hedera helix*, Linn.; pron. *binwud*.

. Denominated, perhaps, from the strong hold that it takes of a wall, a rock, &c. *q. the binding wood*. Our term seems merely an inversion of E. *woodbind*, which has been rendered *Terebinthus*, or the Turpentine tree, Somner; but as Skinner observes, improperly. He expl. it as signifying the honey-suckle, *Caprifolium*, or *Lonicera periclymenum*. He adds, however, that

wude-binde "is not absurdly rendered by Aelfric, and perhaps according to the use of the term in his time, *Hedera*, for this embraces the trees like a bandage." Etym. Gen.

Now, it seems evident, that Aelfric has given the proper definition. By *hedera nigra*, it appears that ivy is meant. The reason of the name, given by Skinner, applies much better to this than to honey-suckle. Ivy, in some parts of E., is by the peasantry called *bind-wood*.

It is probably the same which is written *bemwood*.

"Anciently, the opposite bank of Oxnam water, on the W., was covered with wood, denominated *benwood*, and is said to have been the rendezvous of the inhabitants, to oppose the English freebooters, when the watchword was a *bemwoody*." P. Oxnam, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc. xi. 330, N.

Common honeysuckle, or woodbine, is in Isl. denominated *beinvid*, *Ossa pericliminis species*, Verel. Sw. *beenved*, Linn. Flor. Suec. No. 138. From the Lat. official, as well as from the Isl. and Sw. names, it seems to have received its denomination, in the North of Europe, for a different reason from that suggested above. For *beinvid* is literally *bone-wood*; and *ossea* has the same allusion. The name must therefore have been imposed because of the hardness of the wood, which, as Linn. observes, renders it very acceptable to turners, and to butchers for small broches. G. Andr. expl. *beinvide*, *carpinus*, *lignum durum*, q. os; p. 26.

It may be observed, however, that *bind* is the usual provincial term in E. for the tendrils of a plant; as, the Strawberry-*bind*, the Hop-*bind*, &c. Dr. Johns. mistakes the sense of *Bind*, when he defines it "a species of hops." Phillips more accurately says, "A country-word for a *stalk* of hops."

The same anti-magical virtue is ascribed to this plant in Sutherland and its vicinity, as to the *Roun-tree* or Mountain-ash in other parts of Scotland. Those, who are afraid of having the milk of their cows taken away from them by the *wys women* of their neighbourhood, twist a collar of ivy, and put it round the neck of each of their cows. Then, they are persuaded, they may allow them to go abroad to the pasture without any risk.

Pliny informs us, that the first who ever set a garland on his own head was Bacchus, and that the same was made of ivy; but that afterwards, those who sacrificed to the gods not only wore chaplets themselves, but also adorned with these the heads of the beasts which were to be offered in sacrifice. Hist. Lib. xvi. ch. 4. Elsewhere he says, that, in the solemnities of Bacchus, the people of Thrace, even down to his time, adorned the heads of their lances, pikes, and javelins, and even their morions and targets, with ivy. Ibid. c. 34. In the *Liberalia*, or orgies of Bacchus at Rome, there were certain old women who, crowned with ivy, sat in company with his priests, and invited passengers to purchase hydromel from them, for a libation in honour of the god. V. Montfaucon Antiq. ii. 231. Could we suppose that the god of wine was acquainted with the fact, which the learned Wormius mentions, that his favourite beverage, if it has been mixed with water, when put into a vessel made of ivy, nobly scorns the mean alliance, and throws off the inferior liquid; we might see a sufficient reason for his giving more honour to this plant than to any other. V. Mus. Wormian. p. 171.

Thus it appears that, from a very early period, this plant had been consecrated to superstitious uses. There is, however, sometimes an analogy between a particular superstition, and the physical virtue ascribed to the object. Something of this kind may be observed here. As the woodbine is viewed as a charm for preserving milk, it has been supposed that the Lat. name

hedera was given to this plant from *hædus*, a kid, "for it *multiplieth milke* in goates that eate thereof, and with that milke kids be fed and nourished." Batman vpon Bartholome, Lib. xvii. c. 53.

BING, s. 1. A heap, in general.

Ye mycht haue sene thaym haist like emotis grete,
Quhen thay depulye the mekil *bing* of quhete,
And in thare byik it caryis al and sum.

Doug. Virgil, 113. 49.

Thair saw we mony wrangous conquerouris,
Withouthin richt reiffaris of vtheris ringis.
The men of kirk lay boundin into *bingis*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1502, p. 230.

This, as far as I know, is the only sense in which it is now used S., as denoting a heap of grain.

2. A pile of wood; immediately designed as a funeral pile.

—The grote *bing* was vpbeildit wele,
Of aik treis and fyren schydis dry.
Wythin the secrete cloyis, vnder the sky.

Doug. Virgil, 117. 43. Pyra, Virgil.

3. "A temporary inclosure or repository made of boards, twigs, or straw ropes, for containing grain or such like." Gl. Sibb., where it is also written *binne*.

Dan. *bing*, Sw. *binge*, Isl. *bing-r*, cumulus. As Alem. *piga*, *pigo*, signify acervus, and Germ. *beige*, strues, whence *holz beig*, strues lignorum, *holz beigen*, struere ligna; Isl. Su.-G. *bygg-a*, to build, is most probably the root, as conveying the same idea. *Binne* seems radically different.

To BING, v. a. 1. To put into a heap, S.

The hairst was ower, the barnyard fill'd,
The tatoes *bing'd*, the mart was kill'd, &c.

Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1822.

2. Denoting the accumulation of money.

Singin' upo' the verdant plain,—
Ye'll *bing* up siller o' yir ain.

Turrus's Poems, p. 48.

To BYNGE, v. n. To cringe. V. BEENGE.

To BINK, v. a. To press down, so as to deprive any thing of its proper shape. It is principally used as to shoes, when, by careless wearing, they are allowed to fall down in the heels; S. O. Teut. *bangb-en*, premere, in angustum cogere. Sw. *bank-a*, to beat, seems allied; q. to beat down.

Or it may be a frequentative from A.-S. *bend-an*, to bend.

To BINK, v. n. To bend, to bow down, to courtesy, leaning forward in an awkward manner, Loth.

BINK, s. The act of bending down. A horse is said to give a *bink*, when he makes a false step in consequence of the bending of one of the joints. To play *bink*, to yield, Loth.

BINK, s. 1. A bench, a seat; S. B.

Want of wyse men maks fulls to sit on *binkis*.

Pink. S. P. Rep. iii. 133.

Win fast be tyme ; and be nocht liddir :
For wit thou weil, Hal *binks* ar ay slidder.
Thairfor now, quither wrang it be or richt,
Now gadder fast, quhil we have tyme and nicht.

Priests of Peblis, p. 24.

This is the common language of courtiers, and contains an old proverb expressive of the uncertainty of court-favour. V. BEN-INNO.

"Start at a straw, and loup o'er a *bink*." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 288.

2. A wooden frame, fixed to the wall of a house, for holding plates, bowls, spoons, &c. Ang. It is also called a *Plate-rack*; S.

We have it in a manuscript :
The good-man keeps it, as we think,
Behind a dish, upon the *bink*.

Cottil's Mock Poem, p. 64.

This is most probably an oblique sense of the same term which signifies a bench. V. BENK.

"He has mair sense than to ca' ony thing about the bigging his ain, fra the roof-tree down to a crackit trencher on the *bink*." Antiquary, ii. 281.

In this sense perhaps we are to understand the following words :—

"Ane *veschell bynk*, the price viij sh." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19. i.e. a frame for holding vessels.

3. The long seat beside the fire in a country-house, S. B.

A turf lay beskin yont the *bink*
To toast his frosty toes.

Tarras's Poems, p. 45.

- BINK-SIDE, s. The side of the long seat, &c. S. B.

Lat hall or drift on lums, or winnocks flaff,
He held the *bink-side* in an endless gauff.

Tarras's Poems, p. 6.

- BINK, s. A hive; *Bee-Bink*, a nest or hive of bees; *Wasp-bink*, a hive of wasps, Loth. Roxb.

"I'm no sic a colt as prefer the sour east wuns, that meet us at the skeigh [skreigh] o' day on our bare lees, to the saft south-wasters and loun enclosures here; but ye'r folks, sur, ar perfect deevils, and keep tormenting me like a *bink* o' harried wasps." Edin. Star, Feb. 7, 1823.

This might seem to be merely a corr. of *Bike*, id. But Kilian gives *bie-banke* as old Teut. signifying apiarium.

- BINK, s. 1. A bank, an acclivity, S. B.

Nae fowles of effect, now amange thae *binks*
Biggs nor abides.— *Evergreen*, ii. 63.

Up thro' the cleughs, where *bink* on *bink* was set,
Scrambling wi' hands and feet she taks the gait.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

Wachter observes that Germ. *bank*, Su.-G. *baenk*, denote any kind of eminence. This is perhaps the origin of the application of this term to a *bench*, q. a seat that is raised. V. BENK.

2. *Bink* of a *peat-moss*, the perpendicular part of a moss, opposite to which a labourer stands, and from which he cuts the peats, i.e. the *bank*, Ayr.

"They work, or they oblige others to work, the *peat bink* with order and regularity." Stat. Acc. P. Fenwick, xiv. 66.

- BINKIE, *adj.* Gaudy, trimly dressed, Tweedd.

As *Dinkie* is synon., it is probable that *binkie* is a corruption; the original word being *denk* or *dink*.

- BINN (*of sheaves*), s. The whole of the reapers employed on the harvest-field, S.

If not a change from *Boon*, perhaps contracted from C. B. *bydhin*, turma, a troop, a company; Lhuyd.

- BINNA, *v. subst.* with the negative affixed. Be not, for *be na*, S.

"I wish ye *binna* beginning to learn the way of blowing in a woman's lug, wi' a' your whilly-wha's." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 105.

—"Gin it *binna* that butler body again has been either dung owre or fa'n awal i' the stramaash." Saint Patrick, ii. 286. V. CANNA.

- BINNA, BINNAE, *prep.* Except; as, "The folk are a' cum, *binnae* twa-three," Lanarks.

"They are wonderfu' surprised,—to see no crowd gathering, *binna* a wheen o' the town's bairns, that had come out to look at their ainsells." Reg. Dalton, i. 193.

This is an elliptical term, and must be resolved into "if it be not."

- BINNE, s. A temporary inclosure for preserving grain, South of S. V. BING, sense 3.

A.-S. *binne*, praesepe; Teut. *benne*, mactra (a hutch), arca panaria; L. B. *benna*, vehiculum sive currus; Fest.

- To BINNER, *v. n.* 1. To move with velocity, at the same time including the idea of the sound made by this kind of motion. A wheel is said to *binner*, when going round with rapidity, and emitting a humming sound, Aberd., Mearns, Fife, Lanarks. Synon. *Bicker*, *bird*.

2. To run, or gallop, conjoining the ideas of quickness and carelessness, Aberd. Mearns,

Most probably of C. B. origin: *Bunawar*, swift, fleet; *buanred*, rapid; from *buan*, id. Owen.

- BINNER, BINNERIN, s. A bickering noise, S. B.

A brattlin' band unhappily,
Drive by him wi' a *binner*;
And heels-o'er-goudie coupt he,
And rave his guid horn penner

In bits that day

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

An' Gammach truly thought a wonder,

The fabrick didna tumble,

Wi' monie a *binner* and awfu' lunder,

They hard did skip and rumble.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 124. V. BBN. v.

- BINWEED. V. BUNWEDE.

- BYOUS, *adj.* Extraordinary; as, "There's *byous* weather," remarkably fine weather, Clydes., Loth., Aberd.

I can form no rational conjecture as to the origin; although it has sometimes occurred, that it might be a sort of anomalous *adj.*, formed in vulgar conversation, from the *prep.* *by*, signifying beyond, or denoting excess; as the same idea is sometimes thus expressed, "That's *by the byes*," S. V. BBN.

BROUS, adv. Very, in a great degree; as, *byous bonnie*, very handsome; *byous hungry*, very hungry, Aberd., Loth., Clydes.

BYOUSLIE, adv. Extraordinarily; as, "He was *byouslie* gude this morning." Loth., Clydes.

BYOUTOUR, BOOTYER, s. A gormandizer, a glutton, Renfr., *Boytier*, Stirlings.; perhaps a metaph. use of *Boytour*, the S. name of the bittern, from its supposed voracity.

BYPASSING, s. Lapse.

"And gif they fail at the *bypassing* of everie ane of the saidis termes, to denunce and eschete," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 603.

BY-PAST, adj. Past. This Dr. Johns. reckons "a term of the Scotch dialect."

BYPTICIT.

Syne in a field of siluer, secound he beiris
Ane Egill ardent of air, that ettils so he;
—All of sable the self, quha the suth leiris,
The beke *bypticit* bryme of that ilk ble.

Houlale, ii. 4. MS.

"*Biceps*, two-headed." Pink. But a considerable transposition is necessary to support this etymon; and the sense is not less dissonant. The *beak* of this eagle could with no propriety be called *two-headed*. It certainly means *dipped* or *died*, from Lat. *baptizo*. "The beak was deeply dyed of the same colour with the body of the fowl."

BIR, BIRR, s. Force. I find that Isl. *byr*, expl. *ventus ferens*, is deduced from *ber-a ferre*; Gl. Ed. Saem. V. BEIR.

It seems, however, very doubtful whether this ought to be viewed as the same with BEIR, noise; especially as *Vir*, the term denoting force, Aberd. has great appearance of affinity to Isl. *foer*, life, vigour.

BIRD, BEIRD, BRID, BURD, s. 1. A lady, a damsel.

Gromys of that garlounne maid gamyn and gle;
And ledis loft thair lord, lufy of lyre.
Beirdis beildit in blise, brightest of ble.

Gawan and Gol, iv. 12.

i. e. "Ladies, the fairest of their sex, sheltered themselves in bliss." Similar is the phrase "beilding of blis." V. BEILD.

—So with *birds* blythly my ballis beir.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 132. V. BEIR.

"Bride is used in Chaucer for *bird*, and *bride* for a mistress. In an old Scottish song, *Burd Isabel* means a young lady named Isabella. *Burd* is still used as an appellation of complacency by superiors to women of lower degree. Mersar, p. 157, speaks of "*birdis* bricht in bowrie," by which he means young women in their chambers." Lord Hailes, Notes to Bann. Poems.

We may observe that James I. wrote *brid* for *bird*, avis.

And ye fresch May, ay mercifull to *bridis*,
Now welcum be, ye floure of monethis all.

King's Quair, ii. 46.

Lord John stood in his stable door,
Said he was boun to ride;

• *Burd* Ellen stood in her bower door,
Said, she'd rin by his side.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. l. 117.

The k

Burd Isabel was her name;

And she has to the prison gane,

To hear the prisoner's mane. *Ibid.* ii. 127.

This seems to be the song referred to by Lord Hailes. As *bride* is the word used by Chaucer for bird, it is merely the A.-S. term for pullus, pullulus. Somner thinks that the letter *r* is transposed. But this may have been the original form of the word, from *bred-an*, to breed. *Bird*, as applied to a damsel, is merely the common term used in a metaph. sense.

Langland uses *byrde*.

Mercy hyght that mayde, a meke thyng withall,

A full benigne *byrde* and buxome of speche.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 98, b.

2. Used, also metaph., to denote the young of quadrupeds, particularly of the fox. V. **TOD'S BIRDS.**

BIRD, BURD, s. Offspring. This term seems however, to be always used in a bad sense, as *witch-burd*, the supposed brood of a witch; *whores-burd*, Loth.

It has been observed, vo. *Tod's Birds*, that Verel. gives Isl. *byrd* as denoting nativitas, genus, familia; and I am confirmed in the idea, that our term, as thus applied, is not a figurative sense of E. *bird*, avis, but refers to birth, especially as the Isl. term is given by Haldorson in the form of *burd-r*, and rendered partus; nativitas.

BYRD, v. imp. It behoved, it became.

Than lovyt thai God fast, all weiland,
That thai thair lord fand hale and fer:
And said, thaim *byrd* on na maner
Dred thair fayis, sen thair chyftane
Wes off sic hart, and off sic mayn,
That he for thaim had wndretan
With swa fele for to fecht ane.

Barbour, vi. 316. MS.

In editions it is, to fecht *allane*. But all is wanting in MS. I have not observed that it occurs any where else in the same sense; and am therefore at a loss, whether to view it as an error of the early transcriber, or as a solitary proof that *ane* was sometimes used in the sense of *only*, like Su.-G. *en*, which not only signifies one, but unicus, solus. Moes-G. *ains* bore the same signification. *Afididia aftra* in *fairguni* is *ains*; He departed again into a mountain himself alone; Joh. vi. 15. A.-S. *an* occurs in the same sense. *Nis nan mann god, but-on God ana*; There is no one good, but God only; Mark x. 18. Also Alem. and Isl. *ein*, id.

Mr. Pink. mentions *Byrd*, in Gl. without an explanation. In edit. 1620 the phrase is altered to

And said they would in no maner—

The sense is, "It became them in no wise to fear their foes." A.-S. *byreth*, pertinet. *Tha the ne byrede, ne waes gelaefed him to etanne*; Quos non licebat ei edere, Matth. xii. 4.

It occurs also in Joh. iv. 4. *Him gebyrode that he sceolde faran thurh Samaria-land*; literally, It behoved him to fare or pass through Samaria.

This imp. v. may have been formed from *byr-an*, *ber-an*, to carry, or may be viewed as nearly allied to it. Hence *birerth*, gestavit; *gebaer-an*, se gerere, to behave one's self; Su.-G. *beara*, id., whence *atbaerd*, behaviour, deportment; Germ. *berd*, *ge-baerd*, id., *sich berd-en*, gestum facere. Wachter, however, derives *gebaerd* from *bar-en*, ostendere, ostentare.

The v. immediately allied to this in Su.-G. is *boer-a* debere, pret. *borde*, anciently *boerjade* and *bar*. Isl. *byr-iar*, decet, oportet; *ber*, id.; *Thad ber Kongi ecki*; Non decet regem; It does not become a king. V. Verel. Ind. p. 33. 48.

Burd is used in the same sense by R. Brunne.

Then said Sir Henry; nedes *burd* him wende

To France & Normundie, to witte a certeyn ende.

Chron. p. 135.

The folk was mykelle & strong, of mete thei had grette nede,

Tham *burd* departe ther throng, that londe mot tham not fede.

Ibid. p. 280.

To treus on alle wise him *burd* grant thertille.

Ibid. p. 195.

Hearne very oddly conjectures that A.-S. *burthen*, onus, may be the origin.

BIRD and JOE, a phrase used to denote intimacy or familiarity. *Sitting bird and joe*, sitting cheek by jowl, like Darby and Joan; S.

The original application was probably to two lovers; *bird* denoting the female, and *joe* her admirer.

BIRDIE, *s.* A dimin. from E. *bird*, S.

—A' the *birdies* lilt in tune! see! meed.

Tarraz's Poems, p. 2.

BIRD-MOUTH'D, *adj.* Mealy-mouthed, S.

"Ye're o'er *bird-mouth'd*," Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 86.

"Ye must let him hear it, to say so, upon both the sides of his head, when he hideth himself; it is not time then to be *birdmouth'd* and patient." Ruth. Lett. P. i. ep. 27.

* **BIRDS**, *s. pl.* A' the *Birds in the Air*, a play among children, S.

"A' the *Birds in the Air*, and A' the *Days of the Week*, are also common games, as well as the *Skippping-rope* and *Honey-pots*." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 36.

BIRD'S-NEST, *s.* Wild carrot, *Daucus carota*, Linn.

"Young children are sometimes poisoned by the common hemlock, which they are apt to mistake for the wild carrot, *daucus carota* Linnæi, (sometimes called *bird's nest* in the lowlands of Scotland,) to which its top and roots bear some resemblance." Agr. Surv. Hebrid. p. 313.

BIRDING, *s.* Burden, load.

Allace! the heuy *birding* of wardly gere,

That neuir houre may suffir nor promyt

Thare possessoure in rest nor pece to sit.

Doug. Virgil, 459. 42.

A.-S. *byrthen*, Dag. *byrde*. V. BIRTH, BYRTH.

BYRE, *s.* Cowhouse, S.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis, Withoutin beilding of blis, of bern, or of *byre*.

Gawan and Gol. i. 3.

"Bring a cow to the ha', and she will rin to the *byre*," Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 8.

The origin is uncertain. But it is perhaps allied to Franc. *buer*, a cottage; *byre*, Su.-G. *byr*, a village; Germ. *bauer*, habitaculum, cavea; from Su.-G. *bo*, *bu-a*, to dwell. Isl. *bur* is rendered penurium, domus penurium; a house of provision; G. Andr. Or it may be a derivative from Isl. *bu*, a cow; Gael. *bo*, id.

"*Byer*, a cowhouse, Cumb." Grose.

It is perhaps worthy of observation, that this term has been traced to O. Fr. *bouwerie*, a stall for oxen, from *bœuf*, an ox.

BYREMAN, *s.* A male servant who cleans the *byre* or cow-house on a farm, Berwicks.

His office is different from that of the person who lays the provender before the cows, and keeps them clean. He is called the *Cow-baillie*, *ibid.* The *byre-man* is also called the *Clusket*, Liddesd., Annand.

"At Ladykirk, Berwickshire, Richard Steele, Mr. Heriot's *byreman*, being in a field where a bull and cows were pasturing,—the bull attacked him, and the unfortunate man was found soon after, by the shepherd, dreadfully bruised," &c. Edin'. Correspondent, June 4, 1814.

BIRGET THREAD, BIRGES THREEED.

"Item, 5 belts of blew and white *birget thread*." Invent. Sacerdotal Vestments, A. 1559. Hay's Scotia Sacra, MS. p. 189.

"Threed called *Birges threed*, the dozen pound, ix 1." Rates, A. 1611, vo. *Threed*.

"*Bridges*, Outnil and Hollands white thread," &c. Rates, A. 1670.

These all appear to be corruptions of the name of *Bruges* in Flanders.

BIRK, *s.* Birch, a tree; S. *Betula alba*, Linn.

Grete eschin stokkis tumbillis to the ground; .

With wedgis schidit gan the *birks* sound.

Doug. Virgil, 169. 20.

A.-S. *birc*, Isl. *biorki*, Teut. *berck*, id.

It may deserve to be mentioned, that in the Runic, or old Isl., alphabet, in which all the letters have significant names, the second is denominated *Biarkann*, that is, the *birch-leaf*. The name may have originated from some supposed resemblance of the form, in which the letter *B* was anciently written, to this leaf, or to the tree in full foliage; as the first letter is called *Aar*, the produce of the year, as exhibiting the form of an erect plough, or, as some say, the ploughshare, to which, under Providence, we are especially indebted for this produce. V. G. Andr. and Junii Alphab. •Runic.

It is a singular coincidence, not only that in the ancient Irish alphabet, the name of some tree is assigned to each letter, V. Astle's Orig. and Progr. of Writing, p. 122; but that the name of the second, i.e. *B*, is *beith*, which, in the form of *beith*, at least, denotes a birch.

BIRKIE, *adj.* Abounding with birches, S.

BIRK-KNOWE, *s.* A knoll covered with birches, S.

"It was plain, that she thought herself herding her sheep in the green silent pastures, and sitting wrapped in her plaid upon the lawn and sunny side of the *Birk-knowe*." Lights and Shadows, p. 38.

BIRKIN, BIRKEN, *adj.* Of, or belonging to birch; S.

— *Birkin* bewis, about boggis and wellis.

Gawan and Gol. i. 3.

This is the reading, ed. 1508.

Ane young man stert in to that steld

Als cant as ony colt,

Ane *birkin* hat upon his heid,

With ane bow and ane bolt.

Pebble to the Play, st. 6.

This seems to mean a hat made of the bark of birch; A.-S. *beorcen*, id.

— *Birken* chaplets not a few

And yellow broom—

Athwart the scented welkin threw

A rich perfuma.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 28.

To BIRK, *v. n.* To give a tart answer, to converse in a sharp and cutting way; S.

A.-S. *bir-an*, *beorc-an*, to bark, *q.* of a snarling humour. Hence,

BIRKIE, *adj.* 1. Tart in speech, S.

2. Lively, spirited, mettlesome, Ayr.

"There was a drummer-laddie, with a Waterloo crown hinging at his bosom, and I made up to him, or rather I should say, he made up to me, for he was a gleg and birky callan, no to be set down by a look or a word." The Steam-boat, p. 38.

"Kate, being a nimble and birky thing, was—useful to the lady, and to the complaining man the major." Ann. of the Par. p. 40.

BIRKY, *s.* 1. A lively young fellow; a person of mettle; S.

But I, like birky, stood the brunt,
An' slocken'd out that gleed,
Wi' muckle virr; and syne I gar'd
The limmers tak the speed,

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

In days of auld, when we had kings
And nobles bauld, and other things,
As camps, and courts, and kirks, and quears,
And birkie's bauld, for our forebears—
They fought it fairly, tho' they fell.

Galloway's Poems, p. 123, 124.

2. Auld Birky, "In conversation, analogous to old Boy," Gl. Shirr.

Spoke like ye'rself, auld birky; never fear
But at your banquet I shall first appear.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 92.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *berk-ia*, jactare, to boast; or *biarg-a*, opitulari, *q.* one able to give assistance. It may deserve notice, however, that Su.-G. *birke* signifies a town or city. Hence *Blarkeyar rieltir*, the laws of cities, as contrasted with *Lands loegum*, the provincial laws, or those of the country. Could we suppose this term to have been general among the Gothic nations, as indeed it is evidently the same with A.-S. *byrig*, whence our *burgh*, *borough*; it might naturally enough be imagined, that one, who had been bred in a city, would be distinguished by country people by some such term as this.

BIRKIE, BIRKY, *s.* A childish game at cards, in which the players throw down a card alternately. Only two play; and the person who throws down the highest takes up the trick, S. In E. it is called *Beggar-my-neighbour*.

"But Bucklaw cared no more about riding the first horse, and that sort of thing, than he, Craigengelt, did about a game at *birkie*." Bride of Lam. ii. 176.

"It was an understood thing that not only Whist and Catch Honours were to be played, but even obstreperous *Birky* itself for the diversion of such of the company as were not used to gambling games." Ayr. Legatees, p. 49.

Of this game there are said to be two kinds, *King's Birkie* and *Common Birkie*.

From Isl. *berk-ia* to boast; because the one rivals his antagonist with his card.

To BIRL, BIRLE, *v. a.* 1. This word primarily signifies the act of pouring out, or furnishing drink for guests, or of parting it among them.

The wine thar with in veschell grete and small,
Quhilk to him gaif Acestes his rial hoist,
— To thame he *birleis*, and skynkis fast but were,
And with sic wordis comfortis thare drery chere.

Doug. Virgil, 19. 9. Dividit, Virg.

Than young mēn walit, besy here and thare,
— The bakin brede of basketis temys in hye,
And wynis *birleis* into grete plenté.

Ibid. 247. 6.

Bacchum ministrant, Virg.

2. To ply with drink.

She *birled* him with the ale and wine,
As they sat down to sup;

A living man he laid him down,
But I wot he ne'er rose up.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 45.

O she has *birled* these merry young men
With the ale but and the wine,
Until they were as deadly drunk
As any wild wood swine.

Ibid. p. 84.

3. To drink plentifully, S. This is perhaps the sense in the following passage.

— In the myddis of the mekill hall
Thay *birle* the wine in honour of Bachus.

Doug. Virgil, 79. 48.

"To *birle*; to drink cheerfully, to carouse." Sir J. Sinolair, p. 80.

4. To club money for the purpose of procuring drink. "I'll *birle* my bawbie," I will contribute my share of the expense; S.

Now settled gossies sat, and keen
Did for fresh bickers *birle*;
While the young swankies on the green
Take round a merry *tirle*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

Thy soothing sangs bring canker'd cares to ease,
Some louns to Lutter's pipe, some *birle* babies.

Ibid. ii. 390.

In Isl. it is used in the first sense; *byrl-a*, infundere, miscere potum. In A.-S. it occurs in sense third, *biril-ian*, *biril-ian*, haurire. Hence *hyrle*, a butler. Isl. *byrlar*, id. *Birle*, O. E. has the same signification.

Thus, in a poetical translation, by Layamon, of *Wace's Brut*, which is supposed to have been made about the year 1185, we have these lines:

An other half, was Beduer,
Thas kinges haeg *birle*.

i.e. "On the other side was Beduer, the king's high butler." Ellis Spec. i. 65. Isl. *byrl-a* has been deduced from *bierr*, *cerevisia*, also, denoting any liquor of a superior kind. V. Gl. Edd. This, again, is most probably from Moe-G. *bar*, hordeum, the grain from which beer is made.

To BIRL, *v. n.* To drink in society, S.

—"And then ganging majoring to the piper's Howff wi' a' the idle loons in the country, and sitting there *birling*, at your uncle's cost nae doubt, wi' a' the scaff and raff o' the water-side," &c. Tales of my Landlord, ii. 104.

To BIRL, *v. n.* 1. To "make a noise like a cart driving over stones, or mill-stones at work." It denotes a constant drilling sound, S. V. under BIRR, *v.*

And how it cheers the herd at een,
And sets his heart-strings dirlin,
When, comin frae the hungry hill,
He hears the querule *birlin*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 356.

This respects the use of the hand-milk

The temper pin she gl'es a tirl,
An' spins but slow, yet seems to birl.
Morison's Poems, p. 6.

2. Used improperly, to denote quick motion in walking; Loth.

Flandr. *borl-en* signifies to vociferate; clamare, vociferari; and *brull-en* to low, to bray; mugire, boare, rudere, Kilian. But *birl* seems to be a dimin. from the v. *Birr*, used in the same sense, formed by means of the letter *l*, a common note of diminution. Dr. Johnson has observed, that "if there be an *l*, as in *jingle*, *tinkle*, &c. there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts;" Grammar E. T. We may add, that this termination is frequently used in words which denote a sharp or tingling sound; as E. *whirl*, *drill*; S. *tirl*, *skirl*, *dirl*.

3. Sometimes it denotes velocity of motion in whatever way.

Now through the air the auld boy *birl'd*,
To fetch mae stanes, wi's apron furl'd.

Davidson's Seasons, p. :

4. To toss up.

Children put half-pence on their fingers to *birl* them, as they express it, in the low game of *Pitch-awl-toss*, Loth., Roxb.

From this use of the term, it seems to be allied to this v. as denoting quick motion, especially of a rotatory kind.

BIRLAW-COURT, BIRLEY-COURT. V. BURLAW.

BIRLEY-OATS, BARLEY-OATS, *s. pl.* A species of oats, S.

"The tenants in those parts, however, endeavour to obviate these local disadvantages, by sowing their bear immediately after their oats, without any interval, and by using a species of oats called *birley*. This grain, (which is also white), is distinguished from the common white oats, in its appearance, chiefly by its shortness. It does not produce quite so good meal, nor so much fodder." P. Strathdon, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xiii. 173.

"An early species called *harley* oats, has been introduced by some farmers." P. Douglas, Lanarks. Ibid. viii. 80.

It seems to have received its name from its supposed resemblance to *barley*.

BIRLIE, *s.* A loaf of bread; S. B.

BIRLIE-MAN, *s.* One who estimates or assesses damages, a parish-arbiter, a referee, South of S.

"*Birly-man*, *birlye-man*," is also expl. "the petty officer of a burgh of barony;" Gl. Antiquary.

"He wad scroll for a plack the sheet, or she kend what it was to want;—if—they must all pass from my master's child to Inch-Grabbit, wha's a Whig and a Hanoverian, and be managed by his doer, Jamie Howie, wha's no fit to be a *birlye-man*, let be a baillie." Waverley, ii. 297. V. BURLAW.

BIRLIN, *s.* A long-oared boat, of the largest size, often with six, sometimes with eight oars; generally used by the chieftains in the Western Islands. It seldom had sails.

We had the curiosity after three weeks residence, to make a calcule of the number of eggs bestowed upon those of our boat, and the Stewart's *Birlin*, or Galley;

the whole amounted to sixteen thousand eggs." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 12.

According to my information, it is written in Gael. *bhuirlin*. [Birlinn.]

"The Laird of Balcomy—being lunched a little from the coast,—was suddenly invaded by—Murdach Macklowd [of Lewis] with a number of *Birlings*, (so they call the little vessels those Isles men use)." Spotswood, p. 466, 467.

Sea engagements with *Birlins* were very common in the Highlands till of late. Lymphad, or Galley, was the same with *Long-fhad* (long-ship), or *Birlin*. M'Nicol's Remarks, p. 157.

Probably of Scandinavian origin, as Sw. *bars* is a kind of ship; and *berling*, a boat-staff, Seren.

BIRLIN, *s.* A small cake, made of oatmeal or barley-meal; synon. *Tod*, Ettr. For., Tweedd. Gael. *builin* signifies a loaf, and *baigrhean*, a cake.

BIRLING, *s.* A drilling noise, S.

"*Birling*,—making a grumbling noise like an old-fashioned spinning-wheel or hand-mill in motion." Gl. Antiquary.

BIRLING, *s.* A drinking-match, properly including the idea that the drink is clubbed for, S.

"He dwells near the Tod's-hole, an house of entertainment where there has been mony a blithe *birling*." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 228.

To BIRN, *v. a.* To burn. V. BRYN.

BIRN, *s.* The summer hill, or high coarse part of a farm, where the young sheep are *summered*; or, a piece of dry heathy pasture reserved for the lambs after they have been weaned, Roxb., Loth.

"Lambs, after weaning, are sent to a heathy pasture, called the *birn*,—where they remain till the end of August, when they are moved down to the best low pasture called the *hog-fence*." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 192.

This, notwithstanding the slight transposition, for softening the pronunciation, is undoubtedly the same with Su.-G. *brun*, vertex montis, præcipitium; whence *aa-bryn*, margo amnis. Isl. *bryn* and *brun* signify supercilium in a general sense; Verel. Supercilium et similis eminentia, in quavis re veluti in menas, monte, &c., G. Andr. Ora eminentia; Haldorson. Thre views the Isl. v. *brun-a*, sese tollere in altum, as allied; and also Armor. *bron*, collis. Davies and Lhydd render collis by C. B. *bryn*. W. Richards and Owen both expl. *bryn*, "a hill." Thus it appears that the term, in this sense, was common to the Goths and Celts.

To BIRN Lambs, to put them on a poor dry pasture, S. A.

"Lambs, immediately after they are weaned, are frequently sent to poor pasture, which is called *birning* them." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 396.

BIRNY, *adj.* 1. Covered with the scorched stems of heath that has been set on fire, S.

As o'er the *birny* brae mayhap he wheels,
The lilies cou'r wi' fear.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

2. Having a rough or stunted stem; applied to plants, Loth.

The idea is evidently borrowed from the appearance of *birns*, of the stems of burnt heath, furze, &c. V. *BIRNS*, s. *pl.*

BIRN, s. The matrix, or rather the *labia pudenda* of a cow.

- Allied perhaps to Isl. *brund-ur*, pecudum coeundi actus, et appetitus inire; G. Andr. C. B. *bry*, matrix, vulva.

BIRN, BIRNE, s. 1. A burnt mark; S.

"That no barrel be sooner made and blown, but the coupers *birn* be set thereon on the tapone staff thereof, in testimony of the sufficiency of the Tree."—Acts Charles II. 1661. c. 33.

2. A mark burnt on the noses of sheep, S.

"About the beginning, or towards the middle of July, the lambs, intended for holding stock, are weaned, when they receive the artificial marks to distinguish to whom they belong, which are, the farmer's initial, stamped upon the nose with a hot iron, provincially designed the *birn*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 191.

3. **SKIN AND BIRN**, a common phrase, denoting the whole of any thing, or of any number of persons or things; S.

Now a' thegither, *skin an' birn*,
They're round the kitchen table. —

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 143.

"That all beif, muttoun, weill, and lyke bestiall alane or presentit to fre burrowis or fre mercatis bring with thame in all tymes cummyng thair hyde, *skin*, and *birne*, vnder the pane of confiscatioun." Acts Marie, 1563. c. 21. Edit. 1566.

Skinner views the word as syfion. with *skin*. But it denotes the *burnt* mark on the horn or skin of a beast, by which the owner could distinguish and claim it as his own. The phrase may have originated from the following custom. Formerly in S. many, who had the charge of flocks, were denominated *Bow-shepherds*. A shepherd of this description had a free house allowed him, and a certain number of bolls, S. *bows*, of meal, according as he could make his bargain, for watching over the sheep of another. He also enjoyed the privilege of having a small flock of his own. All this was under the express stipulation, that he should be accountable for any of his master's sheep that might be lost; and be obliged, if he could not produce them, to give an equal number of his own in their stead. Those belonging to his master were all marked in the horn, or elsewhere, with a burning iron. The phrase in use was, that, at such a time, all his sheep were to be produced "*skin and birn*;" that is, entire, as they had been delivered to the shepherd, and with no diminution of their number.

The word is evidently from A.-S. *byrn*, burning, and still occasionally denotes the whole carcase of an animal, S. It is, however, more commonly used in the metaph. sense mentioned above; as by Ramsay:—

- The smith's wife her black deary sought,
And fand him *skin and birn*.

Poems, l. 276.

BIRN, s. A burden, S. B.

— Here about we'll bide,
Till ye come back; your *birn* ye may lay down,
For rinnin ye will be the better down.

Ross's Helenore, p. 54.

To gie one's *birn* a *hitch*, to assist him in a strait.

Tho' he bans me, I wish him well,
We'll may be meet again;
I'll gie his *birn* a *hitch*, an' help
To ease him o' his pain.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 32.

My *birn*, O Bess, has got an unco *lift*.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 84.

Shall we view this as an oblique sense of *birn*, explained above, as applied to a burden of any kind, in allusion to that of a whole beast; or consider it as an abbreviation of A.-S. *byrthen*, burden?

It rather seems allied to C. B. *burn*, onus, *byrnia*, onerare; Davies.

BIRNIE, BYRNIE, s. A corslet, a brigandine.

He clasps his gilt habirihone thrinfald:
He in his breistplait strang and his *birnye*,
Ane souir swerf beltis law down by his the.

Doug. Virgil, 230. 44.

Strictly, it seems to have denoted light armour for the fore part of the body; as it is distinguished from the *habirihone* or coat of mail. Here indeed it is most probably added as expletive of *breistplate*.

Vossius supposes that it may also signify an helmet, like A.-S. *brynn*, galea. But of this there is no evidence. Neither Sommer, Benson, nor Lye, so much as mention A.-S. *brynn*, galea.

A.-S. *byrn*, *byrna*, Isl. *bryn*, *brynia*, *brignia*, Franc. *brun*, *brunga*, Sw. *bringa*, Germ. *brun*, L. B. *brunka*, *brynia*; thorax, lorica; munimentum pectoris, Wachter. G. Andr. derives Isl. *brignia* from *brun*, niger, because of the dark colour of the armour; Wachter, Germ. *brun* from Celt. *brun*, the breast. Verel. mentions Isl. *bringa*, pectus; which would certainly have been a better etymon for G. Andr. than that which he has adopted.

BIRNS, s. pl. Roots, the stronger stems of burnt heath, which remain after the smaller twigs are consumed; S.

Some starting from their sleep were sore affrighted,
Others had both their sense and eyes benighted;
Some muirland men, they say, were scumming kirns,
And some were toasting bannocks at the *birns*.

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 25.

When corns grew yellow, and the heatherbells
Bloom'd bonny on the moor and rising fells,
Nae *birns*, or briars, or whins, e'er troubled me,
Gif I could find blaeberris ripe for thee.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 107.

A.-S. *byrn*, incendium.

BIRR, s. Force. V. **BEIR**.

To **BIRR**, v. n. 1. To make a whirring noise, especially in motion; the same with *birle*, S.

Ane grete staf sloung *birrand* with felloun wecht
Hynt Mezentius—

Doug. Virgil, 298. 21. V. **BEIR**, s.

Rejoice, ye *birring* patricks a';
Ye cootie moorcocks, crounsly craw;—
Your mortal fae is now awa',
Tam Samson's dead.

Burns, iii. 119.

It is very often used to denote that of a spinning wheel.

"The servan' lasses, lazy sluts,—would like nothing better than to live at heck and manger;—but I trow Girzy gars them keep a trig house and a *birring* wheel." The Entail, i. 49, 50.

2. To be in a state of confusion, S. B.

The swankies lap thro' mire and syke,
Wow as their heads did *birr*!
Christmas Bawling, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 123.

Here it seems to signify the confusion in the head caused by violent exercise.

BIRR, BIRL, s. "The whizzing sound of a spinning wheel, or of any other machine, in rapid gyration." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

BIRRING, s. The noise made by partridges when they spring, S.

BIRS, BIRSS, s. The gad-fly, Roxb.

E. breeze, brize; Ital. *briasio*, A.-S. *brimsa*.

BIRS, BIRSE, BYRSS, BIRSSIS, s. 1. A bristle, "a sow's birse," the bristle of a sow, S.

Sum byts the *birs*——— *Evergreen*, i. 119.

The hartis than and myndis of our meny
Mycht not be satisfyt on him to luke and se,
As to behald his oughe ene twane,—
The ouch *birssis* on the breist and creist
Of that monstrous half dele wyldie beist.

Doug. Virgil, 250. 30.

2. Metaph. for the beard.

"Mony of thame lackit *beirds*, and that was the mair pietie [pity:] and thairfoir could not buckill uther be the *byras*, as sum bauld men wauld have done." Knox, 51. In one MS. *birsis*.

3. Metaph. for the indication of rage or displeasure. "To set up one's birss," to put one in a rage. The birse is also said to rise, when one's temper becomes warm, in allusion to animals fenced with bristles, that defend themselves, or express their rage in this way, S.

"He was wönt to profess as ordinarily in private, as he spake openly in public, that he knew neither scripture, reason nor antiquitie for kneeling; albeit now his *birse* rise when he hearth the one, and for cloking the other, his pen hath changed for into *inforce*." Course of Conformitie, p. 153.

Now that I've gotten Goordy's *birse* set up,
I'm thinking Bessy's pride will dree a fup.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 89.

The sowter gave the sow a kiss,
Humph, quoth she, its for a *birse*.

S. Proverb, "spoken of those whose service we suppose to be mercenary." Kelly, p. 338.

A.-S. *byrst*, Germ. *borst*, *burst*, Su.-G. *borst*, id. *Ihre* derives it from *burr*, a thistle. Sw. *saettia up borsten*, to put one in a rage; *borsta sig*, to give one's self airs, E. to bristle up. Here we have the true origin of the E. *brush*, both *v.* and *s.* For Sw. *borst* is a brush, *borsta*, to brush, from *borst*, seta, a brush being made of bristles.

BIRSALL, s. A dye-stuff, perhaps for *Brasell* or Fernando buckwood, Rates, A. 1611.

"Madder, alm, walde, *birsall*, nutgallis & coprouss [copperas]." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1545, V. 19.

To BIRSE, BIRZE, BRIZE, v. a. 1. To bruise, S.

—Alas, for evermair!
That I should see thee lying there,—
Sae bruise'd and *birs'd*, sae blak and blae.

Watson's Coll. i. 65.

He smote me doune, and *brissit* all my banis,
Palace of Honour, iii. 71.

O' may'st thou doat on some fair paughty wench,
That ne'er will lout thy lowan drouth to quench:
Till *birs'd* beneath the burden, thou cry, dool!

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

"He that schal falle on this stoon schal be broken,
but on whom it schal falle it schal also *brisen* him."
Wiclif, Matt. xxi.

Brise is common in O. E.

2. To push or drive; to *birse in*, to push in, S.
For they're ay *birsing* in their epurs
Whare they can get them.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 348.

A.-S. *brys-an*, Belg. *brys-en*; Ir. *bris-im*; Fr. *bris-er*, id.

3. To press, to squeeze, S.

BIRSE, BRIZE, s. 1. A bruise, S.

"My brother has met wi' a severe *birz* and contusion,
and he's in a roving fever." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 292.

2. The act of pressing; often used to denote the pressure made by a crowd; as, "We had an awfu' *birse*," S.

To BIRSE up, v. a. To press upwards, *Aberd.*

The following lines, transmitted by an Aberdonian correspondent, are worthy of preservation:—

There I saw Sisyphus, wi' muckle was,
Birzing a heavy stane up a high brae;
Wi' baith his hands, and baith his feet, O vow!
He strives to raise it up aboon the know;
But fan it's amaist up, back wi' a dird
Doon stots the stane, and thumps upo' the yerd.

Part of a Translation from Homer's Odyssey.

To BIRSLE, BIRSTLE, BRISSLE, v. a. 1. To burn slightly, to broil, to parch by means of fire; as, to *birsle* pease, S.

The battellis war adonit now of new,
Not in manere of landwart folkis bargane,
—Nor blunt styngis of the *brissillit* tre.

Doug. Virgil, 226. 3.

They stow'd him up intill a seek,
And o'er the horse back brook his neck;
Synne *birsled* they him upon the kill,
Till he was bane dry for the mill.

Allan o' Maut, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 238.

i.e. as dry as bones.

2. To scorch; referring to the heat of the sun, S.

—Feil echeris of corn thick growing
Wyth the new sonnys hete *birsillit* dois hyng
On Hermie feildis in the someris tyde.

Doug. Virgil, 234. 25.

Now when the Dog-day heats begin,
To *birsle* and to peel the skin,
May I lie streekit at my ease,
Beneath the caller shady trees,
(Far frae the din o' Borrowstown),
Whare water plays the haughs bedown.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 105.

3. To warm at a lively fire, S.

A. Bor. *brusle*, id. "To dry; as, The sun *brusles* the hay, i.e. dries it: and *brusled* peas, i.e. parch'd pease." Ray derives it from Fr. *brusler*, to scorch, to burn. *Brasiller*, to broil, would have been more natural. But the common origin is Su.-G. *brasa*, a lively fire; whence Isl. *brys*, ardent heat, and *bryssa-a*, to act with fervour, *ec breiske*, torreo, aduro; A.-S. *brastl*, glowing, *brastl-ian*, to burn, to make a crackling noise, which is only the secondary sense, as crackling given as the primary one, both by Somner and Lye. For this noise is the effect of heat. *Ihre* derives Gr. *Bpaf-w*, ferveo, from the same Goth. source. Fr. *braise*, Ital. *brasa*, burning coals.

BIRSLE, BRISSLE, s. 1. A hasty toasting or scorching, S.

2. Apparently that which is toasted.

"Ye wad—haud him up in—*birdsles* till the maw o' him's as fu' as a cunt amang' clover." Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

BIRSSY, *adj.* 1. Having bristles, rough, S.

—Men nicht se hym aye
With *birssy* body porturit and visage,
Al rouch of haris. — *Doug. Virgil*, 322. 4.

2. Hot-tempered, easily irritated, S.

3. Keen, sharp; applied to the weather. "A birssy day," a cold bleak day, S. B.

4. Metaph. used in regard to severe censure or criticism.

But lest the critic's *birssy* besom
Scoop aff this cant of egotism,
I'll sidelin's hint,—na, bauldly tell,
I whyles think something o' my mysel'.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 107, 108.

BIRST, *s.* Brunt. To dree, or stand the birst, to bear the brunt, Roxb.

Alang wi' you the *birst* to dree,
y bun.
Scott's Poems, p. 145.

From A.-S. *byrat*, *berst*, malum, damnum, q. "sustain the loss;" or *byrat*, aculeum.

To **BIRST**, *v. n.* To weep convulsively, often, to birst and greet, Aberd.

This seems merely a provincial pronunciation of *E. burst*; as, "She burst into tears."

* **BIRTH**, *s.* "An establishment, an office, a situation good or bad," S. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

This seems merely a trivial use of the *E.* word as applied to a station for mooring a ship.

BIRTH, **BYRTH**, *s.* Size, bulk, burthen.

The bustuous barge yclepit Chimera
Gyas wyth felloun fard furth brocht alsua,
Sa huge of *birth* ane cletie semyt sche.
Doug. Virgil, 131. 27.

It is in the same sense that we speak of a ship of so many tons burden.

This is the meaning of *byrtht*, as used by Wyntown, Cron. i. 13. 17., although expl. in Gl. "birth, propagation of animals or vegetables."

Thare bwyis howys all for *byrtht*,
Bathe merle and maweys mellys of myrtht.
i.e. their boughs are bowed down with the burden or weight.

Isl. *byrd*, *byrth-ur*, *byrth-i*, Dan. *byrde*, Su.-G. *boerd*, burden; whence *byrding*, navis oneraria. The origin is Isl. *ber-a*, Su.-G. *baer-a*, A.-S. *ber-an*, *byr-an*, portare. The term may indeed be viewed as the third p. sing. pr. indic. of the A.-S. *v.* This is *byreth*, gestat, (*V. Lye*); q. what one beareth or carries. *Birth*, as denoting propagation, has the very same origin; referring to the gestation of the parent. *V. BURDING*.

BIRTH, *s.* A current in the sea, caused by a furious tide, but taking a different course from it; Orkn. Caithn.

"The master, finding the current against him, in the middle of the firth, when about 8 or 9 miles east of Dunnet Head, bore in for the shore, where he fell in with the last of the ebb, called by the people here the *weater birth*.—The easter *birth*, setting in, soon reached

him with considerable strength." P. Dunnet, Caithn. Statist. Acc. xi. 247. N.

—"These tides carry their waves and billows high, and run with such violence that they cause a contrary motion in the sea adjoining to the land, which they call *Easter-birth* or *Weater-birth*, according to its course; yet notwithstanding of the great rapidity of these tides and *births*, the inhabitants, daily almost, travel from isle to isle about their several affairs in their little cock-boats or yools, as they call them." Wallace's Orkney, p. 7.

It has been supposed that *birth*, as here used, admits of the same sense as when it denotes sea-room in general. But because of the contrary motion, it may be allied to Isl. *breit-a*, mutare. It seems preferable, however, to deduce it from Isl. *byrd-ia* currere, festinare, Verel.; as apparently signifying a strong current.

BIRTHIE, *adj.* Productive, prolific; from *E. birth*.

"The last year's crop in the west of Scotland was not *birthie*, and if meall had not been brought from the north, there had been a great scarcitie in the west, if not a famine." Law's Memorials, p. 159.

BYRUN, **BIRUN**, *part. pa.* Past, S.

—"Byrun annuel restand awand;" Aberd. Reg. i.e. "Past annuity still unpaid." "*Birun* rent," Ib.

BY-RUNIS, *s. pl.* Arrears.

"The Maister or Lord may not recognose the lands for the *byrunis* of his fermes." Skene, Index, Reg. Maj. vo. *Maister*.

This is formed like *BY-GANES*, q. v.

—"Quhilkis persounis, heritouris of the saidis annuellis, ar now persewand the saidis landis for the *by-runnis* awin thame," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1573, Ed. 1814, p. 83.

BYRUNNING, *part. pr.*

To the victor ane mantil brusit with gold,
Wyth purpoure seluage writhing mony fold,
And all *byrunning* and loupit lustellie,
As rynniss the flude Meander in Thessalie.

Doug. Virgil, 136. 4.

"Embroidered," Rudd. But the meaning is *wavel*; corresponding to Meandro duplices cucurrit, Virg. *Brusit* is embroidered. Moes-G. *birinn-an*, percurrere.

BYSENFU, *adj.* Disgusting, Roxb.

BYSENLESS, *adj.* Extremely worthless, without shame in wickedness. Clydes.

The latter may signify, without example, without parallel; from A.-S. *bysen*, *byrn*, exemplum, exemplar; similitudo; *bysn-ian*, exemplo praeire, "to exemplify." Somner.

The former seems to claim a different origin, and has more affinity to Isl. *bynn*, a prodigy. *V. BYSSYM*.

BYSET, *s.* A substitute, Ayr.; q. what sets one *by*. *V. SET by*, v.

BISHOP, *s.* 1. A peevish ill-natured boy, whom it is impossible to keep in good humour; as, "a canker'd *bishop*," Lanarks.

This has obviously originated from the ideas entertained concerning the character and conduct of the episcopal clergy, especially during the period of persecution. In like manner, a silly drivelling fellow is often called a *Curate*; as "he's an unco *curate*," *ibid.* It is also used as a nickname to individuals, who are supposed to talk or act a great deal to little purpose.

2. A weighty piece of wood, with which those who make causeways level their work, *Aberd.*

BISHOPRY, s. Episcopacy, government by diocesan bishops.

"They did protest against *bishopry* and bishops, and against the erection, confirmation or ratification thereof." Apologet. Relation, p. 35.

A.-S. *biscoprice*, episcopatus.

BISHOP'S FOOT. It is said *the Bishop's foot has been in the broth*, when it is singed, *S.*

This phrase seems to have had its origin in times of Popery, when the clergy had such extensive influence, that hardly any thing could be done without their interference. Another phrase is very similar: "Scarcely can any business be marred, without a priest, or a woman, having a hand in it."

This phrase is also used *A. Bor.*

"*The bishop has set his foot in it*, a saying in the North, used for milk that is burnt to in boiling. Formerly, in days of superstition, whenever a bishop passed through a town or village, all the inhabitants ran out in order to receive his blessing; this frequently caused the milk on the fire to be left till burnt to the vessel, and gave origin to the above allusion." *Gl. Grose.*

This origin is rather fanciful. The French use the phrase *pas de Clerc*, literally, the clergyman's (or clerk's) foot to denote a foolish trick, a gross oversight. Although this rather respects stupidity than evil design, it may have been the origin of our phrase.

Good old Tyndale furnishes us with an illustration of this phrase: "When a thyng speadeth not well, we borrow speach and saye, *The Byshope hath blessed it*, because that nothyng speadeth well that they medyll wyth all. If the potech [pottage] be burned to, or the meate outh roasted, we saye, *The Byshope hath put his fote in the potech*, or, *The Byshope hath played the coke*, because the byshoppes burn who they lust and whosoever displeaseth them." Obedyence Chrysten man, F. 109, a.

BY-SHOT, s. One who is set aside for an old maid.

On *Fastren's Ben*, bannocks being baked of the eggs, which have been previously dropped into a glass amongst water, for divining the weird of the individual to whom each egg is appropriated; she who undertakes to bake them, whatever provocation she may receive, must remain speechless during the whole operation. "If she cannot restrain her loquacity, she is in danger of bearing the reproach of a *by-shot*, i.e. a hopeless maid;" q. one *shot* or pushed side. *V. Tarras's Poems*, p. 72. N.

BYSYNT, adj. Monstrous, Wynt. *V. BISMING, &c.*

BISKET, s. Breast. *V. BRISKET.*

BISM, BYSYME, BISNE, BISINE, s. Abyss, gulf.

Fra thine strekis the way profound anone,
Depe vnto hellis flude of Acheron,
With holl *bisme*, and hidduous swelth unrude.

Doug. Virgil, 173. 37.

Byssyme, 82. 15. *Fr. abyssme*, *Gr. ἀβυσσος*.

BISMAR, BYSMER, s. A steelyard, or instrument for weighing resembling it; sometimes *bissimar*, *S. B., Orkn.*

"The *Bymer* is a lever or beam made of wood, about three feet long; and from one end to near the middle, it is a cylinder of about three inches diameter, thence it gently tapers to the other, which is not above one inch in diameter. From the middle, all along this smallest end, it is marked with small iron pins at unequal distances, which serve to point out the weight, from one mark to twenty-four, or a lispund." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 211.

"The instruments they have for the purpose of weighing, are a kind of stateras or steel-yards;—they are two in number; and the one of them is called a pundlar, and the other a *bismar*. On the first is [are] weighed settings and miels, and on the last marks and lispunds." *P. Kirkwall, Orkney, Statist. Acc. vii. 563.* This term is commonly used in Angus, for a steel-yard.

Isl. bismari, besmar, libra, trutina minor; Leg. West-Goth. bismare, Su.-G. besman; Teut. bosemmer, id. stater; Kilian. G. Andr. derives this word from Isl. bes, a part of a pound weight. Rudbeck supposes that besmar is put for bysmark, q. the mark used by a city, according to which the weights of private persons were adjusted. This conjecture, however, is improbable; because the word, in all the Northern languages, solely denotes a steel-yard, or artificial instrument for weighing; in contradistinction from those which give the real weight. V. PUNDLAR.

BISMARE, BISMERE, s. 1. A bawd.

Douchter, for thy luf this man has grete diseis,
Quod the *bismere* with the slekit speche.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97. 1.

2. A lewd woman, in general.

Get ane *bismare* ane barne, than al hyr blys gane is.

Ibid. 238. b. 27.

"F. ab A.-S. *bismar*, contumelia, aut *bismarian*, illudere, dehonorare, polluere," *Rudd.*; "connected perhaps with *Teut. baesinne*, amica;" *Gl. Sibb.*

BISMER, s. The name given to a species of stickle-back, *Orkn.*

"The *Fifteen-spined stickleback* (*gasterosteus spinacia*, *Lin. Syst.*)—is here denominated the *bismar*, from the resemblance it is supposed to bear to the weighing instrument of that name." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 289.

BISMING, BYISMING, BYISNING, BYSENING,

BYSYNT, adj. Horrible, monstrous.

And Pluto eik the fader of that se
Reputtis that *bisming* belch hatefull to se.

Doug. Virgil, 217. 45.

The fury Alecto is here described.

—Ane grete spere
At the syde of that *bisming* beist threw he.

Ibid. 40. 17.

Feri, *Virgil*. i.e. of the Trojan horse, as it is commonly designed.

The *byisming* beist the serpent Lerna.—

Ibid. 173. 15. *Bellua, Virgil.*

But sair I dred me for some uther jaip,
That Venus suld, throw her subtiltie,
Intill sum *byisming* beist transfigurat me,
As in a beir, a hair, ane oyle, ane alp.

Palace of Honour, i. 68.

Rudd. expl. the term, "gaping, swallowing, insatiable, destroying." This explanation clearly shews that he has viewed it as an adj. formed from *bism*, an abyss. But from a comparison of the passages in which it occurs, it appears that the proper sense is *monstrous*. It is unquestionably the same with *byssynt*, used by *Wyn-town*.

—Eftyre that he wes brought on bere,
Til *byssynt* best all lyke
Sene he wes besyd a dyke,
That nere-hand a myll wes made.
For bath hewyd and tale he had
As a hors, and hys body
All til a bere wes mast lykly.

Cron. vi. 13. v. 59. V. BYSSYM.

BISON, s. The wild ox; anciently common in S.

"As to the wild cattle of Scotland, which Jonstón mentions under the name of *Bison Scoticus*, and describes as having the mane of a lion, and being entirely white, the species is now extinct." Pennant's Zool. i. 18, Ed. 1768.

According to Dr. Walker, an animal of this kind still exists in the woods of Drumlanrig.

"Pecudes feri, hujus generis, solum adhuc persistant, in sylvis circa Drumlanrigum in Nithia, sedem ill. Ducis de Queensberry. Coloris sunt candidissimi, auribus nigris." Essays on Nat. Hist. p. 512.

This is the *Urus* of the Latin writers, which is merely a modification of Germ. *auerochs*, i.e. *wild ox*. The word *bison* is used in the same sense in Fr.

BYSPÉL, BYSPAÉ, s. Some person or thing of rare or wonderful qualities; more generally used in an ironical way; as, "He's just a *byspale*," he is a singular character; "He's nae *byspel* mair than me," he is no better than I am; Roxb.

Teut. *by-spel*, Germ. *beispiel*, an example, a pattern, a model; A.-S. *bispell*, *bigspell*, "a by-word, a proverb, an example, a pattern," Somner; from *bi*, *big*, de, of, concerning, and *spel* a story, a speech, discourse, &c. q. something to make a speech about, or to talk of.

BY-SPEL, adv. Used adverbially to denote any thing extraordinary; as, *byspel weel*, very well, exceedingly well, *ibid*.

BY-SPEL, s. An illegitimate child, Roxb. id. North of E.

This corresponds with the low E. term, a *bye-blow*, id. Grose's Class. Dict.

BYSPRENT, part. pa. Besprinkled, over-spread.

—I se stand me before
As to my sicht, maist lamentabill Hector,
With large flude of teris, and all *bysprent*—
With barknyt blude and powder.—

Doug. Virgil, 48. 1.

Belg. *besprenghe-en*, to sprinkle.

BISSARTE, BISSETTE, s. A buzzard, a kind of hawk.

"Anent rúikis, crawis, & vther foulis of reif, as ernis, *bisartis*, gleddis, mittalis,—at the said foulis of reif allutérly be destroyed be all manner of man." Acts Ja. ii. 1457. c. 85. edit. 1666. *Bisettes*, Skens.

Germ. *buser*, Fr. *bussart*, id.

To BYSSE, BIZZ, v. n. To make a hissing noise, as hot iron plunged into water, S.

The irne lumpis, into the cauis blak,
Can *bysse* and quibissil.—

Doug. Virgil, 257. 16.

Belg. *biss-en*, to hiss like serpents.

BISSE, BIZZ, s. 1. A hissing noise, S.

Now round and round the serpents whizz,
Wi' hissing wrath and angry phiz;
Sometimes they catch a gentle gizz;

Alack-a-day!
An' singe wi' hair-devouring *bizz*,
Its curls away.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 16.

2. A buzz, a bustle, S.

BISSET, s. [Footing, or, narrow lace.]

"Item,—thre curtenis of crammosie daines, all freinyeit with threid of gold and crammosie silk, and enrichet upoun the seames with a litle *bisset* of gold." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 154.

"Ane uthor of blak figurit velvot cuttit out upoun crammosie satine, and wrocht with small silver *bissettis* wantand bodeis." Ibid. p. 221.

"—300 elms of small silken *bissetis*." Chalmers's Mary I. p. 285, N.

Fr. *bisette*, *bisette*, "plate (of gold, silver, or copper) wherewith some kinde of stufes are stripped;" Cotgr.

BYSSYM, BYSYM, BESUM, BYSN, BISSOME, BUSSOME, BYSNING, s. 1. A monster.

He said, "Allace, I am lost, lathest of all,
Bysym in bale best." Houlate, iii. 25. MS.

I see by my shaddow my shap hes the wyte,
Quhame sall I bleme in this breth, a *besum* that I be?
Ibid. i. 6.

Mr. Pinkerton certainly gives the general sense of the term, when he renders it "deformed creature." But in the same stanza it is literally explained:

Bot quha sall make me amendis of hir worth a myte,
That this hes maid on the mold a *monster* of me?
—Yone lustie court will stop or meit,
To justifie this *bysning* quihilk blasphemit.

Palace of Honour, ii. 7. Edin. edit. 1579.

Edit. Edin. 1579, i.e., "to inflict capital punishment on this blasphemous monster."

So am I now exyld from honour ay,
Compaird to Cresside and the ugly ol.
Fy lothsome lyfe! Fy dealth that don not serve me!
Bot quik and dead a *bysym* thow must preserve me.

Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. jii. 506.

2. A prodigy, something portentous of calamity.

"This year many prodigious signes were observed. A Comet of that kind, which the Astronomers call *comet*, the vulgars, a fire *Bissome*, shined the whole moneths of November, December, and January." Spotswood, p. 94.—"It was callit, *The fyrey Bussome*," Knox's Hist. p. 92. MS. i. *bussome*. [Laing's Edit. Vol. I. p. 254, "The fyrie boosome;" expl. "besom."]

3. *Bysim* is still used as a term highly expressive of contempt for a woman of an unworthy character, S.

Mr. Macpherson, vo. *Bysym*, mentions A.-S. *bysmorfull*, horrendus. Isl. *bysmarfull* has the same sense; *bysna*, to portend; *bysn*, a prodigy, grande quod ac ingens, G. Andr.

Perhaps A.-S. *bysm*, an example, *bysmian* to exemplify, although used obliquely, may have the same origin. Su.-G. *buse* is a spectre, Dan. *busemand*, a bugbear. V. BISMING.

BISTAYD, BISTODE, pret.

Tristrem to Mark it seyde,—
How stormes hem *bistayd*,
Til anker hem brast and are.

Sir Tristrem, p. 40. st. 62.

"Withstood," Gl. Perhaps rather, surrounded; A.-S. *bestod*, circumdedit, from *bestand-an*, Teut. *be-steen*, circumsistere, circumdare.

BISTER, s. Expl. "a town of land in Orkney, as *Hobbister*, i.e. a town or district of high land; *Swanbister*, corr. *Swambister*, supposed to signify the town of Sweno."

The term is not less common in Shetland.

"A considerable number [of names of places] end in *ster* and *bister*, as *Swaraster*, *Muraster*, *Symbister*, *Fladabister*, *Kirkabister*. It is probable, however, that the names at present supposed to end in *ster* are abbreviations from *seter*. Both imply settlement or dwelling." Edmonston's *Zetland*, ii. 137.

I agree with this intelligent writer in viewing *ster* as a contr. of *seter*, and this indeed denotes "settlement or dwelling." For Isl. *setur* is rendered *sedes*; Verel. Ind. q. a *seat*; and *bister* may reasonably be viewed as composed of Su.-G. *by* pagus, and *setur*, i.e. "the seat of a village." By the same learned Scandinavian, *saetur* is rendered *inapalia*, i.e. round cottages, or those made in the form of an oven. Thus *saetur* would seem to signify such buildings as those denominated *Picts' houses*, or *Brughas*. Norw. *saeter* is expl. "a *græsgang*, or pasture for cattle on the high grounds;" Hallager.

BYSTOUR, BOYSTURE, s. A term of contempt; the precise meaning of which seems to be lost.

It is sometimes conjoined with *baril*, as in the following passage:—

Blierd, babling *bystour-baril*, obey;
Learn, skybald knave, to know thy sell.
Polwart's Flyting, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 6.

Several similar terms occur; as Fr. *bistorié*, crooked, *boister*, to limp; *bustarin*, "a great lubber, thicko druggell, cowardly luske, dastardly slabberdegallion;" Cotgr., a species of description worthy of either *Polwart* or *Montgomery*.

Boustarin, le nom que l'on donne à un gros homme dans quelques Provinces de France. Dict. Trev.

As this term is connected with "hood-pykes, and hunger-bitten," *ibid.* p. 9. it might seem allied to Teut. *byster*, ad extremum redactus, exhaustus bonis, Kilian. Or, as it is conjoined in the same passage with an elegant term; denoting that the bard had not the power of retention, can it be allied to Fr. *boire*, to drink, *boiste*, *boite*, drunk?

BIT, s. A vulgar term used for food; S. *Bit* and *baid*, meat and clothing, S. B.

I'm e'en content it be as ye wad hae't;
Your honour winna miss our *bit* and *baid*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 113.

Although *baid* be understood of clothing, I suspect that it, as well as *bit*, originally signified food, from A.-S. *bead*, a table; if not q. *bed*, equivalent to the inverted phrase, *bed* and *board*.

Although expl. "meat and clothes," Gl. Ross, I hesitate whether *baid* does not literally denote habitation, q. "food and lodging," abode; from A.-S. *bida*-an manere. The pret. of *bide*, S. to dwell, is *baid*.

BYT, s. The pain occasioned by a wound. A blow or stroke, Aberd. Banffs.

Scho skipping furth, as to eschew the *byt*,
Can throw the forest fast and grauls glyd:
But euer the dedly schaft stikkis in hir syde.
Doug. Virgil, 102. 10.

A.-S. *byt*, morsus, metaph. used.

—Sinat hym an greuous wound and dedely *byt*.
Doug. Virg. 418. 10. V. CABIR.

***BIT, s.** 1. Denoting a place, or particular spot; as, "He canna-stan' in a *bit*," he is still changing his situation, S.

"Weel, just as I was coming up the *bit*, I saw a man afore me that I kent was nane o' our herds, and it's a wild *bit* to meet any other body, so when I came tip to him it was Tod Gabriel the fox-hunter." Guy Mannering, iii. 104.

"He lies a' day, and whiles a' night in the cove in the dern hag:—it's a bieldy enough *bit*, and the fild gudeman o' Corsecleugh has panged it wi' a kemple o' strae amaist." Waverley, iii. 237.

"Blithe *bit*, pleasant spot;" Gl. Antiq.

2. Applied to time; "Stay a wee *bit*," stay a short while, South of S.

• "Binna rash,—binna rash," exclaimed Hobbie, "hear me a *bit*, hear me a *bit*." Tales of my Landlord, i. 340.

3. The nick of time, the crisis, S.O. "In the *bit* o' time." Burns.

4. Very commonly used in conjunction with a substantive, instead of a diminutive; as, a *bit bairn*, a little child, S.

"Did ye notice if there was an auld saugh tree that's maist blawt down, but yet its roots are in the earth, and it hangs ower the *bit* burn." Guy Mannering, ii. 17.

"I heard ye were here, frae the *bit* callant ye sent to meet your carriage." Antiquary, i. 155.

Sometimes with the mark of the genitive of.

"The *bits* o' weans wad up, and toddle to the door, to pu' in the auld Blue-gown." *Ibid.* ii. 142.

5. Often used as forming a diminutive expressive of contempt, S.

"Some of you will grieve and greet more for the drowning of a *bit* calf or stirk, than ever ye did for all the tyranny and defections of Scotland." Walker's Peden, p. 62.

BITTIE, s. A little bit, S. B. synon. with *bittock*, S. A.; pron. *buttie* or *bottie*, Aberd.

Dan. *bitte*, *pauxillus*, *pauxillulus*.

BIT AND BRAT. V. BRAT, s.

BIT AND BUFFET WI'T, one's sustenance accompanied with severe or unhandsome usage, S.

"Take the *Bit*, and the *Buffet* with it," S. Prov. "Bear some ill usage of them by whom you get advantage." Kelly, p. 311.

Fate seldom does on bards bestow

A paradise of wealth below,

But wi' a step dame glour,

Gies them their *bit* and *buffet* wi't.

A. Scott's *Poems*, 1811, p. 30.

"Bucklaw—was entertained by a fellow, whom he could either laugh with or laugh at as he had a mind, who would take, according to Scottish phrase, the *bit* and the *buffet*." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 152.

BITTOCK, s. 1. A little bit, S.

"That was a bonnie sang ye were singin.—Ha'e you—

ony mair q't?"—"A wee *bittock*," said Tibbie; "but I downa sing't afore ony bodie." Glenfergus, ii. 160.

2. A small portion; a low term applied to space, and used indeed in a general sense, S.

"The three miles diminished into like a mile and a *bittock*," Guy Mannering, i. 6. V. the letter K.

- BITE, s.** 1. "As much meat as is put into the mouth at once," the same with E. *bit*; a mouthful of any food that is edible, S. It is to be observed that *bite* is not used in E. in this sense.

Dan. *bid*, Isl. *bite*, bolus, bucca. The Dan. word is also rendered *offa*, frustum; Panis, Baden.

2. A very small portion of edible food, what is barely necessary for sustenance, S.

"Ye mauna speak o' the young gentleman hauding the plough; there's puir distressed whigs enew about the country will be glad to do that for a *bite* and a soup." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 138.

3. A small portion, used in a general sense. In this sense *bite* in S. is still used for *bit* E.

"There is never a *bite* of all Christ's time with his giving them seasonable instructions," W. Guthrie's Sermon, p. 3.

- BITE AND SOUP**, meat and drink, the mere necessities of life, S.

It is very commonly expressed with the indefinite article preceding.

"He is name of them puir bodies wha hang upon the trade, to whilk they administer in spiritual things for a *bite and a soup*," St. Johnston, i. 26.

"Let the creatures stay at a moderate mailing, and hae *bite and soup*; it will maybe be the better wi' your father where he's gaun, lad." Heart Mid Loth. i. 198.

- BYTESCHEIP, s.** Robert Semple uses this word as a parody of the title *Bishop*, q. *bite*, or devour the *sheep*.

They halde it still vp for a mocke,
How Maister Patrick fedd his flock;
Then to the court this craftie lown
To be a *bytescheip* maid him boun;
Becaus *St. Androis* then dependit.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 313.

- BITTILL, s.** A beetle, a heavy mallet, especially one used for beating clothes.

He could wrik windaris, quhat way that he wald;
Mak a gray gus a gold garland,
A lang spere of a *bittill* for a berne bald,
Noblis of nutschellis, and silver of sand.

Houlate, iilk. 12. MS.

This is the description of a juggler.

Bitlle is the pronunciation of the Border and Loth.

"Aroint ye, ye limmer," she added,—"out of an honest house, or, shame fa' me, but I'll take the *bitlle* to you!" The Pirate, i. 128.

- To BITTLE, BITTIL, v. a.** To beat with a beetle; as, *to bittle lint*, *to bittle singles*, to beat flax, to beat it in handfuls, Loth.

- BITTLIN, s.** The battlements of any old building, Ayr.; q. *battelling*.

- BITTOCK, s.** V. under **BIT**.

- BITTRIES, s. pl.** Buttrresses, Aberd. Reg.

- To BYWAUE, v. a.** To cover, to hide, to cloak.

The feruent luf of his kynd native land—
Mot al euil rumoure fra his lawde *bywaue*.

Doug. Virgil, 195. 10.

A.-S. *bewaef-an*, Moes-G. *biwaib-jan*, id.

- BYWENT, part. adj.** Past, in reference to time; synonym. *Bygone*.

Considerder of Romanis, in all their time *by-went*,
Baith wikkit fortune and prosperiteis.

Bellend. Prol. T. Liv. vi.

Moes-G. *bi* signifies postea. Alem. *biuuent-en* occurs in the sense of *vertere*. But the latter part of our term has more affinity with A.-S. *wend-an* ire.

- BIZZ, s.** *To tak the bizz*, a phrase applied to cattle, when, in consequence of being stung by the bot-fly, they run hither and thither, Loth.

This exactly corresponds to the sense of Su.-G. *bes-a*, mentioned under the v. V. BAZED. It may, however, be a corruption of E. *brize*, anc. *brizze*, the gadfly.

- To BIZZ, v. n.** To hiss. V. BYSSE.

- To BIZZ, Bizz about, v. n.** To be in constant motion, to bustle, S.

Su.-G. *bes-a*, a term applied to beasts which, when beset with wasps, drive hither and thither; Teut. *bies-en*, *bys-en*, furente ac violento impetu agitari; Kilian.

- BIZZEL, s.** A hoop or ring round the end of any tube, Roxb.

This is merely a peculiar use of E. *bezel*, *bezel*, "that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed," Johns.

- BIZZY, adj.** Busy, S.

Gude alq keeps me bare and *bissy*,
Gaurs me tippie till I be dizzy.

Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 90.

My youthfu' lesson, thou, to lear,
Didst to the *bissy* ant m'p sen'.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 31.

A.-S. *bysig*, Belg. *besig*, id. Sw. *bys-a*, *curitare*, or Su.-G. *bes-a*, probably exhibits the root, as denoting the violent motion of an animal that is harassed by the gadfly. V. BEXY.

- BLA, BLAE, adj.** 1. Livid; a term frequently used to denote the appearance of the skin when discoloured by a severe stroke or contusion, S.

—Bot of thaym the maist parte
To schute or cast war perfyte in the art,
With lede pellokis from ingynis of staf sling
By dyntis *bla* thare famen down to d.

Virgil, 232. 52.

* Lethargus lolls his lazy hours away,
His eyes are drowey, and his lips are *blae*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 96.

"Blee, blueish, pale blue, lead colour. North." Gl. Grose.

Su.-G. *blau*, Isl. *bla-r*, Germ. *blau*, Belg. *blauw*, Franc. *plauw*, lividus, glaucus. It seems doubtful if A.-S. *bleo* was used in this sense; "caeruleus, blue or azure-coloured," Somner, whence E. *blue*.

A. Bor. "*Bloa*, black and blue," Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 323.

2. Bleak, lurid, applied to the appearance of the atmosphere. A *blae day* is a phrase used S. when, although there is no storm, the sky looks hard and lurid, especially when there is a thin cold wind that produces shivering. E. *bleak* seems nearly synon.

An' cause the night wis caul and *blae*,
They ca'd for hame-browst usquebae.

Turras's Poems, p. 51.

"It was in a cauld *blae* hairst day,—that I—gale to milk the kye." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

"A *blae* ware-time," a bleak spring, Upp. Clydes.

- BLAMAKING, *s.* The act of discolouring, or making livid, by a stroke.

"Convict [convicted] for the blud drawing, *blamaking* & strubens." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

- To BLAAD, *v. a.* To sully, to dirty; to spoil. Hence the phrase, "the *blaadin* o' the sheets." Aberd.

Perhaps the same with *Blad*, *v.* especially as used in sense 2; or allied to *Blad*, *s.* a dirty spot, *q. v.*

- BLAAD, *s.* A stroke, Galloway. V. BLAUD.

- BLAB, *s.* A small globe or bubble, Lanarks.

He kiss't the tear tremblan' in her ee,
Mare clear nor *blab* o' dew.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 323. V. BLOB.

- To BLABBER, BLABER, BLEBER, *v. n.* To babble, to speak indistinctly.

"Gif the heart be good, suppose we *blabber* with wordes, yit it is acceptable to him." Bruce's Eleven Sermons, L. 2. b.

That gars thee ryme in terms of sence denude
And *blaber* thingis that wyse men hate to heir.

Kennedy, Evergreen, li. 65. st. 12.

I haif on me a pair of Lowthiane hipps,
Sall fairer Inglis mak, and mair *perlyte*,
Than thou can *bleber* with thy Carrick lipps.

Dunbar, Ibid., 53. st. 8.

- Teut. *blabber-en*, confuse et inepte garrire, Jun. vo. *Blab*.

This is also O. E. "I *blaber* as a chylde doth or he can speake; Je gasouille. My sonne doth but *blabber* yet; he can nat speke his wordes playne, he is to yonge." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 167, a.

- BLABERING, *s.* Babbling.

My mynd misty, ther may not mys ane fall;
Stra for thys ignorant *blabering* imperfite,
Beside thy polist termes redymyte.

Doug. Virgil, 3. 36.

- BLABER, *s.* Some kind of cloth imported from France.

"28th August 1561, the Provost, Baillies, and Counsaile, ordanis Louke Wilsoun Thesaurer to deliver to every one of the twelfe servands, the Javillour and Gild servands, als mekle Franch *Blaber* as will be every one of thame ane coit." Regist. Counc. Edin. Keith's Hist. p. 180.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. *blafard*, *blaffard*, pale, bleak in colour.

- BLACK. To put a thing in *black and white*, to commit it to writing, S.

"I was last Tuesday to wait on Sr Robert Walpole, who desired, hearing what I had to say, that I would put it in *black and white*, that he might shew it to his Maj^{ty}." Lett. Seaforth, Culloden Pap. p. 105.

I question much if Sir R. Walpole literally used this language; finding no proof of its being an E. phrase.

- BLACK, *s.* A vulgar designation for a low scoundrel, corresponding in sense to the E. *adj.* *blackguard*,

- BLACK-AIRN, *s.* Malleable iron; in contradistinction from that which is tinned, called *white-airn*, S.

- BLACKAVICED, *adj.* Dark of the complexion, S. from *black* and Fr. *vis*, the visage.

Imprinis then, for tallness, I
Am five foot and four inches high;
A *black-a-vic'd* snod dapper fallow,
Nor lean, nor over-laid wi' tallow.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 362.

- BLACKBELICKIT, used as a *s.* equivalent to E. nothing. *What did ye see?* Answ. *Blackbelickit*, i.e. "I saw nothing at all;" Lanarks.

"*Blackbelicket*. Nothing;" Ayrs. Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 691.

The word *black* seems to have been substituted by the decorous inhabitants of my native county for the name of the devil, which is the common prefix in other parts of S. But the latter part of the word seems inexplicable. From the invariable pronunciation, it cannot be supposed that it has any connexion with the idea of *likeness* or resemblance. Perhaps the most natural conjecture is, that the phrase expresses a persuasion that the adversary of our kind, whose name is deemed so necessary and ornamental an expletive in discourse, should be *licked* or beaten, as soon as such a thing should take place; for the conjunction *if* is generally added.

I have sometimes thought, that it might contain a foolish allusion to a Lat. phrase formerly used of one who declined giving a vote, *Non liquit*. Should we suppose that it was originally confined to objects of sight, it might be equivalent to "*N'er a styme* did I see;" *q. n.* a gleam; Teut. *lick-en*, nitere. Or, to have done with mere conjecture, shall we view it as a phrase originally expressive of the disappointment of some parasite, when he had not found even a plate to *lick*?

- BLACK BITCH, a bag which, in former times at least, was clandestinely attached to the lower part of the mill-spout, that, through a hold in the spout, part of the meal might be abstracted as it came down into the trough, South of S.

A worthy proprietor in Roxb. who had never happened to hear the phrase, but was extremely careful of the game on his estate, had just settled everything respecting the lease of his mill, when a third person who was present, said to the miller, "I hope you'll no keep a *black bitch*?" "What?" cried the gentleman, "your bargain and mine's at an end; for I'll not allow any person on my property to keep sporting dogs."

- BLACK-BOYDS, *s. pl.* The name given to the fruit of the bramble, West of S.

BLACK-BOOK, s. The name given to "the several histories, written by our Monks in their different Monastrys;" Spott. MS. Dict. in vo.

"In all our monastrys," he says, "there were keepit three books or records. 1^o. Their Chartulary, or register, containing the records relating to their privat securities. 2^o. Their Obituaries, wherein were related the times of the death-and places of interment of their chief benefactors, Abbots, Priors, and other great men of their respective houses. 3^o. Their *Black-Book*, containing an account of the memorable things which occurred in every year.

"David Chambers, one of the senators of the College of Justice in the reign of Queen Mary, who wrote in French an abridgement of the Histories of England, Scotland, and France,—in his preface says, that he had many great histories of the Abbacies, such as that of Scone, called the *Black-Book*, and of other like chronicles of Abbays, as that of Inch-ccolm and Icolmkill," &c.

"So named," he adds, "from the cover; or rather from the giving an impartial account of the good and bad actions of our nobles, and others who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country."

It is not likely that this register would be exclusively called the *black book* from its cover, unless it could be proved, that the other two were invariably bound in a different manner. Nor is it more probable, that the name originated from its being a record of "the good and bad actions of our nobles," &c. For in this case we must suppose that it was almost exclusively confined to *bad* actions.

It might perhaps be thus denominated from its being wholly written with black ink, in distinction from the *Rubrics*, denominated from the use of red, and the *Psalters*, &c. which had usually red letters interspersed, and illuminations.

We learn from Carpentier, that in a charter dated at Vienne, in France, A. 1362, the terms Black and Red were used to distinguish the text of the law from the commentary on it. *Nigrum* appellari videtur textus legis, *Rubrum* vero commentatio in textum.

BLACK-BURNING, adj. Used in reference to shame, when it is so great as to produce deep blushing, or to crimson the countenance, S.

Somebody says to some fowk, we're to blame;
That 'tis a scandal and a *black burning* shame
To thole young callands thus to grow sae snack.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 285.

At first view, the word might seem to be formed from the *dark* complexion which the countenance assumes, when covered with shame. But it is rather from Su.-G. Isl. *blygd*, shame, blushing; *blygd-a*, to blush; q. the burning of blushes. In this sense, according to our version, it is threatened that women shall have "*burning* instead of beauty," Isa. iii. 24.

BLACK-COCK, s. The Heath-cock, Black Game, or Grouse, S. Tetrao tetrix, Linn. V. Penn Zool. Vol. I. p. 352. Tetrao seu Urogallus minor.—Gallus palustris Scoticus, Gesn. Nostratibus, the *Black cock*. Sibb. Scot. p. 16.

"Even the beautiful *black cock*, as well as the grouse, is to be met with on the high grounds." P. Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Statist. Acc. iv. 532.

"Till of late years that his sequestered haunts have

been disturbed by the intrusion of more numerous flocks of sheep, the *black cock*, or gallus Scoticanus, was wont to hail the dawn of the vernal morning amidst the heaths of this country." P. Kirkmichael, Banffs. Statist. Acc. xii. 450. N. V. CAPERCAILLIE.

BLACK COCK. To mak a *Black Cock* of one, to shoot one, S.; as in E. to bring down one's bird.

"The Mac-Ivors, Sir, hae gotten it into their heads, that ye hae affronted their young leddy, Miss Flora; and I hae heard mae nor ane say they wadna tak muckle to mak a *black cock o' ye*: and ye ken yeresell there's mony o' them wadna mind a bawbee the weising a ball through the Prince himself, an the chief gae them the wink." Waverley, iii. 132.

BLACK COW. [Calamity.]

The *black cow* on your foot ne'er trod,
Which gars you sing along the road.

Herd's Coll. ii. 120.

Auld Luckie cries ye're o'er ill set—
Ye kennae what may be your fate

In after days;

The *black cow* has nae trampet yet

Upo' your tae.

The *Furmer's Ha'*, st. 38. V. BLACK OX.

BLACK CRAP, s. 1. A crop of pease or beans, S.

2. A name given to those crops which are always green, such as turnips, potatoes, &c. M. Loth.

"The dung forced the crop of wheat, and this succeeded by the *black crop*, which seldom failed to prosper, left the land in a fine heart for barley." Agr. Surv. M. Loth. p. 89.

BLACK DOG. [Perdition.]

"Like butter in the *black dog's* house," a Prov. used to denote what is irrecoverably gone, S. V. Kelly, p. 236.

"There wad hae been little speerings o't had Dunsanivel ken'd it was there—it wad hae been butter in the *black dog's* house." Antiquary, ii. 192.

BLACK-FASTING, adj. Applied to one who has been long without any kind of food. It is sarcastically said of a person who has got a bellyful, "I'm sure he's no *black-fasting*," S.

"If they dinna bring him something to eat, the puir demented body has never the heart to cry for aught, and he has been kenn'd to sit for ten hours thegither, *black fasting*." St. Ronan, ii. 61.

I know not if it had been originally meant to include the idea expressed by the language of Scripture, Lam. V. 10, "Our skin was *black* like an oven, because of the terrible famine."

BLACK FISH, fish when they have recently spawned. V. REID FISCHE.

BLACKFISHER, s. One who fishes under night, illegally, S. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Ye took me aiblins for a *blackfisher* it was gaun tae ginle the chouns o' ye, whan I harl't ye out tae the stenners." Saint Patrick, iii. 42. V. BLACKFISHING.

BLACKFISHING, s. Fishing for salmon, under night, by means of torches, S.

"The practice of *black-fishing* is so called, because it is performed in the *night* time, or perhaps because the fish are then *black* or foul. At this season, they frequent gravelly shallows, where the female digs considerable holes, in which she deposits the roe. During this operation, which usually continues for some weeks, the male attends her, and both are in a very torpid state. The *black-fishers*, provided with spears, composed of five-barbed prongs, fixed upon a strong shaft, wade up and down upon the shallows, preceded by a great torch, or blaze, as it is called, consisting of dried broom, or fir tops, fastened round a pole. By this light the fish are soon discerned, and being then very dull, are easily transfixed." P. Ruthven, Forfars, Statist. Acc. xii. 294. V. LEISTER.

BLACKFOOT, BLACKFIT, s. A match-maker; synonym. *Mush*, q. v.

"I could never have expected this intervention of a proxeneta, which the vulgar translate *blackfoot*, of such eminent dignity," said Dalgarnock, scarce concealing a sneer." Nigel, iii. 237.

"I'm whiles jokin' an' tellin' her it's a stound o' loye:—now thinkin' ye might be *black-fit*, or her secretar, I was just wissin', o' a' things, to see ye a wee gliff, that I micht targe ye." Saxon and Gael, 161.

BLACK FROST, frost without rime or snow lying on the ground, as opposed to *white frost*, which is equivalent to E. *hoar frost*.

BLACK-HEAD, s. The Powit-gull, Shetl.

"*Black-head*, Powit-gull, *Larus ridibundus*. *Black-head* is a Shetland name. This gull is also sometimes called *Hooded-crow*." Neill's Tour, p. 201.

BLACK-HUDIE, s. The coal-head, a bird. Roxb. *Black-bannet*, synonym. Clydes.

This seems equivalent to *black-head*; A.-S. *blac*, *niger*, and *heofod*, caput.

BLACKYMORE, s. A negro; the vulgar pron. of O. E. *blackamore*, Beaumont.

The washing of the *blackymore*, a proverbial phrase, used to denote a vain attempt, S.

Than aunt an' dauther sought her far and near;
But a' was washing o' the *Blackymore*.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Ed. p. 66.

BLACKLEG, s. The same disease in cattle with the *Black spaul*, Ettr. For.

"There was I sitting beside him, gnawing at—the sinewy hip of some hateful Galloway stott that had died of the *blackleg*." Perils of Man, ii. 348.

BLACK-LEG, s. A matchmaker; synonym. *Black-foot*, Ettr. For.

BLACKLIE, adj. Ill-coloured, or having a dirty appearance; often applied to clothes that are ill-washed, or that have been soiled in drying, Ang.

From A.-S. *blac*, *laeac*, and *lig* similis; q. having the likeness of what is black.

BLACK-MAIL. V. MAIL.

BLACK MILL, the designation unaccount-

ably given to a mill of the ancient construction, having one wheel only, Argyles.

"There are—8 cornmills; whereof 3 are of the ancient simple construction, in which there is but one wheel, and it lying horizontally in the perpendicular, under the millstone; so that the water to turn it, must come through the house. These are called *black mills*." P. Kilninian, Stat. Acc. Scotl. xiv. 149.

BLAC MONE, BLACK MONEY, the designation given to the early copper currency of S. in the reign of Ja. III.

"That thar be na denaris [deniers] of Franss, mail-yis, cortis, mytis, nor nain vthing conterfetis of *blac mone* tane in payment in this realm, bot our souerane lordis awne *blac mone* strikkin & prentit be his cunyowris." Acts Ja. III. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 97.

BLACK-NEB, s. One viewed as disaffected to government, S.

"Take care, Monkbarns; we shall set you down among the *black-nebs* by and by." "No, Sir Arthur, a tame grumbler I—I only claim the privilege of croaking in my own corner here, without uniting my throat to the grand chorus of the marsh." Antiquary, ii. 128.

"Little did I imagine—that I was giving cause for many to think me an enemy to the king and government.—But so it was. Many of the heritors considered me a *black-neb*, though I knew it not." Ann. of the Par. p. 269.

BLACK-NEBBED, BLACK-NEBBIT, adj. 1. Literally, having a black bill, S.

2. Applied to those who are viewed as democratically inclined, or inimical to the present government, S.

That this term had been used, in relation to public matters, more than a century and a half ago, appears from the following passage.

—"Neither do I desire to incur the displeasure of the inhabitants of the myre of Meagle, who are governed by a synod of *black-nebbed* geese; besides, I know the danger it's to jest with wooden-witted dolts, that have the seams of their understanding on the out-side of their noddles." Mercur. Caled. Jan. 1661, p. 3.

BLACK OX. The *black ox* is said to tramp on one who has lost a near relation by death, or met with some severe calamity, S.

"I'm fain to see you looking sae weel, cummer, the mair that the *black ox* has tramped on ye since I was aneath your roof-tree." Antiquary, iii. 227.

"The *black ox* never trod on your foot," S. Prov. This is more generally expl. by Kelly; "You never had the care of a family upon you, nor was press'd with severe business or necessities." S. Prov. p. 327.

BLACK PUDDING, a pudding made of the blood of a cow or sheep, inclosed in one of the intestines, S.

The dispute, you must understand it,
Was, which of them had the best blood,
When both, 'tis granted, had as good
As ever yet stuff'd a *black pudding*.

Meston's Poems, p. 118.

This dish was much used by our forefathers. It is thus denominated to distinguish it from a *white pudding*, made of meal, suet, and onions, stuffed in a similar manner. The Swedes had a dish resembling the former.

For *swarted* signifies broth made of the blood of a goose, literally "black porridge."

BLACK-QUARTER, s. A disease of cattle, apparently the same with *Black Spaul*, S.

"In former times, superstition pointed out the following singular mode of preventing the spreading of this distemper: When a beast was seized with the *black-quarter*, it was taken to a house where no cattle were ever after to enter, and there the animal's heart was taken out while alive, to be hung up in the house or byre where the farmer kept his cattle; and while it was there, it was believed that none of his cattle would be seized with that distemper." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 203.

BLACK SAXPENCE, a sixpence, supposed by the credulous to be received from the devil, as a pledge of an engagement to be his, soul and body. It is always of a black colour, as not being legal currency; but it is said to possess this singular virtue, that the person who keeps it constantly in his pocket, how much soever he spend, will always find another sixpence beside it, Roxb.

BLACK-SOLE, s. A confident in courtship, Lanarks. Synon. with *Black-foot*.

"*Blacksole*, assistant at courtship." Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 691.

BLACK SPAUL, a disease of cattle, S.

The *Black Spaul* is a species of pleurisy, incident to young cattle, especially calves, which gives a black hue to the flesh of the side affected. It is indicated by lameness in the fore foot, and the common remedy is immediate bleeding." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 207.

A singular mode of cure is used in some parts of the Highlands.

"The *black-spauld* had seized all the cattle of the glen; we came all down to old Ronald's house in Bealach-nan-creach (the pass of spoils) to make the *forced fire*.—When the cattle of any district were seized with this fatal distemper, the method of cure or prevention was to extinguish all the domestic fires, and rekindle them by *forced fire* caught from sparks emitted from the axle of the great wool-wheel, which was driven furiously round by the people assembled." Clan-Albin, ii. 239.

BLACK-STANE, BLACKSTONE, s. 1. The designation given to a dark-coloured stone, used in some of the Scottish universities, as the seat on which a student sits at an annual public examination, meant as a test of the progress he has made in his studies during the preceding year, S. This examination is called his *Profession*.

"It is thought fit that, when students are examined publicly on the *Black-stane*, before Laminas; and, after their return at Michaelmas, that they be examined in some questions of the catechism." Acts Commiss. of the Four Universities, A. 1647. Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin. i. 222.

It appears from this extract, that then they were publicly examined twice a-year.

"The origin of the students being examined on what is called the *Black-stane*, is involved in great obscurity. It seems to have been originally intended as a mark of respect to the founder of the coll.

may be traced to some ancient ceremony of the Romish Church. The custom of causing the students to sit on the grave-stone of the founder, at certain examinations, is still literally retained in King's College, Aberdeen, and in Glasgow. In Edinburgh and in Marischal Colleges, there are no similar stones to sit upon; but these examinations continue to be called in the latter *The Blackstone Lesson*." Bower, *ibid.* p. 284.

The author, after referring to the coronation of our kings at Scone, and still at Westminster, on a stone of a similar description, adds, "Can these ceremonies be traced to the same or to a similar source?" But the resemblance seems to be merely accidental.

2. The term, it appears, has been used metaph. to denote the examination itself.

"The fourt and last yeir of our course,—we lerned the bukis de Coelo and Mateors, also the Spher, more exactlie teachit by our awin Regent, and maid ws for our Vicces and *Blackstens*, and had at Pace our promotion and finishing of our course." Melvill's Diary, p. 28.

Hoffman, vo. *Tunulus*, observes that, in ancient times, every one before death fixed on the place of his interment, which he marked with a *black stone*.

This circumstance seems favourable to the idea that the *black stone profession* was originally connected with the grave-stone of the founder.

BLACK SUGAR, Spanish Licorice, S.

BLACK TANG, *Fucus vesiculosus*, Linn.

BLACK VICTUAL, pulse, pease and beans, either by themselves, or mixed as a crop, S.

BLACK WARD, a state of servitude to a servant, S.

"You see, sir, I hold in a sort of *black ward* tenure, as we call it in our country, being the servant of a servant." Nigel, i. 45.

"*Black ward*, is when a vassal holds immediately ward of the King, and a subvassal holds ward of that vassal. This is called *Black ward* or ward upon ward. M'Kenzie's Instit. p. 92. Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.

BLACK-WATCH, the designation generally given to the companies of loyal Highlanders, raised after the rebellion in 1715, for preserving peace in the Highland districts.

They constituted the *nucleus* of what was afterwards embodied as the 42d Regiment, since so justly celebrated for their prowess; and received the epithet of *Black*, from the dark colour of their tartan habiliments.

To tell you the truth, there durst not a Lowlander in all Scotland follow the fray a gun-shot beyond Bally-brough, unless he had the help of the *Sidier Dhu*. 'Whom do ye call so?' 'The *Sidier Dhu*? the *black* soldier; that is, what they called the independent companies that were raised to keep peace and law in the Highlands.—They call them *Sidier Dhu*, because they wear the tartans; as they call your men,—King George's men,—*Sidier Roy*, or red soldiers." Waverley, i. 276, 277.

"Girnigo of Tipperhewet, whose family was so reduced by the ensuing law-suit, that his representative is now serving as a private gentleman-sentinel in the Highland *Black Watch*." *Ibid.* i. 136.

—“They applied to the governor of Stirling castle, and to the major of the *Black Watch*; and the governor said, it was too far to the northward, and out of his district; and the major said, his men were gone home to the shearing, and he would not call them out before the victual was got in for all the Cramfreezers in Christendom.” Ibid. p. 279.

“This corps— was originally known by the name of the *Freicudan Du*, or *Black Watch*.—This—appellation—arose from the colour of their dress, and was applied to them in contradistinction to the regular troops, who were called Red Soldiers, or *Seidaran Dearag*. From the time that they were embodied, till they were regimented, the Highlanders continued to wear the dress of their country. This, as it consisted so much of the black, green, and blue tartan, gave them a dark and sombre appearance in comparison with the bright uniform of the regulars, who at that time had coats, waistcoats, and breeches of scarlet cloth. Hence the term *Du*, or *Black*, as applied to this corps.” Col. Stewart's Sketches, i. 240.

Another reason has been assigned for this designation, but without sufficient ground:—

“The Highlanders were first called into the service of their country shortly after 1715, at which time they only consisted of two companies, and were to act, as fencible men, against those who committed depredations in the various counties of the Highlands.—They obtained the name of *Black Watch*, from giving protection to property against levying of *black-maill*.” Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 119, 120.

BLACK WEATHER, rainy weather, Selkirks. synon. with *black weet*, the phrase used in Angus, to distinguish a fall of rain from snow.

BLACK-WINTER, *s.* The last cart-load of grain brought home from the harvest-field, Dumfr.

Thus denominated, perhaps, because this must be often late in the season, and closely followed up by the *gloom of winter*.

To BLAD, *v. n.* To walk in a clumsy manner, by taking long steps and treading heavily, Dumfr.; synon. *Lamp*, Loth. Clydes.

Teut. *be-laed-en*, degravare, onerare?

Or, can it signify, to pass over great *blads* of the road in a short time?

BLAD, *s.* 1. A long and heavy step in walking, Dumfr.; synon. *Lamp*, Clydes.

2. A person who walks with long and heavy steps, Dumfr.; synon. a *Lamper*, Clydes.

BLAD, **BLAUD**, *s.* A large piece of any thing, a considerable portion, S. expl. a “flat piece of any thing.” Gl. Burns.

Thou said, I borrowed *blads*; that is not true:
The contrary, false smatchet, shall be seen.
I never had, of that making ye mein,
A verse in writ, in print, or yet perquir;
Whilk I can prove, and cleanse me wonder cleir;
Though single words no writer can forbear.

Poetsart's Flyting, p. 27.

Grit *blads* and bits thou staw full oft.

Evergreen, i. 121, st. 4.

I'll write, and that a hearty *blaud*,
This vera night.

So dinna ye affront your trade,
But rhyme it right.

Burns, iii. 243.

The word, in this sense, is of very great latitude. “A blad of bread,” is a large flat piece. Sometimes the adj. *great* is prefixed; although it is rather redundant. “I gat a *great blad* of Virgil by heart;” I committed to memory a great many verses from Virgil.

This word, as perhaps originally applied to food, may be from A.-S. *blæd*, fruit of any kind; a word, which, as Spelman observes, has from the Saxons been universally diffused through Europe; Germ. *blæd*, id. It is in favour of this etymon, that as A.-S. *blæd*, *bled*, also denoted *pot-herbs*; *blads* and *dawds*, is still the designation given to large leaves of greens boiled whole, in a sort of broth, Aberd. Loth. For *blads* was most probably the original name; and *dawds* might be added as an expletive, after *blad* had lost its primary sense as denoting *pot-herbs*, and come to signify a large piece of any thing; *dawd* being, in this sense, an exact synonyme. Thus, the compound phrase might be used as signifying greens boiled in *large pieces*.

It is possible, after all, that the word, as denoting a large portion, may be from Ir. *bladh*, a part; *bladh-am*, I break.

“I send to Servai's wife, and to his commess the pasmentar in the abbey, and causit thame graith me ane chalmier thair, tak the fyve *bladdis* of tapestrie, quhilkis come out of Hammiltoun, and uther baggage I had thair reddiest to lay it out,” &c. Inventories, A. 1573, p. 187.

“Thre Egiptianis hattis of reid and yellow taffeteis. —Sum uther *bladdis* of silver claith and uther geir meit for maskene” [wearing in masquerades.] Ibid. p. 237.

To DING IN BLADS, to break in pièces.

“Mr. Knox—was very weak, & I saw him every day of his doctrine go hule and fair with a furring of matricks about his necke, a staffe in the one hand, & good godly Richard Ballandine his servant holding up the other oxters,—& by the said Richard & another servant lifted up to the pulpit, where he behaved to lean at his first entry; but or he had done with his sermon, he was so active & vigorous, that he was like to *ding* the pulpit in *blads*, & fly out of it.” Melvill's MS. p. 20.

BLAD, *s.* A person who is of a soft constitution; whose strength is not in proportion to his size or looks. It is often applied to a young person, who has become suddenly tall, but is of a relaxed habit, S. B.

This may be merely the preceding word used in a secondary sense. But as this is very doubtful, I have given it distinctly. It is allied, perhaps, to A.-S. *blæd*, as denoting, either the boughs or leaves of trees, or growing corn; as both often shoot out so rapidly as to give the idea of weakness. This is especially the case as to rank corn. It may have some affinity, however, to Germ. *blode*, the original sense of which is, weak, feeble.

BLAD, *s.* A portfolio, S. B.

As the E. word is comp. of Fr. *port-er*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf; the S. term has a similar origin; being evidently from Su.-G. *blad*, A.-S. *blæd*, folium. It has been said, that *man* anciently wrote on leaves of trees, before the invention of paper; and that a book, among the heathen nations, at first consisted of a number of such leaves stitched together. Now it is a curious circumstance, that most of the European languages retain an allusion to this custom. As Lat. *folium* denotes not only the leaf of a tree, but that of a book;

the Fr. use *feuille*, the E. *leaf*, and the Sw. *blad* in the same manner. *Folio*, also, which now signifies a book of a large size, formerly denoted the *leaf* of a book. Germ. *blat*, folium arboris aut plantae, et quicquid foliis simile, schedula, charta, &c.

He steps in his warks in his pouch in a blink,
Flang by a' his warklooms, his *blaud* an' his ink.
Picken's Poems, ii. 132.

To **BLAD**, **BLAUD**, *v. a.* 1. To slap, to strike; to drive by striking, or with violence, S. *Dad*, synon.

—Scotland maun be made an Ass.
To set her jugment richt,
They'll jade hir and *blad* hir,
Untill scho brak hir tether.
Vision, Evergreen, i. 220.

I had not then, with every lown,
With every butcher up and down,
Been *bladed* frae town to town,
Nor gotten sick oppression.

Watson's Coll. i. 63.

"A man may love a haggish, that w'd not have the bag *bladed* in his teeth;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 38.
"Remember me to all that ask for me, but *blade* me in no body's teeth." Kelly, p. 284.

2. To abuse, to maltreat in whatever way, Aberd. Corn is said to be *bladdit*, when overthrown by wind.

3. To use abusive language, Aberd. S. A.

I winna hear my country *blaudet*,
Tho' I sud risk blue een.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 132.

For *blaudin* g' the tailor see
The wabster winna lat it gae. *Ibid.*
Some cried, "The kirk she cares na' for't,"
An' wi' their jeers did *blaud* her.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 96.

4. "To spoil, to fatigue with wet and mire;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

5. Used impers. "It's *bladdin* on o' weet," the rain is driving on; a phrase that denotes intermitting showers accompanied with squalls, S.

Germ. *blodern* is used in the first sense. *Es blodert*, it storms and snows; also, *blat-en* to blow.

It is doubtful, whether the term be radically the same as used in the two last senses. If it be, they must be both viewed as oblique, and as originally denoting what is beaten and tossed about by a stormy wind. Isl. *blaegt-a* indeed signifies, to be moved by the wind, *motari* aura; G. Andr. p. 31.

It is possible, however, that the word, as denoting to abuse, also to strike, may be corr. from O. Fr. *plaud-er* to bang, to maul.

BLAD, **BLAAD**, **BLAUD**, *s.* A severe blow or stroke, S.

O wae bafa' these northern lads,
Wi' their braid swords and white cockades,
They lend sic hard and heavy *blads*,
Our Whigs nae mair can crawl, man.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 139.

Then cam a batch o' webster lads
Frae Rodney's Head careerin,
Wha gied them mony a dowsy *blaud*,
Without the causes speerin
O' the fray, that day.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 79.

BLAD, *s.* A squall; always including the idea of rain, S. A heavy fall of rain is called "a *blad* of weet," S. B.

BLADDY, *adj.* Inconstant, unsettled; applied to the weather. "A *bladdy* day," is one alternately fair and foul.

BLAD, *s.* A dirty spot on the cheek, S. perhaps q. the effect of a blow. Gael. *blad*, however, is synon.

BLADARIE, *s.* [Vain glory.]

"Bot allace it is a fostered securitie, the inward heart is full of *bladarie*, quihilk *bladarie* shal bring sik terrors in the end with it, that it shal multiply thy terrors." Bruce's Eleven Serm. edit. 1591.

Expl. filth, filthiness, Eng. vers. Lond. 1617. But I hesitate as to this sense, which is supported by no cognate word. It seems rather, vain glory, vain boasting; Teut. *blaeterije*, *jaetantia*, *vaniloquentia*.

BLADDERAND, **BLADDRAND**. V. **BLETHER**.

BLADDERSKATE, *s.* Expl. "an indistinct or indiscreet talker," South of S.

Jog on your gait, ye *bladderskate*.
Song, Maggy Launder.

According to this interpretation, the first part of the word is most probably from *Blether*, to speak indistinctly. If we might suppose the term of northern origin, it might be derived from Su.-G. *bladder-a* to babble, and *skata* a magpie, q. babbling like a jackdaw; or from *skat* a treasure, q. a storehouse of nonsense. But I hesitate whether the designation, as it is given to a piper, does not allude to the drone of his bagpipe, ludicrously compared to a bladder filled with wind.

To **BLADE**, *v. a.* To nip the *blades* off colewort, S.

"When she had gane out to *blade* some kail for the pat, a little man, no that doons braw, came to her, and asked if she would go with him." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

BLADE, *s.* The leaf of a tree, S.

A.-S. *blaed*, *bled*; Su.-G., Isl., Belg. *blad*, Germ. *blat*, Alem. *plat*, id. Instead of seeking a Greek origin, with other etymologists, I would view it as the part. pa. of A.-S. *blew-an*, *blow-an*, florere, "to blow, to bloome, to blossom; to bud, to burgeon, to sprig," Somn.; *blawed*, q. what is *blowed*, or shot forth; just as Franc. *bluat*, flos, is from *bly-en*, florere.

BLADIE, **BLAUDIE**, *adj.* Full of large broad leaves; applied to plants the leaves of which grow out from the main stem, and not on branches; as "*Blaudie* kail," "*blaudie* beans," &c. S. V. **BLAD**, **BLAUD**, *s.*

BLAD HAET, nothing, not a whit. "*Blad haet* did she say," she said nothing, Roxb.

—I see, we British frogs
May bless Great Britain and her bogs.—
Blad haet hae we to dread as fatal,
If kept frae 'neath the hooves o' cattle.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 50.

I can form no idea of the meaning of *blad* in this connexion; unless, as *haet* is often in profane language preceded by *fient* or *deil*, as a forcible mode of expressing negation, *blad* should be used in what is given

above as sense 1. of the *v.*, *q.* "*Bang the haet*," equivalent to *confound* or *curse* it. *V.* HATE, HAIT, and BLAD, *v.*

BLADOCH, BLEDOCH, BLADDA, s. Buttermilk, *S. B.*

Scho kirnd the kirn, and skum'd it clene,
And left the gudeman bot the *bledoch* bair.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 216.

"They sent in some smachry or ither to me, an' a pint of their scuds; as sower as ony *bladoch*." *Journal from London*, p. 9.

This word is used in Aberd. and some parts of Ang. and Mearns, most adjacent to the Highlands. Ir. *bladhach*, Gael. *blath-ach*, id. C. B. *blith*, milk in general.

BLADRY, s. Expl. "trumpetry."

"Shame fall the gear and the *bladry* o't.

The turn of an old Scottish song, spoken when a young handsome girl marries an old man, upon the account of his wealth." Kelly, p. 296.

But it seems improperly expl. It may be either the same with *Bladurie*, or *Blaidry*, *q. v.*

BLADROCK, s. A talkative silly fellow, Dumfr. *V.* BLETHIER, *v.*

BLAE, adj. Livid. *V.* BLA.

To LOOK BLAE, to look blank, or to have the appearance of disappointment, *S.* Hence to have a *blae countenance*.

"Be in dread, O! Sirs, some of you will stand with a *blae* countenance before the tribunal of God, for the letters you have read, of the last dash of Providence that you met with." M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 11.

This, however, may signify a livid aspect, as the effect of terror.

BLAENESS, s. Lividness, Upp. Clydes. *V.* BLA.

To BLAE, v. n. 1. To bleat; applied to the bleating of lambs, and conveying the idea of a sound rather louder than that indicated by the *v. to Mae*, Roxb.

2. Used in the language of reprehension, in regard to children; generally, to *blae* and *greet*, *ibid.*

Shall we view this as allied to Fr. *beler*, id? C. B. *blaw* signifies a cry, but seems to have no connection with bleating.

BLAE, s. A loud bleat, Roxb.

BLAE, s. A kind of blue-coloured clay, pretty hard, or soft slate, found as a substratum. It differs from *Till*, as this comes off in flakes, whereas the *blae* is compact, *S. O.*

"Plenty of stones, and of what is called *blae* (which is a kind of soft *slate*), hard copse or brushwood, and other suitable substances can generally be procured for filling drains." Agr. Surv. W. Isl. p. 149.

Blaes, mentioned under *Blae*, seems to be merely the plur. of this *s.* But according to the definition here given, it cannot properly signify lamina of stone; nor be traced to Germ. *bleh*, thin leaves or plates. More probably the substance is denominated from its colour.

BLÆE, BLAY, s. The rough parts of wood, *S. B.*

Germ. *bleh*, thin leaves or plates; lamina, bracteola; Wachter.

Norw. *bla*, "what is hacked small in woods;" Hallager.

BLAES, s. pl. Apparently, laminæ of stone, *S.*

"The mettals I discovered were a coarse free stone and *blaes*, (dipping, to the best of my thought, toward a moss,) and that little coal crop which B. Troop saw dug." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, &c. Lett. A. 1724. p. 345.

BLAE-BERRY, s. The Billberry; *Vaccinium myrtillus*, Linn.

Nae birns, or briers, or whins e'er troubled me,
Gif I could find *blae-berries* ripe for thee.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 107.

"The black-berried heath (*empetrum nigrum*), and the *blaeberry* bush (*vaccinium myrtillus*), are also abundant." Neill's Tour to Orkney, p. 52.

Sw. *bla-bær*, *vaccinium*, Seren. Ial. *blaber*, myrtilli, G. Andr.

The Dutch name has the same signification; *blaaw-beesen*, bill-berries, hurtleberries; Sewel.

BLAFFEN, s. The loose flakes or laminæ of stone; *Fluthers* synonym., Fife.

This must be nearly allied to *Blae* and *Blaes*, *q. v.* Tout. *blaf* signifies planus, æquus; superficie plana, non rotunda.

To BLAFLUM, v. a. To beguile, *S.*

—Av'rice, luxury, and ease,
A tea-fac'd generation please,
Whose pithless limbs in silks o'erclad
Scarce bear the lady-handed lad
Frae's looking-glass into the chair
Which bears him to *blafum* the fair.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 132. *V.* BLEFLUM, *s.*

BLAIDIT, part. pa. Apparently the same with *Blad*, *v.* to abuse, to maltreat.

"The batterie was laid to the castle and [it was] *blaidit* pairtlic be the cannonees that cam doun the gaitt thame allone, and pairtlic with the cannonees that war stelled vpoun the steiple-headis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 490. "Made such *breaches*;" Ed. 1728, p. 192.

BLAIDRY, s. Nonsense. *V.* BLETHER, *v.*

BLAIDS, s. pl. [A disease.]

—The *blaid*s and the belly thra.—

Watson's Coll. iii. p. 13. *V.* CLERKS.

It is uncertain what disease is meant. Some view it as an affection of the chops. A.-S. *blædr*, however, Su.-G. *blædot*, and Germ. *blater*, denote a pimple, or swelling with many reddish pimples that eat and spread. A.-S. *blæcth*, leprosy.

BLAIN, s. 1. A mark left by a wound, the discolouring of the skin after a sore, *S.*

"The shields of the world think our Master cumber-some wares,—and that his cords and yokes make *blains* and deep scores in their neck." Ruth. Lett. Ep. 117.

Blain E. is a pustule, a blister. But the same word *S.* denotes the mark which either of these leaves after it. The *E.* word corresponds to A.-S. *blegene*, Belg. *bleyne*, pustula. But our term is more closely allied to Ial. *blina*, which is not only rendered *pushula*, but also, *caesio ex verber*; G. Andr. Germ. *bla-en*, to swell.

BLAIN, *s.* 1. A blank, a vacancy. *A blain in a field*, a place where the grain has not sprung, Loth.

If not a metaph. use of the preceding word, perhaps from A.-S. *blinne* cessatio, intermissio.

2. In pl. *blains*, empty grain, Banffs.

* "Instead of corn, nothing is to be seen but useless trumpery; and very often empty *blains*." Agr. Surv. Banffs. App. p. 51.

BLAINY, *adj.* A term applied to a field, or spot of ground, which has frequent blanks, in consequence of the grain not having come up, Loth.

"How are your aits this year?" "Middling weil, except some rigs in the west park, that are a wee *blainy*."

To **BLAINCH**, *v. a.* To cleanse; as, "to *blainch* the bear-stane," to make the hollowed stone, used for preparing barley, fit for receiving the grain, Fife; from E. *blanch*, Fr. *blanch-ir*, to whiten.

To **BLAIR**, **BLARE**, *v. n.* 1. To make a loud noise, to cry; used in a general sense, Ang. Roxb.

2. To bleat, as a sheep or goat, S. A.

About my flocks I maun be carin;
I left them, poor things, cauld an' *blarin'*,
Ayont the moss.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 325. V. BLAIRAND.

BLARE, **BLAIR**, *s.* 1. A loud sound, a cry, South of S.

There you'll see the banners flare,
There you'll hear the bagpipes rair,
And the trumpet's deadly *blare*,
Wi' the cannon's rattle.

Jacobite Relics, i. 150.

The night-wind is sleeping—the forest is still,
The *blair* of the heath-cock has sunk on the hill,
Beyond the grey cairn of the moor is his rest,
On the red heather bloom he has pillowed his breast.

Pilgrims of the Sun, p. 95.

"We preferred the temperate good humour of the Doctor's conversation, and the house-holdry tones of his wife, to the boisterous *blair* of the bagpipes." The Entail, i. 261.

2. The bleat of a sheep, Roxb.

"*Blaring*, the crying of a child; also the bleating of a sheep, or lowing of an ox or cow, Suffolk." "Beare, to roar and cry, North;" Grose.

Teut. *bluer-en*, boare, mugire, Mid. Sax. id. *balare*. Gael. *blae-am* to cry, *blae* a cry.

BLAIRAND, *part. pr.* Roaring, crying. Teut. *blae-en*, mugire, Gl. Sibb.

BLAIR, *s.* The name given to that part of flax which is afterwards used in manufacture; properly, after it has been steeped, taken from the pit, and laid out to dry. For after it is dried, it receives the name of *lint*; Ang.

This in E. is called *harle*, V. Encycl. Brit. vii. 202. col. 1. perhaps a dimin. from Dan. *hoer*, flax.

The word might seem to have a Goth. origin, although somewhat varied in signification. Sw. *blaer*, and *lin-blaer*, denote the hurds or hardes of flax. Dan. *blaar*, coarse flax, tow, hurds; Wolff. Isl. *blaer* has a more general sense, as signifying linen cloth; lintae, Verel.

To **BLAIR**, *v. n.* When the flax is spread out for being dried, after it has been steeped, it is said that it is laid out to *blair*. The ground appropriated to this purpose is called the *blairin*, Ang.

It is probable that the *s.* should be traced to the *v.*, as this so closely corresponds in sense to Isl. *blaer*, aura, spiritus. *Tha er blaerin hitans maetti hrmino*; Cum spiritus caloris attigit pruinam; Ehd. Thus the term evidently respects the influence of drought, which is precisely the meaning of the *v. blair*. A.-S. *blaw-an*, to blow, gives us the radical idea.

It is in favour of the idea, that the *s.* is derived from the *v.* that the ground on which peats are laid out to be dried, is also called the *blairin*, Ang.

BLAIS'D, *part. pa.* Soured, Ang. Fife. V. BLEEZE.

BLAISE, **BLEEZE**, *s.* The *blaise* of wood, those particles which the wimble scoops out in boring, Clydes. V. **BLAE**, **BLAY**.

To **BLAISTER**, *v. a.* To blow with violence.

It hand wedderis of the eist draif on so fast,
It all to *blaisterit* and blew that thairin baid.

Rauf Coityear, Adj. a.

A.-S. *blæst-an* insufflare. E. *bluster* seems to be originally the same word.

BLAIT, *adj.* Naked, bare.

The bishops mon ay answer for the saull;
Oif it be lost, for fault of preist or preiching,
Of the richt treuth it half na chesing;
In sa far as the saull is forthy
Far worthier [is] than the *blait* body,
Many bishops in ilk realme wee see;
And bot ane king into ane realme to be.

Priests of Peltis, S. P. P. i. 29.

BLAIT, **BLATE**, **BLEAT**, *adj.* 1. Bashful, sheepish, S.

"What can be more disagreeable than to see one, with a stupid impudence, saying and acting things the most shocking among the polite; or others (in plain Scots) *blate*, and not knowing how to behave." Ramsay's Works, i. 111.

2. Modest, unassuming, not forward, diffident, S.

"If ye ken ony poor body o' our acquaintance that's *blate* for want o' siller, and has far to gang hame, ye needna stick to gie them a waught o' drink and a bannock—we'll ne'er miss't, and it looks creditable in a house like ours." Tales of my Landlord, i. 72.

"A toom purse makes a *bleat* merchant;" S. Prov. "A man will have little confidence to buy, when he wants money to pay for it." Kelly, p. 21.

3. Curt, rough, uncivil, Ang. Aberd.

"Mr. Robert Gordon of Straloch, and Dr. Gordon in old Aberdeen went to Marischal for peace, and to eschew blood, but they got a *bleat* answer, and so tint their travel." Spalding's Troubles, i. 143.

Perhaps by a transitive use of the term, q. "an answer that makes him to whom it is given look sheepish." Isl. *bled-ia*, timorem incutere.

4. Stupid; q. soft in mind.

"Thaireftir he vrittis that soho come to Rome, and vas chogin Paip, euin as the Italianis had bene sua *blait*, that thay culd nocht discern betuix ane man and ane voman." Nicol Burne, F. 96. b.

This is analogous to a provincial sense of the term, still retained. "Easily deceived." Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

5. Blunt, unfeeling; a secondary sense.

Quhay knawis not the lynnage of Enece?
Or quhay miskennys Troy, that nobyll cietye?
The grete worship of sioemen quha wald not mene?
And the huge ardent battellis that thare hes bene?
We Phenicianis name sa *blait* breistis has,
Nor sa fremmytlye the son list not addres
His cours thrawart Cartage ciete alway.

Doug. Virgil, 30. 50.

Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni.

Virg.

O. E. *blade* has been used in a sense somewhat similar, as denoting, silly, frivolous; or in the same sense in which we now speak of a blunt reason or excuse.

And if thei carpen of Christ, these clerkes & these lewd,
And they meet in her mirth, whan mynstrels ben styll,

Than talthei they of the Trinitie a tale or twaine,
And bringeth forth a *blade* reason, & taken Bernard to witness;

And put forth a presumption, to preue the soth.
Thus they dreuell at her dayse (desk) the deitie to scorne,
And gnawen God with hyr gorge, whan hyr guts fallen;
And the carfull may crye, and carpen at the gate,
Both a finger and a fureste, and for chel quake,
Is none to nymen hem nere, his noye to amend,
But huntun hym as a hounde, & hoten hym go hence.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 46. a.

A *fynger* and a *fyrest*, although overlooked both by Skinner and Junius, must mean, "a hungred and a thirst," as *chel* denotes cold.

Isl. *blaud-ur*, *blauth-ur*, *blaud*, soft. The word seems to be primarily applied to things which are softened by moisture. Mollis, limosus, maceratus; *bleite*, macero, liquefacio; *bleita*, limus, lutum, coenum; G. Andr. p. 32. Hence it is used to signify what is feminine; as opposed to *huat-ar*, masculine. Thus *huatt* and *blaudt* denote male and female; the women being denominated from that softness and gentleness of manners, which naturally characterise the sex. This word also signifies, timid. *Bleyde*, softness, fear, shame; *bugbleith*, softness of mind; Edda Saemund. ; Germ. Su.-G. *blode*, Belg. *blood*, mollis, timidus. E. *soft*, in like manner, signifies effeminate; also, timid.

6. Dull, in relation to a market; as denoting reluctance to bid, or higgling, S. B.

Fat sall I do? gang hame again? na, na,
That were my hogs to a *blate* fair to ca'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 55.

7. Metaph. used as expressive of the appearance of grass, or corn, especially in the blade. It is commonly said, "That grass is looking *blate*;" or "Things are looking unco *blate*, or *blate-like*," when the season is backward, and there is no discernible growth, S. "A *blait* braird," Clydes.

BLA-
ENESS, s. Sheepishness, S.

sur If ye dinna fail by your ain *blateness*, our Girzy's
"y no past speaking to." The Entail, i. 27, 28.

BLAITLIE, *adv.* Bashfully, S.

BLAIT-MOUIT, *adj.* Bashful, sheepish, q. ashamed to open one's mouth.

BLAITIE-BUM, s. Simpleton, stupid fellow.

Sir *Domine*, I trowit ye had be dum.
Quhair——gat we this ill-fairde *blaitie-bum*?
Lindsay, S. P. R. II. 225.

If this be the genuine orthography, perhaps as Sibb. conjectures, from Teut. *blait*, vaniloquus; or rather, *blait*, sheepish, and *bomme*, tympanum. But it is generally written *Batie bum*, q. v.

BLAIZE, s. A blow, Aberd.

Rob Roy heard the fricksome fraise,
Weel girded in his graith,
Gowff'd him along the shins a *blaise*,
And gart him tyne his faith
And feet that day.

Christpas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 130.

Su.-G. *blaasa*, a wheal, a pustule; Teut. *blaese*, id. the effect being put for the cause. *Bleach* is synon. S. B.

BLAK of the EIE, the apple of the eye, S.

"And so lang as wee remaine vnder his obedience,
hee counteth vs als deare to him, as the apple of his
cheeke or the *blak* of his *eye*." Bruce's Eleven Serm.
1591. R. 2. a.

"You can't say, white is the *black* of my *eye*." E. Prov.

BLAKWAK, s. V. BEWTER.

BLAMAKING, s. V. under BLA, BLAE.

BLAN, *pret.* [Caused to cease.]

I aught, as prynee, him to prise, for his prouee,
That wanty nocht my wourschip, as he that al
And at his bidding full bane, blith to obelso
This berne full of bewte, that all my baill ban.

Gawan and Gol. iv. 17.

This word is left as not understood in Gl. But it is undoubtedly the *pret.* of *blin*; "that caused all my sorrow to cease." A.-S. *blan*, *blann*, cessavit. Wane, although like *blin*, a v. n., is here used in the same active sense; that *wanty* nocht, &c. i. q. did not cause to wane.

BLANCH, s. A flash, or sudden blaze; as, a *blanch'o' lightning*, Fife.

This seems radically the same with *Blenk*, *Blink*, q. v.

BLANCHART, *adj.* White.

Ane faire feld can thai fang,
On stedis stalwart and strang,
Baith *blanchart* and bay.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 19.

Fr. *blanc*, *blanche*, id. The name *blanchards* is given to a kind of linen cloth, the yarn of which has been twice bleached, before it was put into the loom; Dict. Trev. An order of Friars, who usually wore white sheets, were also called *Blanchards*.

The term might be formed, however, from Teut. *blanke*, id. and *aerd*, Belg. *aartit*, nature.—V. ART.

BLANCHE, s. The mode of tenure by what is denominated *blanch* farm, or by the payment of a small duty in money or otherwise. Hence the phrase *Fre Blanche*.

—"To be halden of ws & oure successors—in fre barony and *fre blanche* nochtwithstanding any oure

actis or statutis maid or tobe maid contrare the ratification of charteris of *blanchis* or tallies," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

"*Blanch* holding is generally defined to be, that in which the vassal pays a small duty to the superior, in full of all services, as an acknowledgement of his right, either in money, or in some other subject, as a penny-money, a pair of gilt spurs, a pound of wax, or of pepper, &c. *nomine albac firmæ*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. tit. 9. sec. 7.

It is supposed that this term originated from the substitution of payment in *white* or silver money, instead of a duty in the produce of the land. For the term *Albus* was used in the same sense with *moneta argentea*. This was in Fr. rendered *blanc*; and was particularly transferred to a small kind of white money now current in France. V. Du Cange, vo. *Albus*; *Alba*; and Spelm. vo. *Firma*.

BLANCIS, s. pl. [Blazons.]

Thair heids wer garnisht gallandlie,
With costly crancis maid of gold:
Braid *blancis* hung about thair eis,
With jewels of all histories.

Watson's Coll. ii. 10.

This is mentioned as an ornament worn by those who represented Moors, in the Pageant exhibited at Edinburgh, A. 1590. They are described so as to resemble the ornaments now placed on the foreheads of carriage-horses. If not allied to Fr. *blanc*, white, it may be a cognate of Germ. Su.-G. *blaess*, Isl. *bles*, signum album in fronte equi; whence E. *blason*, S. *Bawsand*, q. v.

BLAND, s. [An honourable piece of dress.]

Ane fairer knicht nor he was lang,
Our ground may nothair hyde nor gang,
Na bere bukлар, nor *bland*:
Or comin in this court but dreid.

Maitland Poems, p. 359.

Mr. Pinkerton conjectures that this may be for *brand*, sword. But it rather seems to denote some honourable piece of dress worn by knights and men of rank. *Blanda*, according to Bullet, who refers to ancient Glossaries, is a robe adorned with purple, a robe worn by grandees. He derives it from Celt. *blan*, great, elevated. Su.-G. *blyant*, *bliant*, a kind of precious garment among the ancients, which seems to have been of silk. Hence most probably we still call white silk lace, *blond-lace*. *Blandella*, clavis, vestis purpurata, Papias MS. Du Cange.

To BLAND, v. a. To mix, to blend.

Blude *blandit* with wine.

Doug. Virgil, 89. 44. V. Bok.

Su.-G. Isl. *bland-a*, to mix.

BLAND, s. An engagement?

Thairto I mak ane *bland*
That I sall melt the hair vpon this mure to mornie,
Gif I be haldin in heill. Rauf Coilyear, C. ij. a.

Most probably an *errat.* for *band*.

BLAND, s. A drink used in the Shetland Islands.

"Their ordinary drink is milk or water, or milk and water together, or a drink which they call *Bland*, most common in the country, the not thought to be very wholesome; which so they make up, having taken away the butter from their churned milk, as likewise the thicker parts of this milk which remains after the butter is taken out, they then pour in some hot water upon the serum, whey or the thinner parts of the milk in a proportion to the milk. Which being done, they make use of it for their drink, keeping some for their winter provision: and this drink is so ordinary

with them, that there are many people in the country who never saw ale or beer all their lifetime." Brand's Descr. Orkney, Zetland, &c. p. 76.

Isl. *blanda*, cinnus, mixtura, pro potu, aqua mixto; G. Andr. Su.-G. *bland* dicebatur mel aqua permixtum, quod ad inescandas apes ponebatur; Ihre.

"A very agreeable, wholesome, acid beverage is made of butter-milk in Shetland, called *bland*, which has something of the flavour of the juice of the lime." Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 61.

The definition given by Brand perfectly agrees with the use of the term in Norway, to this day. *Blande*, *blande*, *en drik af vand og suur melk*, i.e. "a drink of water and sour milk." Hallager.

BLANDED BEAR, barley and common bear mixed, S.

"*Blanded bear*, or rammel, as the country people here call it, is the produce of barley and common bear sown in a mixed state. These are distinguished chiefly by the structure of the ear; the barley having only two rows of grain, and the common bear six." P. Markinch, Fife, Statist. Acc. xii. 531.

From Su.-G. *bland-a* is formed *blansaed*, mealin or mixed corn. "*Blen-corn*, wheat mixed with rye; i.e. blended corn. Yorksh." Gl. Grose.

To BLANDER, v. a. 1. To babble, to diffuse any report, such especially as tends to injure the character of another, S.

2. It is sometimes used to denote the want of regard to truth in narration; a thing very common with tattlers, S. B.

Can this be from Isl. *bland-a*, Dan. *bland-er*, to mingle, as denoting the blending of truth with falsehood, or the disorder produced by talebearers?

To BLANDER, v. a. To diffuse or disperse in a scanty and scattered way; often applied to seed-corn. This is said to be *blander'd*, when very thinly sown, Fife.

Blander, as signifying "to diffuse a report," seems to be the same term used in a secondary sense.

BLANDRIN, s. A scanty diffusion. "That ground has gotten a mere *blandrin*," it has been starved in sowing. "A *blandrin* of hair on the head," a few hairs here and there, when one is almost bald; Fife.

BLANDISH, s. The grain left uncut by careless reapers, generally in the furrows, during a *kemp*; Roxb.

Perhaps q. "an interval;" Su.-G. *bland*, *ibland*, inter, between, from *bland-a*, miscero.

BLANDISH, s. Flattery, Roxb.

Or is't to pump a fool ye meddle,
Wha canna read your flimsy riddle
O' *blandish* vain? A. Scott's Poems, p. 131.

O. Fr. *blandise*, *blandys*, *caresse*, *flatterie*; Roquefort.

BLANDIT, part. pa. Flattered, soothed.

How suld I leif that is nocht landit?
Nor yit with benefice an I *blandid*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 67.

Fr. *blandi*, id. *blander*, to sooth, Lat. *blandiri*.

BLANE, *s.* A mark left by a wound; also, a blank. V. BLAIN.

BLANKET, *s.* [Standard.]

"Thereafter they go to horse shortly, and comes back through the Oldtown about ten hours in the morning, with their four captives, and but 60 to their blanket." Spalding, ii. 154.

This refers to the leaders of this band, who, although they could bring out only sixty men, as is previously mentioned, thus set the town of Aberdeen at defiance, taking their provost and other magistrates prisoners. The term *blanket* may be ludicrously applied to their colours. V. BLUE BLANKET.

BLARDIT, *part. adj.* Short-winded, or as we generally express it, broken-winded. Ettr. For.

A.-S. *blawere*, conflator; or from *blaw-an*, flare, and *art*, natura, *q.* "of a blowing nature," because an animal of this description blows hard.

To BLARE, *v. n.* To cry; also to bleat. V. BLAIR.

BLARNEY, *s.* A cant term, applied both to marvellous narration, and to flattery.

This has been generally viewed as of Irish origin; but I can have no hesitation in adopting the etymon which a friend, distinguished for his attainments in literature, has pointed out to me. This is Fr. *baliverne*, "a lie, fib, gull; also, a babbling or idle discourse;" Cotgr.

To BLART, *v. n.* To blart down, to fall flat in the mud, Dumfr.

To BLASH, *v. a.* To soak, to drench. "To blash one's stomach," to drink too copiously of any weak and diluting liquor; S.

Perhaps radically the same with *plash*, from Germ. *platz-en*. V. PLASH.

Whan a' the flie's are clad in snaw,
An' blashan rains, or cranreughs fa',
Thy bonny leaves thou disna shaw.—

To a *Cinclid*, *Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 91.

BLASH, *s.* 1. A heavy fall of rain; S.

Often "a blash o' weet," a sudden and heavy rain. This differs from "a dash o' weet," as conveying the idea of greater extent.

2. Too great a quantity of water, or of any weak liquid, poured into any dish or potion; as, "She cuist a great blash of water into the pot," or "bowl," S.

Where snaws and rains wi' sleety blash,
Besok'd the yird wi' dash on dash,—
Now glentin hooks wi' ardour clash
Thro' corn in lieu.

Harvest, A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 36.

BLASHY, *adj.* 1. Deluging, sweeping away by inundation; S.

The thick-blawn wreaths of snaw or blashy thows
May smoor your wethers, and may rot your ewes.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

Blashy, "thin, poor; blashy milk or beer. Northumb." Gl. Grose.

2. Applied to meat or drink that is thin, weak, flatulent, or viewed as debilitating to the stomach, S.

"Ah, sirs, thae blashy vegetables are a bad thing to have atween ane's ribs in a rimy night, under the bare boughs o' a lanely barn." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 154.

BLASNIT, *adj.* [Without hair.]

Ane trene truncheon, ane ramehorne sponne,

Twa buttis of barkit blasnit ledder,

All graith that gains to hobbill schone.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160. st. 9.

"Probably *blasnit*," Lord Hailes. But this does not remove the difficulty. For what is *blasnit*? I prefer the reading of the copy; and suppose that *blasnit* may signify, bare, bald, without hair, as expressive of the effect of *barking*; from Germ. *bloss*, bare, *bloss-en*, to make bare; or rather, Teut. *bles*, calvus, whence *blesse*, frons capillo nuda. It was natural to mention this, to distinguish the leather meant, from the rough rullions, which might still be in use when this poem was written.

To BLASON, *v. a.* To proclaim publicly by means of a herald.

"Erle David maid ane solempne banket.—The herald of England—*blasnit* this erle David for ane vailyeant and nobil knight," &c. Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 10.

This seems to be an ancient sense of the *v.* as referring to the work of a herald, which is to *blazon*, or properly to describe, armorial bearings.

BLASOWNE, *s.* 1. "Dress over the armour, on which the armorial bearings were blazoned, *toga propriae armaturae*, Th. de la More, p. 594. It seems the same with *Tabart*."—Gl. Wynt.

Willame of Spens percit a *blasowne*,
And throw thre fawld of Awbyrchowne,
And the actowne throw the thryd ply
And the arow in the body,
Qwhill of that dynt thare deyld he lay.

Wyntonon, viii. 33. 21.

2. This word is now used in our law, to denote the badge of office worn by a king's messenger on his arm.

"In the trial of deforcement o' a messenger, the libel will be cast, if it do not expressly mention that the deforcement, dis- badge of his office." 33.

According to Leibnitz (Annot. ad Joh. Ottii Franco-Gall.) Germ. *blaesse* denotes a sign in general. Thence he derives *blazon*, a term marking that sign, in heraldry, which is peculiar to each family. The origin seems to be Su.-G. *blaesse*. V. BAWSEND.

To BLAST, *v. n.* 1. To pant, to breathe hard, S. B.

Up there comes twa shepherds out of breath,
Rais'd-like and blasting, and as haw as death.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

2. To smoke tobacco, S. B.

Thus Habby an' his loving spouse
Concerted measures in the house,
While Grizzy at the fire was blazin',
And Wattie aff his claes was castin'.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 109.

It is also used in this sense, as *v. a.* To blast tobacco, to smoke tobacco, S.

3. To blow, with a wind instrument.

He hard a bugill *blast* bryin, and ane loud blaw.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 17.

4. To boast, to speak in an ostentatious manner, S.

—"I could mak my ae bairn a match for the highest laird in Scotland;—an' I am no gien to *blast*." Saxon and Gael, i. 100.

"It was better, I ween, than *blasting* and blawing, and swearing." St. Ronan, iii. 43.

Su.-G. *blaas-a*, inspire, Germ. *blas-en*, flare. The application of the word, in all its senses, is evidently borrowed from the idea of *blowing*. It is equivalent to puffing, whether used simply or metaphorically. Isl. *blast-ur*, halitus, flatus.

5. To talk swelling words, or use strong language on any subject; often to *blast awa*, S.

—"There this chield—was *blasting awa*' to them on the hill-side, about lifting up their testimony, nae doubt." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 9.

BLAST, s. A brag, a vain boast, S.

"To say that hee had faith, is but a vaine *blast*; what hath his life bene but a web of vices?" Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1197.

BLASTER, s. A boaster; also, one who speaks extravagantly in narration, S.

BLAST, s. A *blast* of one's pipe, the act of smoking from one's pipe.

To BLAST, v. a. To blow up with gunpowder.

"This rock is the only stone found in the parish fit for building. It is quarried by *blasting* with gunpowder." P. Lunan, Forfars. Statist. Acc. i. 442. V. next word.

BLASTER. One who is employed to blow up stones with gunpowder; S.

"A *Blaster* was in constant employ to *blast* the great stones with gunpowder." Peunant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 95.

BLASTIN', s. Ablowing up with gunpowder, S.

—"Large stones—will require *blasting*." Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 152.

BLASTIE, s. 1. A shrivelled dwarf, S. in allusion to a vegetable substance that is *blasted*.

—Fairies were ryfe *langsyne*,
An' unco tales o' them are tauld,—
An' how the *blasties* did behave,
When dancing at the lang man's grave.
Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 18.

2. A term of contempt.

O Jenny, dinna toss your head,
An' set your beauties a' ahead!
Ye little ken what — speed!
The *blastie's* makin'!
Burns, iii. 230.

BLASTIE, BLASTY, adj. Gusty, S.

"In the morning, the weather was *blasty* and sleety, waxing more and more tempestuous." The Provost, p. 177.

"The next day being *blasty* and bleak, nobody was in a humour either to tell or to hear stories." The Steam-Boat, p. 310.

BLASTING, s. The name given in Roxb. to the disease of cows otherwise called *Cow-quake*, q. v.

BLATANT, adj. Bellowing like a calf, S.

"Their farther conversation was—interrupted by a *blatant* voice, which arose behind them, in which the voice of the preacher emitted, in unison with that of the old woman, tones like the grumble of a bassoon combined with the screeking of a cracked fiddle." Tales of my Landlord, I Ser. iii. 21.

Evidently retaining the form of the part. pr. of A.-S. *blæt-an*, balare; *blætenule*, bleating.

BLATE, adj. Bashful. V. BLAIT.

BLATELY, adj. Applied to rain that is soft and gentle, not violent, or *blashing*, Roxb.

Now bleak and surly January blaws,
Wi' howling sigh, among the leafless trees;
The *blately* rains, or chilling spitt'ry snaws,
Are wafted on the gelid angry breeze.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 25.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *bloet-a* to steep, to soak, *bloet*, moist; Isl. *blaut*, mollis, linosus, maceratus, *bleit-a*, macerare; Dan. *blødt-er*, id.: or q. *blait-like*, as seeming still to hold off, like a bashful person.

To BLATHIER, v. n. To talk nonsensically.

BLATHER, s. V. BLETHER.

BLATHRIE, adj. Nonsensical, foolish.

"A 4th sort of *blathrie* were we bring to Christ's grave, is a number of ill-guided complaints, that leaves a number of reflections upon God," &c. M. Bruce's Lect. p. 28. V. under BLETHER, v.

BLATTER, s. 1. A rattling noise; S.

The v. occurs in O. E. although now obsolete. It properly signifies to make such a noise; also to speak with violence and rapidity; S.

In harvest was a dreadful thunder
Which gart a' Britain glour and wonder;
The phizzing bout came with a *blatter*,
And dry'd our great sea to a gutter.

Rutherford's Poems, i. 335.

Lat. *blater-are*, Teut. *blater-en*, stultè loqui, Kilian. V. BLAITHER, which is perhaps radically the same.

2. Language uttered with violence and rapidity, S.

"He bethought him of the twa or three words o' Latin that he used in making out the town's deeds; and he had nae sooner tried the spirit wi' that, than out cam sic a *blatter* o' Latin about his lugs, that poor Rab Tull, wha was nae great scholar, was clean overwhelmed." Antiquary, i. 203.

BLAUCHT, adj. Pale, livid.

In extasie he his brightness atanis
He smote me doun, and brissit all my banis:
Thair lay I still in swoon with colour *blauht*.

Palace of Honour, iii. st. 71.

A.-S. *blac*, *blaec*; Su.-G. *blek*, Isl. *bleik-r*, Germ. *bleich*, Belg. *bleeck*, *bleych*, Dan. *blæc*, Alom. *pleich*, E. *bleak*, pallidus. A.-S. *blac-ian*, Su.-G. *blék-na*, to wax pale.

To BLAUD, v. a. To maltreat, Aberd. V. BLAD, v.

BLAVER, BLAVERT, s. The corn-bottle, Roxb. Some give the same name to the Violet, *ibid.* **V. BLAWORT.**

BLAUGH, adj. Of a bluish or sickly colour, Roxb.

This appears to be the same with **BLAUCHT, q. v.**

BLAVING. [Blowing.]

Thair wes *blaving* of bennys, braging and beir,
Bretynit doune braid wod maid bewis full bair:
Wrightis welterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,
Ordanit hurdys ful hie in holtis sa haire.

Gowan and Col. ii. 13.

Blaving, ed. 1508.

This signifies "blowing of trumpets," which agrees to what immediately follows, "braging and beir," i.e. boasting and noise. We find the very phrase in A.-S. *blawan byman*, *buccina canere*. *Na blawe man byman beforan the*; Nor let a trumpet be blown before thee; Matt. vi. 2. **V. BEME, v. and s.**

BLAW, s. A blow, a stroke.

He gat a *blaw*, thocht he war lad or lord,
That proferryt him ony lychtlynes.

Wallace, i. 348. MS.

Teut. *blaw-en*, *caedere*. *Blaw* is used in this sense, Gl. Westmoresl.

To BLAW, v. Used both as *a.* and *n.* 1. To blow; in a literal sense referring to the wind, S.

—And at command mycht also, quhan he wald,
Let thaym go fre at large, to *blaw* out brade.

Doug. Virgil, 15. 7.

A.-S. *blaw-an*, *flare*.

2. To breathe, S.

"Quhen the barne is brocht to the kirk to be baptizit solely, first at the kirk dore, the minister makis our the barne an exorisme, eftir this maner: First he *blawis* upon the barne in takin that the euil spreit be the powar of God sall be expellit fra that barne & haue na powar to noy it, & that the haly spreit sal dwell in it as gyder & gouernour." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catech. Fol. 129, b. 130, a.

3. To publish, to make known, S.

Thy glore now, the more now,
Is kend, O potent God,
In schawing and *blawing*
Thy potent power abroad.

Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 53.

E. *blow* is used in the same sense.

4. To brag, to boast, S. **Blast**, *synon.*

For men sayis oft that fyr, na priit,
Bot discovering may na man hid.
For the pomp oft the pride furth schawis,
Or ellis the gret boist that it *blawis*.
Na mar ma na man [fyr] sa cowyr,
Than low or rek sall it discour.

Barbour, iv. 122. MS.

Fyr is inserted from edit. 1620.

Quhat wykkitnes, quhat wanthyrft now in warld walkis?
Bale has banist blythnes, boist grete brag *blawis*.

Doug. Virgil, 233. 1. 38.

Boasting is here personified.

I winna *blaw* about mysel;
As ill I like my fauts tostell;
But friends and folks that wish me well
They sometimes roose me.

Burns, iii. 239.

There's Lowrie the laird o' Dummeller,—
He brags and he *blawes* o' his siller.

Ibid. iv. 303.

Germ. *blaw* has considerable analogy; for it is rendered, *falsus, mendax, dolosus*; *blawstrumpf*, a sycofant, an accuser, one who craftily relates what is false for truth; Wachter. To this Teut. *blas-en* is nearly allied, as defined by Wolfgang Hunger; *Flare et nimis vanisque laudibus rem efferre, ac mani statu infarcire*. V. Kilian, vo. *Blaesoen*. *Blaes-kaecken*, which primarily signifies to inflate the cheeks, is also used in relation to boasting. *Buccas inflare*; *jactare, jactitare*. *Blaes-kaecke*, *blatero, jactator*; a boaster, a braggadocio.

5. To magnify in narration, especially from a principle of ostentation, S.

O how they'll *blaw*!
The sun in these days warm did shine,
Even that's awa'. *The Har'at Rig, st. 34.*

This is apparently the sense in the following passage.

Now answer me discretely,
And to the point completely,
And keep your temper sweetly,
But naither brag nor *blaw*.

Duff's Poems, p. 4.

6. To flatter, to coax.

It is used in a S. prov. phrase; "Ye first burn me, and then *blaw* me;" sometimes written *blaw*.—"Argyle, who was chief for my going to London, having burnt me before, would then *blaw* me."—Baillie's Lett. i. 389.

O' fowth o' wit your verses smell,
Tho' unco sair they *blaw* me;
This while I'll hardly be mysel,
Sae learn'd an' skill'd they ca' me.

Picken's Poems, ii. 62.

7. To *blaw* in one's *lug*, to cajole or flatter a rson, so as to be able to guide him at will,

Thus Sathan in your knavish *luggis blew*,
Still to deny all treuth and veritie;
Sua that amang ye salbe fund richt few,
Bot ar infectit with devilish blasphemie.

Nicol Burns, Chron. S. P. iii. 454.

To *blow* in the ear, *id. O. E.*

"Also the Marshall Santandrea, a suttile, craftie and malicious man, *blew in his eare*, that by the suttile procurement of the Admirall, he was put vp by the assemblie of states to be a bryber and an extortioner." Ramus's Civil Warres of France, i. 141.

Su.-G. *blaas-a* is used in a sense nearly allied. It signifies to instil evil counsel. *Blaas-a uti nogon elaka rad*, alicui mala subdors consilia, Ihre. Hence he says, *oron-blaasare*, delator, quive mala consilia clanculum auribus insusurrat; literally, one "who blows in the ear of another." Teut. *oor-blaesen* is perfectly correspondent to the S. phrase. It not only signifies in *aurem* *mussare*, sive *mussitare*, *obgannire* in *aurem*; but is rendered, *blandiri*: *Oorblaeser*, a whisperer; Kilian.

"I wish ye binna beginning to learn the way of *blawing* in a woman's *lug*, wi' a your whilly-wha's—a wool, sae ye dinna practise them but on auld wives like me, the less matter." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 105.

8. To huff a man at draughts. *I blaw* or *blow* you, I take this man, S.

Su.-G. *blaas-a*, to blow, is used in this very sense. *Blaasa bort en bricka i damspel*, Seren.

9. To *blaw* appin locks or bolts, and to loose

fetters, by means of a magical power ascribed to the breath, S.

When it has been found scarcely possible to confine a prisoner, because of his uncommon ingenuity or dexterity, it has been supposed by the vulgar that he had received from the devil the power of *blawing* locks open, &c.

"What is observable in John Fiene is,—his opening locks by sorcery, as one by mere *blowing* into a woman's hand while he sat by the fire." Scottish Trial of Witches, Glanville's Sadd. Triumph. p. 397.

"John Fein *blew up* the kirk doors, and blew in the lights, which were like mickle black candles sticking round about the pulpit." Satan's Invisible World, p. 14.

This ridiculous idea still exists. Whence it has originated, it is not easy to conceive. It is not improbable that the E. v. *to blow upon*, generally understood to refer to the act of *fly-blowing*, has originally had some affinity to this; as denoting the magical influence of one supposed to possess preternatural power. This is merely analogous to the effect ascribed to an *evil eye*.

A similar superstition seems to have prevailed in the North of E. Ben Jonson refers to it, in his *Sad Shepherd*, the scene of which lies in that district. There is this difference, however, that the virtue is ascribed to an herb, which has sprung from the sea.

Thence shee steales forth—

To make ewes cast their lambs ! swine eate their farrow !
The house-wifes tun not worke ! nor the milke churne !
Writhe childrens wrists ! and suck their breath in sleepe !
Get vialls of their blood ! and where the sea
Casts up his slimie owze, search for a weed
To open locks with, and to rivet charmes,
Planted about her, in the wicked feat
Of all her mischiefs.—

Reginald Scott has recorded a charm used with this design:—

"As the hearbes called *Aethiopides* will open all locks (if all be true that incanters saie) with the help of certeine words: so be there charmes also and periapts, which without any hearbe can doo as much: as for example, Take a peece of wax crossed in baptisme, and doo but print certeine flowres therein, and tie them in the hinder skirt of your shirt, and when you would undo the locke, *blowe* thrise therein, saieing; *Arato hoc partiko hoc maratarykin*, I open this doore in thy name that I am forced to breake, as thou brakest hell gates, *In nomine*," &c. Discoverie of Witchcraft, F. 246.

This affords a striking proof of the extreme folly of superstition. How absurd to suppose that a Being of infinite purity should give the power of his name, not merely in aid of a contemptible charm, but expressly for the purpose of perpetrating villany!

This folly is to be traced to heathenism. Pliny, speaking of "the superstitious vanities of magicians," says; "They vaunted much of *Aethiopus*, an hearb which (by their saying)—was of power, by touching only, to open locks, or unbolt any dore whatsoever." Hist. B. xxvi. c. 4.

By the way, it may be observed, from what is said by Ben Jonson, that perhaps the vulgar idea, that cats suck the breath of infants, may be traced to an ancient persuasion, that witches, transformed into the likeness of cats, could wreak their malice on mankind in this manner.

10. *To Blaw Lown*, v. n. To make no noise; to avoid boasting. Ettr. For.

"*Blaw lown*, Dan: ye dinna ken wha may hear ye', said Charlie." Perils of Man, iii. 3.

Obviously an allusion to the wind falling, after it has been loud and stormy.

11. *To Blaw out*, v. a. To publish, to make generally known.

Al that thay fynd in hiddillie, hirne, or nuke,
Thay *blaw out*, sayand in euery mannis face;
Lo here he failyeis.—— Doug. Virg. 485. 28.

12. *To blaw out* on one, to reproach him. V. BAUCHLE, v. sense 2.

He gert display agayne his bauer braid;
Rapreiffyt Eduuard rycht gretlye off this thing,
Bawchillyt his seyll, *blew out* on that fala king,
As a tyrand.—— Wallace, viii. 723, MS.

The Danes have a similar idiom, *At blaese rad*, to shew contempt to.

13. *To Blaw out* on one, formally to denounce one as a rebel by three blasts of the king's horn at the market-cross of the head-borough of the shire in which the person resides; an old forensic phrase, S.

"There was an counsall general haldin at Strivlin—in the hender end of the quhilk counsall they *blewe out* on Schir William of Crechtoun, and Schir George of Crechtoun, and thar advertence." Short Chron. of James II. p. 36.

"Geyff the spoulyheouris or the resettouris dysobeyis to the schirray,—the schirra sall *blaw out* on thaim, and put thaim to the kyngis horne as rebellouris, and denunce thaim as sic rebellouris to the lieutenant." Acts Ja. II. A. 1438, Ed. 1814, ii. 32.

It is not improbable that the sense, in which Harry the Minstrel uses the phrase, is merely an application of the language of the law in a looser way, as expressive of open aspersion.

The analogous Sw. v. *blaas-a* with the same prep. is also used in a juridical sense, although different: *blaasa ut en riksdag*, "to proclaim a diet by sound of trumpet," Widegren.

14. *To Blaw Tobacco*, to smoke tobacco; used also simply as v. n. *To Blaw*, id.

15. *To Blaw one up*, v. a. To fill one's mind with unfounded representations, so as to gain credit to what is false; to fill with groundless hopes; as, "I *blew* him up sae, that he believed every thing I said," S.

BLAW-I'-MY-LUG, s. 1. Flattery, wheedling, Roxb. *White-wind*, synon.

2. A flatterer, one who blows vanity in at the ear; sometimes *Blaw-my-lug*, *ibid*.

"'Ay, lad!' replied Meg, 'ye are a fine *blaw-in-my-lug*, to think to cuittle me off sae cleverly.'" St. Ronan, i. 36.

* The Dutch use the same mode of speech, but in a different sense: *In't oor blaas-en*, to suggest maliciously. Kilian, however, expl. the v. *oor-blaessen*, as not only signifying in aurem musitare; but, blandiri; and Germ. *ohren-blaesen* denotes a wheedler, a flatterer, and also a tell-tale, a whisperer, a make-bate; for the one character is very closely connected with the other, and scarcely ever exists by itself.

BLAW, s. 1. A blast, a gust, S. Rudd.

He hard ane bugill blast brym, and ane loud *blaw*.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 17.

The blighted glebe wide o'er thy urn
Shall in its fleecy ermines mourn,
And wail the wintry *blaw*."

A. Scott's Poems. p. 81.

2. The direction of the wind. *Anent the blaw*, so as to face the quarter from which the wind *blows*, Buchan.

She sleeks the door up to the wa',
Syne our her weakest shoulder
She wechts the corn anent the *blaw*,
Thinkin her joe wad scud her
Fast by that night. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 67.

3. The sound emitted by a wind instrument.

Rebellious horns do loudly tout,
Wi' whining tone, and *blaw*, man.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 64.

4. A boast, a bravado, a gasconade, S.

Thus Bonaparte, loud vaunting smart,
It was a fearfu' *blaw* that,
Said his brigands o'er British lands,
Should plunder, kill, an' a' that.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 187.

5. Ostentation, as manifested by action, S.

The ha-rig rins fu' fast awa',
For they're newfangle ane and a';
But Donald thinks for a' their *blaw*,
That he will fend.
The Har'at Rig, st. 22.

6. A falsehood, a lie told from ostentation.

He tells greit blaws, S. B.

Blaw seems to be used in this sense by Ramsay, in the reply which Glauk makes to Symon's account of a great and unexpected political change.

Fy, *blaw*! Ah, Symie, rattling chiefs ne'er stand
To cleck and spread the grosset lies aff hand.
Gentle Shepherd, Act ii. sc. 1.

BLAW-STICK, *s.* A tube for blowing the fire, a substitute for bellows, Ettr. For.

BLAW, *s.* A pull, a draught; a cant term, used among toppers, S.

Then come an' gie's the tither *blaw*
O' reaming ale,
Mair precious than the well o' Spa,
Our hearts to heal.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 12.

Now moisten weel your geyzen'd wa's
Wi' couthy friends and hearty *blaws*.
Ibid., p. 122.

The sot, wha takes his e'ening *blaw*,
An' sadly drees the sair o't,
For him the sin may rise or fa',
He winna budge the mair o't.
Picken's Poems, i. 91. V. SKREIGH.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *blaw-an*, inflate; as referring to the act of drawing in liquids.

BLAW, *s.* Blossom, blow, Ayrs.

I like to walk when flowers are i' the *blaw*,
But like my Jenny better than them a'.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 146.

BLAW-FLUM, *s.* A mere deception, applied to any thing by which one is illuded, S.

Thick nevelt scones, bear-meal, or pease,—
I'd rather hae—
Than a' their fine *blaw-flums* o' teas
That grow abroad.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 63. V. BLEFLUM.

BLAFUM, *s.* A pompous empty person, Ayrs.; chiefly applied to males. V. BLEFLUM.

BLAWING-GARSS, *s.* Blue mountain-

grass, an herb, *Melica Cœrulea*, Linn. Lanarks.

BLAWN COD, a split cod, half-dried, Ang.; so denominated, perhaps, because exposed for some time to the *wind*.

BLAWN DRINK, the remainder of drink in a glass, of which one or more have been partaking, and which of course has been frequently *blown* upon by the action of the breath, S.; *Jairbles*, synon. Roxb.

BLAWORT, *s.* 1. The Blue bottle; *Centaurea cyanus*, Linn., S. *Witch-bells*, also, *Thumbles*, S. B.

"The *blaw-wort*, or blue-bottle, which appears in our wheat fields in the south, here spreads its flowers among the flax." Noill's Tour, p. 39.

To express any thing of a livid colour, it is said to be "as *blae*," sometimes, "as blue as a *blawort*," S. from *bla*, livid, q. v. and *wort*, an herb. *Blaver* is the name of *blue-bells*, Tweedd.

Its a strange beast indeed!
Four-footed, with a fish's head;—
Of colour like a *blawort* blue.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 184.

Sw. *blaaklett*, *blaaklint*, *blaakorn*, id.

"Can it be for the puir body M'Durk's health to gang about like a tobaccoist's sign in a frosty morning, with his poor wizened houghs as blue as a *blawort*?" St. Ronan, ii. 165.

2. This name is given to the Round-leaved Bell-flower, Lanarks.

"*Campanula rotundifolia*, Round-leaved Bellflower; *Blawart*, Scotis. I mention this plant,—because it has given a proper name to some places in Scotland; as *Blawart-hill* in the parish of Renfrew." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 241.

To BLAWP, *v. n.* To belch, to heave up water, Ayrs.; perhaps q. *blaw*, or blow up, like Belg. *op-blaazen*, to blow up.

BLAZE, *s.* 1. A name given to alum ore, S.

2. The name given to a substance which lies above coal, Stirlings.

"After the soil there is found a species of till;—after which comes a *blaze*, as it is termed, and which continues to a considerable depth." P. Campsie, Stat. Acc. xv. 323. V. BLAE.

To BLAZE, *v. a.* To vilify, to calumniate, Renfr.

I truly hate the dirty gate
That mony a body takes,
Wha fraise ane, syne *blaze* ane
As soon's they turn their backs.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 84.

Perhaps from the idea of *blazing* abroad; Su.-G. *blaes-a*, flare.

BLE, BLIE, *s.* Complexion, colour.

That berne rade on ane baulk of ane *ble* white.
Gowan and Goh, iii. 20.

For hydious, how and holkit is thine ee,
Thy cheik bane bair, and blakint is thy *blie*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 15.

This word is common in O. E. A.-S. *bleoh*, *blio*, color.

To BLEACH down, or along, *v. n.* To fall flat to the ground. *Bleach* is also used to denote a fall of this description, Loth.

Perhaps from Isl. *blak-a*, verberare; as denoting the effect of a violent blow. Moes-G. *bligg-wan*, id.

BLEACH, *s.* A blow, S. B. Gl. Shirr:

Then, Dominies, I you beseech,
Keep very far from Bacchus' reach;
He drowned all my cares to preach
With his malt-bree;
I've wore sair banes by mony a bleach
Of his tap-tree.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, P. II. p. 29.

Border. Isl. *blak*, alapa.

BLEACHER, *s.* One whose trade is to whiten cloth, S. Yorks. Cl. "a whitester of cloth."

To BLEAD, *v. a.* Apparently, to train, or to lead on to the chace.

"The other anecdote regards a son of Pitlurg, who got the lands of Cairnborrow. The day before the battle of Glenlivet, the Marquis of Huntly came to Cairnborrow, and applied to his lady, who was supposed to rule the roast, for her assistance. She said, she had got short warning; but that her old man, with his eight sons, with a jackman and a footman to each, should attend him immediately. Huntly thanked her, and after some more conversation with her, desired Cairnborrow, who never spoke a word, to stay at home, telling him, that, at his advanced years, it was not proper to take him along, especially as he had so many of his sons. The old man heard him out, and shrugging up his shoulders, said, "Na, na, my Lord, I'll bleed the whelps mysel; they'll bite the better." This was at once the reply of a sportsman and a soldier, and the whole family went to battle with the laird at their head. They defeated Argyle, and returned to Cairnborrow." Statist. Acc. P. Rhymie, xix. 294.

Schilter mentions Alem. *blait-en*, *belcit-en*, to accompany, to conduct, comitari, conducere, saluum conductum dare.

BLEAR, *s.* 1. Something that obscures the sight.

"Tis nae to mird with unco fouk ye see.
Nor is the blear drawn easy o'er her ee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91. V. BLEIRIS.

2. In pl. the marks of weeping, S. B.

Has some bit lammie stray'd ayont the knowe—
That ye gang craz't, wi' bleers adoun yer cheeks?

Tarras's Poems, p. 114.

* To BLEAR one's EE, to blind by flattery, S. This is nearly allied to sense 2. of the E. v. "to dim the eyes."

"Blearing your e'e, blinding you with flattery;" Gl. Antiq.

The *v.* in O. E. was used metaph. as signifying to beguile. "I blear one's eye, I begyle him; [Fr.] Jenguyne. He is nat in Englande that can blear his eye better than I can." Palagr. B. iii. F. 167.

BLEARED, BLEER'D, *part. pa.* Thin and of a bluish colour. Milk that is skimmed, is denominated *bleared*, Roxb.

"He went in to his supper of thin *bleared* sowins, amid his confused and noisy family, all quarrelling about their portions." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 335, i.e. thin flummery. V. BLEIRIE.

BLEATER, *s.* Expl. "the cock snipe," Ettr. For.; denominated from its *bleating* sound.

To BLEB, *v. n.* To sip. "He's ay *blebbin*;" he is still tipping, S. B.

BLEBBER, *s.* A tippler, *ibid.*

To BLEB, *v. a.* To spot, to beslabber; a term often applied to children, when they cover their clothes with food of a liquid or soft description; as, "Ye're *blebbin* yoursel a' wi' your porridge," S. V. BLEIB and BLOB.

BLEBBIT, *part. pa.* Blurred, besmeared. V. BLOBBIT.

To BLECK, BLEK, *v. a.* 1. To blacken, literally, S.

Blaid *bleck* thee, to bring in a gyse,
And to drie penance soon prepare thee.

Polwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 3.

This contains an allusion to the custom of many young people blackening their faces, when they disguise themselves at the New-year. V. GYSAR.

2. To injure one's character.

Thay lichtly sone, and cuvetis quickly;
Thay blame ilk body, and thay *blekit* :—
Thay sklander saikles, and thay suspectit.

Scott, of Wemenkynd, Bann. Poems, p. 208.

i.e. if their character be injured, if they lose their reputation.

3. To cause moral pollution.

"Quhat is syn? Syn is the transgression of Gods command, that fylis & *blekkis* our saulis." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 93, a.

A.-S. *blæc-an*, denigrare. Isl. *blek*, liquor tinctorius.

To BLECK, *v. a.* 1. To puzzle, to reduce to a nonplus, in an examination or disputation; S.

Germ. *black-en*, *plack-en*, vexare, exagitare. It may be allied, however, to Su.-G. *blig-as*, Isl. *blygd-a*, to put to shame. Su.-G. *blecka*, notam vel incisuram arboribus terminalibus incidere, Ihre. Or it may be originally the same with the preceding *v.*, as merely signifying what is now called *blackballing* in a metaph. sense:

2. To baffle at a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength, Aberd.

BLECK, *s.* 1. A challenge to a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength, Aberd.

2. A baffle at such a feat, *ibid.*

3. Used as a school-term, and thus explained: "If A be below B in the class, and during B's absence, get farther up in the class than B, B is said to have a *bleck* upon A, and takes place of him when he gets next to him," *ibid.*

A.-S. *blic-an* stupefacere, perstringere, to amaze; Somner.

To BLECK, *v. a.* To surpass, to excel; as, "That *blecks* a," that exceeds every thing, Ettr. For.

This has been viewed as equivalent to, "renders every thing *black*." I would prefer tracing it to Su.-G. *blek*, pale; or Isl. *blgyd-az*, to put to, the blush, to suffuse with blushes.

BLED, *part. pa.* [Produced.]

Thre berhedis he bair,
As his eldaris did air,
Quhillk beirmis in Britane wair
Of his blude *bled*.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 23.

Perhaps it signifies *sprung*, from A.-S. *blaed*, *bled*, fruit; also, a branch.

BLEDDOCH, *s.* Butter-milk, Roxb. V. BLADOCH.

BLEED, *s.* Blood; Mearns, Aberd.

An awful hole was dung into his brow,
And the red *bleed* had smeared his cheeks an' mou.
Ross's *Helenore*, p. 15.

* To BLEED, *v. n.* A term metaph. applied to the productiveness of grain or pulse, when thrashed; as, "The aits dinnae *bleed* weel the year, but the beer *bleeds* weel," S.

BLEEDER, *s.* A term applied to grain according to its degree of productiveness when thrashed; as, "a guid *bleeder*," "an ill *bleeder*," S. O.

BLEER'D, *part. adj.* Thin. V. BLEARED.

BLEEVIT, BLEVIT, *s.* A blow, Buchan.

Moes-G. *bligg-wan*, caedere; or perhaps corr. from Su.-G. *blodvite*, vibex, vel ictus sanguineolentus; as originally referring to a stroke which has left marks of blood.

To BLEEZE, *v. n.* 1. To become a little sour. Milk is said to *bleeze*, or to be *bleezed*, when it is turned, but not coagulated, S.; *blink*, synonym.

This may either be from Germ. *blaes-en*, to blow, as the sourness referred to may be viewed as caused by the action of the air; or from *blitz-en*, fulgurare, heat, especially when accompanied by lightning, more generally producing this effect.

2. The part. *bleezed* signifies the state of one on whom intoxicating liquor begins to operate, S. It nearly corresponds to the E. phrase, "a little flustered." It especially denotes the change produced in the expression of the countenance; as, *He looked bleezed-like*.

Perhaps *bleezed*, in sense 2., as denoting the effect of intoxicating liquor, is radically different; as nearly allied to Fr. *blas-er*, gâter, altérer. Il se dit en parlant de l'effet des liqueurs que l'on boit. Il a tant bu d'eau-de-vie [aqua vitae] qu'il s'est *blasé*. Dict. Trev.

To BLEEZE, *v. n.* 1. To blaze, S.

2. To make a great shew, or ostentatious outcry on any subject, S.; synonym. *Blast*.

"And ye'll specially understand that ye're no to be *bleezing* and blasting about your master's name or mine." Rob Roy, ii. 321.

To BLEEZE, *v. a.* To *bleeze away*, 1. To make to fly off in flame suddenly, S.; *Pluff away*, synonym.

"He *bleezed away* as muckle pouthar as wad hae shot a' the wild-fowl that we'll want atween and Candlemas." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 104.

BLEEZE, *s.* A lively fire made by means of fufze, &c. S.

—Do the best you can to hadd you het.

The lasses bidding do, an' o'er they gae,

An' of bleech'd birns pat on a canty *bleeze*.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Ed. p. 71. V. BLEIS.

BLEEZY, *s.* "A small flame or blaze," Gl.

Wae's me for Deacon Ronald's jeery,

A squib came whizzing,

Sot a' its ringle's in a *bleazy*,

And left them bizzing.

Mayne's *Siller Gun*, p. 90.

BLEEZE, *s.* *Bleeze of wind*, a sudden blast, applied only to a dry wind; Fife.

Teut. *blaes*, flatus.

To *Bleeze awa'*, or *away*, *v. n.* To gasconade, to brag, to talk ostentatiously; often implying the idea that one magnifies in narration, S. To *Flaw away*, synonym. South of S.

"Ye had mair need—to give the young lad dry clothes—than to sit there *bleezing away* with your lang tales, as if the weather were not windy enow without your help." The Pirate, i. 108.

Here there is a very appropriate allusion to the wind, as opposed to another kind of *bleezing*. For the term is undoubtedly from Alem. *blas-an*, Su.-G. *blaes-a*, Teut. *blaes-en*, flare, spirare.

"I ken how to turn this far better than ye do—for ye're *bleezing awa'* about marriage, and the job is how we are to win by hanging." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 123.

BLEEZE, *s.* A smart stroke with the fist; as, "If ye wunna be quiet, I'll wun ye a *bleeze* o' the mouth," or "face," Roxb.

Teut. *blutse*, contusio, illisio, Kilian; Belg. *bluts*, a bruise, Sewal. But it more nearly resembles Fr. *blesser*, "to wound or hurt, whether by bloud-wipe, dry-blow, or bruise," Cotgr.

BLEEZ'D, *part. adj.* A hammer or mallet is said to be *bleez'd*, when the part with which the stroke is given is ruffled in consequence of beating, Roxb.

Fr. *blesser*, as applied to the body, denotes the fretting of the skin.

BLEEZE-MONEY, BLEYIS-SYLVY, *s.* The gratuity given to schoolmasters by their pupils at Candlemas; when he or she, who gives most, is proclaimed king or queen, and

is considered as under obligation to invite the whole school, that is, all the subjects for the time being, Loth. Roxb.

We have evidence of the existence of this designation for more than two centuries.

"The—provests, baillics, and counsall dischairges all masters, regents, and teachers of bayrnis in their Grammer schole of all craving and resaving of any *bleyis sylver* of thair bayrnis and scholers. As alawa of any enneis at ane tyme allanerlie." Reg. Town Council Edin., Melville's Life, ii. 501.

This designation seems to have originated from *S. bleis, bleise*, as signifying either a torch or a bonfire, any thing that makes a *blaze*; and being perhaps first contributed for this purpose at *Candlemas*, a season when fires and lights were anciently kindled.

Even when the original appropriation fell into disuse, the money was *craved*; probably under the notion of a benevolence, but somewhat in the style of those gifts that Kings were wont to ask, but which their subjects durst not venture to refuse. Can *dent* be corr. from Fr. *denit*, q. blessed money, as being claimed on some Saint's day?

BLEFFERT, BLIFFERT, s. 1. A sudden and violent fall of snow, but not of long continuance, Mearns.

2. A squall; generally conveying the idea of wind and rain, *ibid.*, Aberd.

"*Bliffert*, a storm, a hurricane;" Gl. Tarras.

3. Metaph. transferred to the attack of calamity.

— Rather let's ilk daintie sir,
An' every adverse *bliffert* hip.

Tarras's Poems, p. 28.

A.-S. *blæw-an*, to blow, seems the radical term.

Perhaps, by inversion, q. *forth-blæw*, A.-S. *forthblawan*, insuffle, erumpere, eructare; "to belch, or break out," Somner.

BLEFLUM, BLEPHUM, s. A sham, an illusion, what has no reality in it, S.

"It is neither easy nor ordinary to believe and to be saved: many must stand in the end at heaven's gates; when they go to take out their faith, they take out a fair nothing, (or as ye used to speak) a *bleflume*." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 2.

"Mr. Harry [Guthrie,] after once and again I had inculcate to him, that all his act was but a *blephum*, if you put not in that clause you see it has against novations, was at last content to put it in." Baillie's Lett. i. 201. V. *BLAFLUM*, v.

Isl. *flim*, *irrisio*, *carmen famosum*. Hence *flim-a*, *diffamo*, *flim*, *nugæ infamæ*, G. Andr. p. 74. Su.-G. *flimm-a*, *illudere*; E. *flam*, "a cant word of no certain etymology," according to Johnson. But it is evidently from the same origin, as it has precisely the same meaning, signifying an illusory pretext.

Notwithstanding the resemblance, both in form and signification, between the latter part of the word and the northern terms mentioned, there is a possibility that it may have originated from two S. terms, *Blaw* and *Flume*, q. to *blow phlegm*, to raise air-bubbles. It may seem in favour of this etymon, that, as the word is at times written *blephum*, *Flume*, also occasionally appears as *Flume*.

BLEFLUMMERY, s. Vain imaginations, S.

"Fient ane—can turn their fit to his satisfaction, nor venture a single cheep against a' that *bleaflummery*

that's makin' sic a haliballoo in the world." Campbell, i. 328. Improperly spelled.

BLEHAND, BLIHAND, adj. [Brownish, inclining to purple.]

In o robe Tristrem was boun,
That he fram schip hadde brought;
Was of a *blihand* broun,

The richest that was wrought.

— In *blehand* was he cledde.—

Sir Tristrem, p. 28, 29. st. 38. 41.

"Blue, from *bleah*, Sax. *caeruleus*. Blehand brown. A bluish brown," Gl. But the word is merely A.-S. *blæ-hewen* a little transformed. This, like *bleah*, signifies *caeruleus*; but it is also rendered, "hyacinthus, of violet or purple colour," Somn. The idea seems, "a brownish colour, inclining to purple or violet."

BLEIB, s. 1. A pustule, a blister. "A burnt bleib," a blister caused by burning, S.

Bleb is mentioned by Skinner as having the same sense; although it would appear that Johnson could find no instance of its being used as a written word. *Bleb* signifies a blister, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

2. *Bleibs, pl.* An eruption to which children are subject, in which the spots appear larger than in the measles; Loth. Border. V. *BLOB*.

BLEYIS-SYLVYER. V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

To **BLEIR, v. a.** To *bleir* one's character, to asperse it, to calumniate, Fife.

Probably a metaph. sense of the E. *v. blear*, q. to defile the character, as when the eyes or face are *bleared* or fouled with rheum, or by weeping. V. *BLEIRIS*. Isl. *blora*, however, signifies *invidia*, *imputatio delicti*.

BLEIRIE, s. A lie, a fabrication, Ayr. ; q. something meant to *blear* or blind the eye.

BLEIRIE, BLEARIE, s. 1. Oatmeal and buttermilk boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel, and a piece of butter put into the mess, Lanarks.; synon. *Lewands*.

2. The name given to water-gruel, Roxb.

This word, whether used as an *adj.* or a *s.*, is probably allied to Isl. *blaer*, *aura*, as originally applied to liquids so affected by the air as to lose their strength or natural taste. This idea is confirmed by the origin of *Bleeze, v.*

BLEIRIE, adj. A term applied to weak liquor, which has little or no strength; as *bleirie ale*, Fife.

BLEIRING, part. pa. *Bleiring Bats.*

—The *bleiring* Bats and the Benshaw,

Potwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 13. V. *CLEIKS*.

This seems to be the *botts*, a disease in horses. *Bleiring* may express the effect of pain in making the patient to cry out; Teut. *blaer-en*, boare, mugire. In Suffolk, *blaring* signifies the crying of a child; also, the bleating of a sheep, or lowing of an ox or cow. V. Gl. Grose.

BLEIRIS, s. pl. Something that prevents distinctness of vision.

I think ane man, Sir, of your yeiris
Suld not be blyndit with the *bleiris*.
Ga seek ane partie of your peires,
For ye got nane of mee.

Philotus, S. P. Rep. iii. 7.

This is the same with *blear*, *s.* only used in the pl. *Bleat* in *E.* is an adj.; "dim with rheum or water." Junius derives it from Dan. *blar*, Teut. *blaer*, a pustule. Ihre mentions *E. bleat-eyed*, as allied to Su.-G. *blir-a*, *plir-a*, *oculis semiclausis videre*. It is well known that Rob. II., the first king of the name of Stewart, was from this defect surnamed *Bleat-eye*.

BLEIS, BLES, BLESS, BLEISE, s. 1. Blaze, bright flame.

— Fyr all cler
Sone throw the thak burd gan apper,
Fyrst as a sternie, syne as a mone,
And weill bradder tharefir sone,
The fyr owt syne in *bles* brast;
And the rek raisis rycht wondre fast,

Barbour, iv. 129. MS.

Mr. Pink. renders "*bles*, blast," Gl.

That given above is still the general sense of the word, *S.* In the North of *S.* a stranger, if the fire be low, is asked if he would have a *bleise*; i.e. the fire kindled up by furze, broom, or any brushwood that burns quickly, so as to give a strong heat.

2. A torch, *S.*

Thou sall anone behald the seyis large,
And vmbeset with toppit schip and barge,
The ferefull brandis and *bleissis* of hate fyre,
Reddy to burn thy schippis, lemand schire,

Doug. Virgil, 120. 3.

"The black-fishers—wade up and down upon the shallows, preceded by a great torch, or blaze, [always pron. *bleise*,] as it is called," P. Ruthven, *Forfars, Statist. Acc. xii. 204. V. BLACK-FISHING.*

This is originally the same with Su.-G. *bloss*, id. but more nearly allied to A.-S. *blaese*, fax, taeda, "a torch, any thing that makes a blaze," Somn.

3. A signal made by fire. In this sense it is still used at some ferries, where it is customary to kindle a *bleise*, when a boat is wanted from the opposite side, *S.*

BLEIS, s. The name given to a river-fish.

Alburnus. An qui nostratibus the *Bleis*? Sibb. Scot. p. 25.

This seems to be what in *E.* is called *Bleak*, *Cyprinus alburnus*, Linn. *Alburnus*, Gesner. *Bleis* is perhaps from the Fr. name *Able* or *Ablette*. *V. Penn. Zool. p. 315.*

BLEKE, s. Stain or imperfection.

"Bot geve ony spot or *bleke* be in the laughful ordination of our pastores, we may nawayis of reasone bot impute that cryme to the hie reproche of your nobilitie." Q. Kennedy's Tract. Keith, App. 206.

Perhaps the same with *E. black*, *s.* denoting any spot of black; as, *There's black on your brow*; or from A.-S. *blaec*, Isl. *blek*, liquor tinctorius.

BLEKKIT, Legend Bp. St. Andros, p. 307, expl. in Gl. "blackened;" but it seems to signify, deceived.

Heirforð, deir Brethren, I wish you to bewar;
Sen ye are wairned, I wald not ye were *blekkit*;
To thair decaitfull doctrine come not nar,
Singand lyk Syrens to deceave the elected.

Isl. *blek-ia*, id. fallere, decipere. *Mik, bleckir ast*;
Me decipit amor: *blectur*, deceptus; *Vesel. blecking*,
fraudatio, G. Andr.

BLELLUM, s. An idle talking fellow, *Ayrs.*

She tauld thee well thou was a skellum,
A blethering, blustering, drunken *blellum*.

Burns, iii. 238.

To BLEME, v. n. To bloom, to blossom.

And hard on burd into the *blemit* meids
Amangis the grene rispis and the reids,
Arryvit scho.

Goldin Terge, st. 7. Bannatyne Poems, p. 10.

BLEMIS, s. pl. Blossoms, flowers.

The *blemis* blywest of blee fro the sone blent,
That all bryehnit about the bordouris on breid.

Houlate, i. 1. MS.

i.e. "the flowers brightest in colour glanced with the rays of the sun."

Belg. *bloem*, Moes-G. Isl. *bloma*, Alem. *bluom*, flos, flosculus. Teut. *bloem-en*, Alem. *bly-en*, florere.

BLENCHE CANE, apparently equivalent to E. quitrent, as denoting the cane or duty paid to a superior, whether in money or in kind, in lieu of all other rent.

—"Quhair the saidis landis—ar sett in few ferme, tak, and assedatioun, or ar disposit in frie tennendrie, in *blenche cane*, or for service of waird and relief, or vtherwayes, &c. the saidis heretable frie tennentis, fewaris, &c. sall brout and inioy thair landis—after the forme and tennour of the samin in all pointis." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 433. *V. CANE.*

BLENCHED MILK, skimmed milk a little soured, Aberd. V. BLINK, v. used in the same sense.

BLENCH-LIPPED, part. adj. Having a white mouth.

She was lang-toothed, an' *blench-lippit*,
Haem-houghed, an' haggis-fittit,
Lang-neckit, and chaunler-chaffit,
An' yet the jade to dee!

The auld man's mare's dead, &c.

Mile aboon Dundee; Edin. Mag. June 1817, p. 238.

It seems the same with what is now vulgarly called *pench-mou'd*, having a white mouth, a deformity in a horse or mare. Fr. *blanc, blanche*, white.

BLENDIT BEAR, bear or big mixed with barley, S.

"*Blendit beer*, that is, a mixture of rough beer and of barley (so common in Fifeshire), is not used in this county." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 146.

To BLENK, BLINK, v. n. 1. To open the eyes, as one does from a slumber, *S.*

The king wp *blenkit* hastily,
And saw his man slepand him by.

Barbour, vii. 203. MS.

2. To take a glance or hasty view; with the prep. *in* added, as signifying *into*.

Blenk in this mirroure, man, and mend;
For heir thou may thy exempill see.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 212.

3. To throw a glance on one especially as expressive of regard, *S.*

— Pawkie mowis couth scho mak ;
And clap hir spousis baith brest and bak,
And *blenk* sae winsumlie.—

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 284.

Sae when she comes the morn, *blink* in her eye,
And wi' some frankness her your answer gee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

4. To look with a favourable eye; used metaph. in allusion to the shining of the sun, after it has been covered with a cloud.

"All would go well, if it might please God to *blink* upon Scotland, to remove the three great plagues that we hear continue there, hardness of heart, the pestilence, and the sword." Baillie's Lett. ii. 117.

Belg. *blenck-en*, *blinck-en*, Su.-G. *blaenk-a*, to shine, to glance, to flash as lightning. Allied to these are A.-S. *blīc-an*, Belg. *blīck-en*, Germ. *blick-en*, Su.-G. *blick-a*, id.

Recentiores, says Wachter, *elegantē transtulerunt ad visum, quia videre est oculis affulgere, ob insitam oculis lucem, qua non solum species luminosas recipiunt, sed etiam radios suos in objecta vicissim spargunt; vo. Blicken.* V. BLINK, v.

- BLENK, BLINK, s. 1. A beam, a ray.

The ground blaiknyt, and ferefull wox alsua
Of drawin swerdis selenting to and fra
The bricht mettall, and vthir armour sere,
Quharon the son *blenkis* betis cler.

Doug. Virgil, 226. 8.

2. "A glimpse of light," S. Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.* p. 113.

For nineteen days and nineteen nights,
Of sun, or moon, or midnight stern,
Auld Durie never saw a *blink*,
The lodging was sae dark and dern.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 116.

3. Hence transferred to the transient influence of the rays of the sun, especially in a cold or cloudy day. Thus it is common to speak of "a warm blink," "a clear blink," S.

"A *blenk*, or *blink*, a twinkling of fair weather." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 113.

4. Applied to the momentary use of borrowed light; as, "Gi'e me the *blink* o' a candle," give me the use of a candle for a moment, S.

5. A wink, the act of winking; sometimes as denoting derision, S.

"I dare say ye wad gar them keep hands aff me. But trow ye that Sir Arthur's command could forbid the gibe o' the tongue or the *blink* o' the e'e, or gar them gie memy food wi' the look o' kindness that gars it digest sae weel?" *Antiquary*, i. 261.

Sw. *blink-a*, and Belg. *blīck-en*, both signify to wink.

6. A gleam of prosperity, during adversity.

"By this *blink* of fair weather in such a storme of forrain assaults, things were again somewhat changed, and the Brucians encouraged." *Hume's Hist.* Doug. P.

There comes a *blink* of favour, and hope from Rome, by the procuring of France."

7. Also transferred to a glance, a stroke of the eye, or transient view of any object; the idea being borrowed, either from the quick transmission of the rays of light, or from the

short-lived influence of the sun when the sky is much obscured with clouds, S.

Consider it werly, rede offer than anys,
Weil at ane *blenk* sic poetry not tane is.

Doug. Virgil, 5. 2.

"—He possessed small obligation to the young man, who for no intreaty would be pleased to show him any *blink* of the Assembly's books." Baillie's Lett. i. 101.

8. A kindly glance, a transient glance expressive of regard, S.

A thief sae pawkie is my Jean,
To steal a *blink*, by a' unseen;
But gleg as light are lovers' een,
When kind love is in the ee.

Burns, iv. 239.

But owre my left shouther I gae him a *blink*,
Lest neebors should sae I was saucy;
My wooer he caper'd as he'd been in drink,
And vow'd I was his dear lassie, &c.

Ibid. p. 250.

9. The consolations of the Spirit, accompanying the dispensation of the gospel, S.

"These Dissenters have not only deprived themselves of some soul-refreshing *blinks* of the Gospel, which some of the Lord's people can tell from sweet experience, these years bygone; but also have sadned the hearts of these ministers, and have been a dead weight upon their ministry." Walker's Remark. *Passages*, p. 85.

This is sometimes called a *warm blink*. V. UP.

10. A moment. "I'll not stay a blink," I will return immediately. *In a blink*, in a moment, S.

Since human life is but a *blink*,
Why should we then its short joys sink?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 377.

The bashfu' lad his errand times,
And may lose Jenny in a *blink*.

It, Galloway's Poems, p. 201.

The word, as used in this sense, may originally refer to the action of light. The cognate terms, however, in other Northern languages, immediately respect the secondary and oblique sense of the verb; as denoting the action of the eye. Thus Su.-G. *blink*, *oegonblink*, is a glance, a cast of the eye, *oculi nictus*; Germ. *blink*, Belg. *blīk*, *oogenblīk*, id.; "the twinkling of the eye, a moment, Sewel."

11. It is used improperly in regard to space, for a little way, a short distance.

There cam' a fiddler out o' Fife,
A *blink* beyond Balweary, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 21.

- BLENSHAW, s. A drink composed of meal, milk, water, &c. Strathmore.

Fr. *blanche eau*, q. whitish water.

- BLENT, pret. Glanced, expressing the quick motion of the eye.

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent
With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dantis couth dele,
Bright letteris of gold, blith unto *blent*,
Makand mencione quba maist of manhede couth mele.

Gawan and Gol. i. 6.

To the Newtown to pass he did his payn
To that ilk house, and went in sodanlye;
About he *blent* on to the burd him bye.

Wallace, ii. 329. MS.

Eneas *blent* him by, and suddenly
Vnder ane roik at the left side did spy
Ane wounder large castell. —

Doug. Virgil, 183. 25.

Blent occurs as the obsolete *part.* of *blend*. Here it must have a different origin. It cannot well be from *blenk*, unless we view the *v.* as very irregular. Perhaps it is more immediately allied to Su.-G. *bliga*, *blia*, *intentis oculis aspicere*, *q. bligent*. *Blicken*, *blencken*, &c. are viewed as frequentatives from this verb.

BLENT, *s.* A glance.

As that drery vnamyt wicht was sted,
And with ane *blent* about simyn full raed, —
Alas, quod he, wald god sum ert or sand,
Or sum salt se did swallow me alive.

Doug. Virgil, 40. 50.

"simyn full raed," appearing very much afraid.

BLENT, *pret.* [Lost.]

Methocht that thus all sodeynly a lycht,
In at the wyndow come quhare at I lent,
Of which the chambere wyndow schone full brycht,
And all my body so it hath ouerwent,
That of my sicht the vertew hale I *blent*.

King's Quair, iii. 1.

Here the *pret.* is used in a signification directly opposite to that mentioned above; as denoting the loss of the power of sight; either from A.-S. *blent*, the *part.* of A.-S. *blend-ian*, *caecare*, (Lye); used in a neuter sense; or from A.-S. *blinn-an*, Germ. *blinn-en*, *cessare*, whence *blind*, *deficiens*. V. Wachter.

Palsgr. mentions I *blente*, as signifying, "I lette or hynder." Je empesche. This terme," he adds, "is to [too] moche northerne." B. iii. F. 167, b.

To BLENT, a verb used both as neuter and active, formed from *Blent* the old *pret.* of the *v.* to *Blink*.

To BLENT *up*, *v. n.* The sun is said to *blent up*, i.e. to shine after the sky has been overcast, Loth.

To BLENT *Fire*, *v. a.* To flash, Fife.

BLENTER, *s.* 1. A boisterous intermitting wind, Fife.

Now could Eurys, snell an' keen,
Blaws loud wi' bitter blenter.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 81.

This, which seems to be the primary sense of the word, suggests its formation from A.-S. *blawend*, *bleowend*, the *part. pr.* of *blaw-an*, *bleow-an*, *flare*, to blow; *blawung*, *flatus*.

2. A flat stroke; Fife.

This seems allied to Alem. *bluuen*, to strike; *bluienti*. *percutions*, striking; Schilter. Moes-G. *bliggwan*, id.

BLET, *s.* [A piece, *q. blad*.]

"Ane litle coffer in forme of ane coild of grene velvet pamentit with gold and silver and ane *blet* of reid satine about it." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

This word, if not an *errat.* for *bell*, seems equivalent to *piece*, or *Blad*, used in other places of this Inventory.

To BLETHER, BLATHER, *v. n.* 1. To speak indistinctly, to stammer, S. pron. like *fair*.

2. To talk nonsense, S.

My lordis, we half, with diligence
Bucklit weile up yon *bladderand* baird.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr. ii. 132.

Su.-G. *bladdr-a*, Germ. *plauder-n*, to prattle, to chatter, to jabber; Teut. *blater-en*, *stulte loqui*; Lat. *blater-are*, to babble, to clatter and make a noise; also, to falter in speech.

Sw. *pladr-a*, id. *Hoer hur de pladra Fransoeska?* D'ye hear how they gabble French? This is the very phraseology which a Scotsman uses, when speaking of a strange tongue; as, "Hear! how they're *bletherin'* Erse."

To BLETHER, BLATHER, BLADDER, *v. a.* To talk nonsensically, S.

But tho' it was made clean and braw,
Sae sair it had been knotted,
It *blather'd* buff before them a',
And aftentimes turn'd doited.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 70.

At ither times, opinion traces
My claims to win the Muses graces —
Thus form'd for Bedlam or Parnassus,
To *blether* nonsense.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 86.

BLETHERAND, *part.* [Flattering, cajoling.]

Blyth and *bletherand*, in the face lyk ane angell —

Fordun, Scotichron. ii. 376.

[This line occurs in a translation, partly quoted under *ASK*. The corresponding vocable is *blanda*.]

BLETHER, BLATHER, *s.* Nonsense, foolish talk, S.; often used in pl.

For an they winna had their *blether*,
They's get a flewet.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

I backward mus'd on wasted time,
How I had spent my youthfu' prime,
An' done nae-thing,
But stringin *blethers* up in rhyme,
For fools to sing.

Burns, iii. 100.

— I shall scribble down some *blether*
Just clean aff-loof.

Ibid. p. 244.

BLAIDRY, BLADDRIE, *s.* 1. Nonsense, S.

Is there ought better than the stage
To mend the follies of the age,
If manag'd as it ought to be,
Frae ilka vice and *blaidry* free?

Ramsay's Poems, i. V. Life, xlv.

When will the stage be thus managed? And although it were, would this indeed be the *best* means for the reformation of manners?

"Meikle wrath, and *bladderie*, and malice, think they to put into our cup; but our Master will put all through the channel of a covenant." M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 23.

2. Sometimes it would seem equivalent to E. *flummery* or *syllabub*, as if it denoted unsubstantial food.

"They are transmitting nothing to them but *bladderie* instead of wholesome food, and dross and counterfeit instead of real gold." *Ibid.* p. 21. V. BLATHERIE.

3. The term is often used to denote the phlegm that is forced up in coughing, especially when in a great quantity, S.

This should possibly be viewed as the primary sense. In allusion, doubtless, to this signification, the Crieff beadle said to an old minister after preaching; "Ye'll be better now, Sir, ye hae gotten a hantle *blethrie* aff your stamock the day."

4. Empty parade; or perhaps vain commendation, unmerited applause. V. BLADRY.

BLETHERER, *s.* A babbler, S. Gl. Herd.

BLETHERING, *s.* 1. Nonsense, foolish language, S.

2. Stammering, S.

"Stammering is called *blethering*," Gl. Herd.

BLEW. To look *blew*, to seem disconcerted. It conveys both the idea of astonishment and of gloominess, S.

Than answer Meg full *blew*,
To get an hude, I hald it best.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 2.

The phrase seems borrowed from the livid appearance of the face, when one is benumbed with cold, or deeply affected with fear, anger, &c. For *blew*, *s.* is often synon. with *blae*, livid.

To BLEZZIN, *v. a.* To publish, to propagate, Aysr.; evidently the same with E. *blazon*.

To BLYAUVE, *v. n.* To blow, Buchan.

BLIBE, *s.* The mark of a stroke?

Some parl'ners may tak bribes,—
Deservin something war than *blibes*.—

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 9.

V. BLOB, BLAB, *sense* 2, also BLYPE.

BLICHAM, *s. (gutt.)* A contemptuous designation for a person, Perth.

BLICHEN, Blichan, *s. (gutt.)* 1. A term commonly applied in contempt to a person of a diminutive size; as, "He's a *puir blichen*;" "You! ye're a bonny *blichen* indeed to pretend sic a thing!" Loth.

It has been supposed from the idea conveyed, that it may be derived from the E. *v. To Blight*, a term of unknown origin, according to Johns., but probably from A.-S. *blic-an* fulgere, as originally denoting the effect of lightning in blasting vegetable substances. C. B. *bychan* signifies puny, diminutive; Teut. *blick* is umbra; and Isl. *blika*, nubeculae rariores.

2. Used to denote a lean, worn out animal; as, "That's a *blichen*," or "an auld *blichen* o' a beast," a sorry horse, one that is nearly unfit for any kind of work, Dumfr.

3. A spark; a lively, shewy young man, Loth.

4. A harum-scarum fellow; synon. *Rattlescull*, Lanarks.

5. A worthless fellow, Dumfr.

BLICHER, (*gutt.*) *s.* A spare portion, Ettr. For.

BLICHT, *adj.* An epithet expressive of the coruscation of armour, in the time of action.

— The battellis so brym; braithlie and *blicht*,
Were joint thrally in thrang, mony thowsand.

Houlate, ii. 14. MS.

A.-S. *blic-an*, coruscare; *bleet*, coruscatus. Alem. *blechet*, Germ. *blicket*, splendet. Hence *blig*, fulgur, *bliecha*, fulgura; Schilter.

BLYDE, BLYID, *adj.* The pronunciation of *blithe*, cheerful, in Fife and Angus.

Blyid Jamie, a youldin like a fir in its blossom,
Sair sabbit his tongue, a tear filled his e'e, &c.

MS. Poem.

This corresponds with the Scandinavian form of the word; Su.-G. *blid*, Isl. *blid-ur*, also with Alem. *blid*, Belg. *blyde*, hilaris. The E. word retains the A.-S. form.

BLIERS, *s. pl.* The eye-lashes, Aberd.; also *Briers*.

BLIFFART, *s.* A squall, &c. V. BLEFFERT.

To BLIGHTEN, *v. a.* To blight.

"In August lay out a piece of ground,—in a place not subject to *blighting* winds, which are very destructive to these flowers" [hyacinths]. Maxwell's *Sol. Trans.* p. 266.

To BLIN, BLYN, BLYNE, *v. n.* To cease, to desist, S.; also *blind*.

Till him thai raid onon, or thai wald *byne*,
And cryt, Lord, abyde, your men ar martyrit down.

Wallace, l. 421. MS.

Byn not, *byn* not, thou grete Troian Enee,
Of thy bedis, nor prayeris, quod sche,

Doug. *Virgil*, 164. 22.

Tharfore herof now will I *blin*,
And of the kyng Arthur I wil bygin.

Yvaine, Ritson's S. M. R. i. 3.

A.-S. *blinn-an*, cessare, is the immediate source. But this is contr. from *blinn-an*, id. This *v.* occurs in almost all the ancient Northern languages, although variously formed. Moes-G. *af-tinn-an*; *Jak haltsin af-tinnith af imma*; Et *negre discedit ab eo*, Luk. ix. 39. In A.-S. *alinn-an* is also used; Alem. *blinn-an*, *pilln-an*. In Isl. and Su.-G. it occurs in its simple form, *linn-a*, also, *linn-a*, id. Thre refers to Gr. *ελευω*, cesso, quiesco, as a cognate term.

"O. E. I *blinne*, I rest, or I cease of. He neuer felt wo, or neuer shall *blinne*, that hath a bisshope to his kynne." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 168, a.

The same word, radically viewed, also assumed the more simple form of *linne*. This term occurs so late as the time of Ben Jonson.

"Set a beggar on horse-backe, hee'll neuer *linne* till hee be a gallop." Staple of Newes, p. 62. V. LIN, *v.*

To BLIN, *v. a.* To cause to cease.

Other God will thai non have,
Bot that lytill round knave,
Thair baillis for to *blin*.

Sir Penny, Chron. S. P. l. 141.

BLIND-BELL, *s.* A game formerly common in Berwicks., in which all the players were hoodwinked, except the person who was called *the Bell*. He carried a *bell*, which he rung, still endeavouring to keep out of the way of his hoodwinked partners in the game. When he was taken, the person who seized him was released from the bandage, and got possession of the *bell*; the bandage being transferred to him who was laid hold of.

BLIND BITCH, the name given to the bag formerly used by millers, Ettr. For.; the same with *Black Bitch*, q. v.

"Ane had better tine the *blind bitch's* litter than hae the mill singed wi' brimstone." Perils of Man, iii. 39.

BLIND BROSE, brose without butter; said to be so denominated from there being none of these small orifices in them, which are called *eyes*, and which appear on the surface of the mess which has butter in its composition, Roxb.

BLIND-COAL, *s.* A species of coal which produces no flame, Lanarks.

"This coal-field contains four different kinds of coal, termed by practical men, 1. Splint-coal. 2. Open-burning cubical coal. 3. Smithy or caking coal. 4. *Blind-coal*." Bald's Coal-Trade of S. p. 100.

"When it has but little bitumen, and is composed chiefly of carbon, it yields scarcely any flame, but a strong heat, and gets the name of *blind-coal*." Agr. Surv. Ayr. p. 49.

It has been remarked by philologists, that, in different languages, the term *blind* denotes defect, or the want of a property which an object seems to possess; as Germ. *blinde fenster*, Su.-G. *blindfenster*, E. a *blind window*, Su.-G. *blinddoer*, a *blind door*, &c. Wachter views this as the primary sense of the word; deriving it from A.-S. *blinn-an*, &c. cessare.

BLIND HARIE, Blind man's buff, S. *Belly-blind*, synon.

Some were blyth, and some were sail,
And some they play'd at *Blind Harrie*:
But suddenly up-started the auld carle,
I redd ye, good focks, tak' tent o' me.

Humble Beggar, Herd's Collection, ii. 29.

With respect to the term *Harie*, nothing certain can be said. I can scarcely think that it is the common name *Harry* or *Henry*; as this is not familiar in S. It more probably refers to the disguise used by the person from whom the game is denominated, as it was celebrated in former times. It has been observed, vo. *Belly-blind*, that in the *Julbock*, from which this sport seems to have originated, the principal actor was disguised in the skin of a *buck* or *goat*. The name *Blind Harie* might therefore arise from his rough attire; as he was called *blind*, in consequence of being blindfolded.

It might be supposed that there were some analogy between this designation and *Belly-Blind*. As it has been observed that *Billy Blynd* in E. denotes "a familiar spirit." *Auld Harie* is one of the names given by the vulgar in S. to the devil. Or it may signify, *Blind Master*, or *Lord*, in ironical language. V. *HERIE*.

In addition to what has formerly been said, it may be observed, that this sport in Isl. is designed *kraekka blinda*; either from *kraeke*, hamo figo, because he who is blindfolded tries to catch others, alios fugientes insequitur, et in certo spatio *captare* parat, G. Andr.; or from Su.-G. *kraeka*, to creep, because he as it were creeps about in the dark. We may observe, by the way, that this Su.-G. *v.* seems to give us the true origin of E. *cricket*, an insect that chirps about chimneys. From *kraeka* is formed *kraek*, a reptile, any thing that creeps.

Verelius supposes that the Ostrogoths had introduced this game into Italy; where it is called *giuoco della cieca*, or the play of the blind. V. *CHACKE-BLYND-MAN*.

BLIND MAN'S BALL, or *Devil's snuff-box*, Common puff-ball, S.

"*Lycoperdon Bovista*. The *Blind man's Ball*. Scot. aust." Lightfoot, p. 1122.

It is also called *Blind man's een*, i.e. eyes, S. B.

These names may have had their origin from an idea, which, according to Linn., prevails through the whole of Sweden, that the dust of this plant causes blindness. V. Flor. Suec.

BLYNDIT, *pret. and part.* Blended.

That berne raid on ane boulk, of ane hie quhite,
Blyndit all with bright gold, and beriallis bright.
Gawan and Gyl. iii. 20.

BLINDLINS, **BLYNDLINGS**, *adv.* Having the eyes closed, hoodwinked. It denotes the state of one who does any thing as if he were blind, S.

Skarslye the wachis of the portis tua
Begouth defence, and melle as thay mycht,
Quhen *blyndlingis* in the battall fey thay ficht.

Doug. Virgil, 50. 22.

—"All the earth, deprieved of eyes to see, wondered,
blyndlinges, after the Beast." Bp. Forbes, Eubulus, p. 137.

Germ. Dan. *blindlings*, id. V. *LING*.

This term was not unknown in O. E. "*Blyndlyng*, as one gothe in the darke that seketh his way with his handes." Palsgr. F. 440, a.

BLIND-MAN'S-BELLOWS, *s.* The devil's snuff-box, *Lycoperdon bovista*, Linn., Roxb.

BLIND PALMIE or **PAWMIE**, *s.* One of the names given to the game of Blindman's-buff, Roxb.

Perhaps because the person who is blindfolded receives the strokes of others in this sport; Fr. *paumée*, a stroke or blow with the hand. V. *BELLY-BLIND*.

BLINDS, *s. pl.* The Pogge, or Miller's Thumb, a fish, *Cottus Cataphractus*, Linn.

It is called *Blinds* on the W. coast of S. Glasgow, Statist. Acc. v. 536.

Perhaps it receives this name, because its eyes are very small. V. Penn. Zool. iii. 177, 178. Ed. 1st.

BLIND TAM, a bundle of rags, carried by female mendicants, made up so as to pass for a child, in order to excite compassion and secure charity, Aberd.; synon. *Dumb Tam*.

To **BLINK**, *v. n.* To glance, &c. V. *BLENK*.

To **BLINK**, *v. n.* 1. To become a little sour; a term used with respect to milk or beer, S.

Blinkit milk is that which is a little turned in consequence of the heat of the weather. Beer is said to be *blinkit*, when somewhat soured by being improperly exposed to heat, or affected by lightning, *Bleeze*, synon.

This word occurs in an additional stanza to Chr. Kirk, printed in Bp. Gibson's edit.

The bridegroom brought a pint of ale,
And bade the piper drink it;—
The bride her maidens stood near by
And said it was na *blinked*.

"I canna tell you fat—was the matter wi't [the ale], gin the wort was *blinked*, or fat it was, but you never

saw sik peltry in your born days." Journal from London, p. 3.

Baillie gives, *To blink beer*, as a provincial phrase, "to keep it unbroached till it grows sharp."

This is not exactly synon. with *blais'd* or *bleezed*. For milk which is *blinkit*, being too hastily soured, is in a bad state, and not so fit for the stomach.

2. The term is also metaph. applied to what is viewed as the effect of Papal influence.

"That sleep-drink of this Antichristian intoxicating toleration was then brewed in hell, *blinked* in Rome, and propined to Scotland, as a preservative for the cup of the whore's fornications." Society Contendings, p. 308.

This seems to have been a favourite figure, as it occurs in other works.

"In the 1687,—he gave forth his hell-brown, and Rome-*blinked* Popish Toleration, by virtue of his royal prerogative and absolute power, which all were to obey without reserve, which the foresaid famous Mr. Andrew Melvil called *the bloody gully*; and all ranks of the land accepted of it; and eight of the leading Presbyterian ministers sent to him an abominable, sinful, and shameful letter of thanks in name of all Presbyterians in Scotland." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 153.

3. To be *blinkit*, to be half drunk, Fife. As this v. in its primary sense corresponds to *bleeze*, it admits of the same oblique application.

Su.-G. *blaenk-a*, Germ. *blink-en*, coruscare, to shine, to flash, to lighten, the same with A.-S. *blic-an*, with the insertion of *n*; *q. struck* with lightning, which, we know, has the effect of making liquids sour; or as denoting that of sunshine, or of the heat of the weather.

"Our ain gudeman's begun to like a drappie; his temper's sair changed now, for he's capernoity at the best; an', when he's *blinket*, he wad fight wi' the wind." Campbell, i. 330.

4. To be *blinkit*, to be bewitched.

This is given, by a very intelligent correspondent, as the sense of the term in S. Although the district is not mentioned, I suspect that it is Angus.

This sense must be borrowed from the supposed bad effect of the glance of an evil eye.

A.-S. *blic-an*, in which we have the more primitive form of this word, signifies stupefacere, terrere, perstringere, "to amaze, to dazzle;" Sommer. A.-S. *abliged*, territus, stupefactus; "terrified, amazed, astonished, blank," id. V. the letter N. It seems to have originally denoted the stupor occasioned by a flash of lightning.

- To BLINK, v. a. 1. To *blink a lass*, to play the male jilt with her, Fife; *Glink*, synon., Border.

I have no doubt that this is an oblique sense of the v. originally signifying to shine. Whether it alludes to the souring of liquids, as a young woman who has been alighted is generally rendered less marketable; or has any reference to the play in Teut. called *bluck-spel spelen*, micare digitis; I cannot pretend to say.

2. To trick, to deceive, to nick, Aberd.

—Fornet the guard-house door,
Meg Angus sair was *blinkit*;
She coft frae this wild tinkler core,
For new, a trencher clinkit.

Tarras's Poems, p. 93.

For etymon V. BLINK, v. n.

BLINK, s. To *gie the blink*, to give the slip, Aberd.

—Aft in frenzy dire they sink,
An' gie each gangrene care the *blink*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 50.

BLINKER, s. A lively engaging girl, Roxb.

This is said, in the Gl. to Burns, to be "a term of contempt." It is most probably formed from the E. v. as referring to the means used by those females who wish to decoy.

BLINKER, s. A person who is blind of one eye, S. *Blinkert*, id. Lancash. Gl.

BLINNYNG, part. pr.

—Bacheloris, blyth *blinnyng* in youth,
And all my lufaris leill, my luging persewis.

Maitland Poems, p. 62.

This ought certainly to be *bluminy* (blooming), as it is printed edit. 1508.

To BLINT, v. n. To shed a feeble glimmering light, Aberd.

To BLINTER, v. n. 1. To shine feebly, or with an unsteady flame, like a candle going out, Moray, Aberd.

2. To bring the eye-lids close to the pupil of the eye, in consequence of a defect of vision, ibid.

3. To see obscurely, to blink, ibid.

It seems to be used in this sense in the following passage:

—He's acquaint wi' ane like you,
Whase liltis wad gar a Quaker *blinter*,
An' busk the daisie brow in winter.

Tarras's Poems, p. 20.

This may have the same origin with *Blent*, glanced; or be traced to Dan. *blund-er*, to twinkle, to wink at.

BLINTER, s. Bright shining, Aberd.

—A suit o' sonsy hap-warm plaidin;
To bang the nippin frosts o' winter,
An' fend the heat o' simmer's *blinter*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 22.

To BLINTER, v. n. To rush, to make haste, Aberd.

—The cattle tiawe an' *blinter*
To the lochs for drink at noon.

Ibid. p. 56. V. BLEINTER, s.

BLYPE, s. A stroke or blow.

"This *blype* o' a fa' was the luckiest thing that could hae come o'er me, for whun I rase,—the uncoest soun' cam' down the cleugh ye ever heard." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

BLYPE, s. A coat, a shred; applied to the skin, which is said to come off in *blypes*, when it *peels* in coats, or is rubbed off in shreds; S.

He takes a swirlie, auld moss-oak,
For some black grouse carlin;
An' loot a winze, an' drew a stroke,
Till skin in *blypes* came hauldin
Aft's nieves that night.

Burns, iii. 136.

Perhaps radically the same with *Flype*, q. v., or a different pron. of *Bleib*.

To **BLIRT**, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise, in weeping, to cry.

"I'll gar you *blirt* with both your een;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 397.

It is probably allied to Germ. *blaerr-en*, *plarr-en*, *mugire*, *rugire*, Wachter; Belg. *blar-en*, to howl, to cry, to roar; E. *blare*, an obsolete word mentioned by Skinner. Perhaps E. *blurt* is also radically allied.

"*Blirt*, to cry;" A. Bor. Grose.

It is generally conjoined with the *v. to Greet*; as, *To Blirt and Greet*.

"He—added, that when he saw the bit bonny English callan', that was comed o' sic grand blude, grow sae desperately wae, an' fa' a *blirting and greeting*,—his heart was like to come out at his mouth." Perils of Man, i. 101.

2. It is used actively to express the visible effects of violent weeping, in the appearance of the eyes and face; as, "She's a' *blirted* wi' greeting," Fife.

BLIRT, *s.* The action expressed by the *v.* "A blirt of greeting," a violent burst of tears, accompanied with crying, S. B.

BLIRT, *s.* 1. A gust of wind accompanied with rain; Loth. A smart cold shower with wind, W. Loth.

2. An intermittent drizzle, Roxb.

BLIRTIE, *adj.* 1. As applied to the weather, signifying inconstant. A *blirtie day*, one that has occasionally severe blasts of wind and rain; Loth. West of S.

2. The idea is transferred to poverty.

O! poortith is a wintry day,
Choerless, *blirtie*, cauld, an' blae;
But baskin' under fortune's ray,

There's joy whate'er ye'd have o't.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 19.

Isl. *blaer*, aura, a blast of wind, may perhaps point out the radical term. E. *blurt* seems to be originally the same.

BLYTE, *s.* A blast of bad weather, a flying shower, Loth.; synon. with *Blout*, *q. v.* They seem radically the same.

To **BLYTER**, *v. a.* To besmear, Aberd.; part. pa. *blyter't*.

Yir wizzent, yir gizzent,
Wi' *blyter't* grief and sorrow.

Tarras's Poems, p. 14.

This seems only a provincial variety of **BLUDDER**, **BLUTHER**, *q. v.*

To **BLITHE**, **BLYTHE**, *v. a.* To make glad.

Forsuth, he said, this *blythis* me mekill mor,
Than off Floryng ye gaiff me sixty scor.

Wallace, ix. 250. MS.

A.-S. *bliths-ian*, *laetari*; Alem. *blid-en*, *gaudere*. But perhaps our *v.* is immediately formed from the *adj.* Ihre derives Su.-G. *blid*, *hilaris*, from Lat. *laetus*, *b* being prefixed, which, he says, is common with the Goths. As, however, *bleiths* is used by Ulphilas, as signifying *merciful*, the word can scarcely admit of a Lat. origin. The sense of *bliths* is nearly retained in the use of Su.-G. *blid*, *mitis*, also, *liberalis*. These in-

deed are given by Ihre as secondary senses. But, although perhaps less used, one or other of them may have preceded the common acceptation of the term.

To **BLITHEN**, *v. a.* The same with **BLITHE**, *v. Ayrs.*

"They were met by a numerous multitude of the poople,—and at their head my grandfather was *blithened* to see his old friend, the gentle monk, Dominick Callender, in a soldier's garb." R. Gilhaize, i. 273.

BLITHEMEAT, *s.* The meat distributed among those who are present at the birth of a child, or among the rest of the family, S. pronounced, *blydmeat*, Ang. as the *adj.* itself, *blyd*, *blyid*. I need not say, that this word has its origin from the *happiness* occasioned by a safe delivery.

—"Likewise sabbath days feasting, *blythmeats*, banquetings, revelling, piping, sportings, dancing, laughings,—table-lawings, &c. and all such like, we disown all of them." Paper published by the followers of John Gibb, 1681. V. Law's Memorials, p. 191, N.

Triformis Howdie did her skill

For the *blyth-meat* exert, &c.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 37.

BLITTER-BLATTER, *adv.* A reduplicative term used to express a rattling, irregular noise, Dumfr.

Tat, tat, a-rat-tat, clitter clatter,
Gun after gun play'd *blitter blatter*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 31.

BLYVARE. [Blyther?]

Yit induring the day to that dere drew
Sicannis swonchand full swyith, sweitest of sware;
In quhite rokattis arrayit, as I rycht knew,
That thai wer Byshoppis blist I was the *blyvare*.

Houlate, i. 14. MS.

A literary friend suggests that this is meant for *believer*.

Can this be corr. for *blyther*? For *Blyve*, as Mr. Ritson observes, is sometimes thus used instead of *blithe*.

BLYWEST, *adj. superl.*

In the middis of Mail, at morne, as I went,
Throw mirth markit on mold, till a grene mald,
The blemis *blywest* of blec fro the sone blent,
That all brychnit about the bordouris on breid.

Houlate, i. 1. MS.

"Blytheest, most merry," Gl. Perhaps it rather refers to colour; *q. the palest*. Teut. Isl. *bly* signifies lead. It was so bright that the flowers of darkest hue reflected the rays.

To **BLIZZEN**, *v. a.* Drought is said to be *blizzening*, when the wind parches and withers the fruits of the earth, S. B.

It may be a frequentative from Su.-G. *blas-a*, Germ. *blas-en*, A.-S. *blaes-an*, to blow; or originally the same with *Bloisent*, *q. v.*

BLOB, **BLAB**, *s.* Any thing tumid or circular, S. 1. A small globe or bubble of any liquid.

"Gif thay be handillit, they melt away like ane *bloh* of water." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

A true christian knoweth, that though both his eyes should sinke downe into his head, or droppe out

like *blobbys* or droppes of water, yet that with these same eyes runne into water; hee and none other for him shall see his Redeemer." Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 36.

Her een the clearest *blob* of dew 'outshines.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 94.

"*Bleb*, a bubble;" Gl. Lancash.

2. A blister, or that rising of the skin which is the effect of a blister or of a stroke, S.

—Brukis, byilis, *blabbis* and blisteris.

Rout's Curs. Gl. Compl. p. 330.

3. A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin, S.

4. A blot, a spot; as "a blab of ink," S. denominated perhaps from its circular form.

This is radically the same word with *Bleib*, q. v. Skinner derives E. *bleb* from Germ. *bla-en*, *bleh-en*, to swell.

BLOBBIT, *part. pa.* Blotted, blurred.

"Fra thyne furth thair sall nane exceptioun auale aganis the Kingis brenis, quether that thay be lang writtin or schort, swa that thay hault the forme of the breiue statute in the law of befor, congruit and not rasit [erased,] na *blabbit* in suspect placis." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 128. Edit. 1566. c. 113. Murray.

We still say that clothes are *blabbed* or *blebbed*, when stained with grease, or any thing that injures them. V. BLOB.

To **BLOCHER**, (gutt.) v. n. To make such a gurgling noise in coughing as to indicate that there is a great quantity of catarrh in the throat, Ang. Perth. It is generally conjoined to another term, *Cougherin'* and *Blocherin'*.

It differs from *Boich*, Lanarks., as the latter properly denotes a dry hard cough, and in the same way from *Croichte*.

I see nothing nearer than Gael. *blaghair*, a blast.

To **BLOCK**, v. a. 1. To plan, to devise.

"The committee appointed for the first *blocking* of all our writs, had said, none should meddle with the election of commissioners from *presbyteries* to the General Assembly, but ministers and elders." Baillie's Lett. i. 75.

"Thereafter they *blocked* a number of tolerable overtures; the conclusion *whereof* was remitted to the next General Assembly." *Ibid.* p. 305.

As it may imply the idea of *guile*, at first view it might seem allied to Isl. *block-ia*, decipere, *bleke*, fallacia; "*bluagi*, insidiae," said to be Teut. Gl. Sibb. But it is Alem.; *bluogo*, *pluagi*, id. I prefer Teut. *block-en*, assiduam esse in studiis, in opere, in ergastulo; a sense evidently borrowed from a workman, who *blocks* out his work roughly, before he begin to give it a proper form.

2. To bargain.

Then to a sowters chope he *blast*,
And for a pair of schons he *ast*.
Bot or he sperit the price to pay them,
His thovmbis was on the soillis to say them;
Then with his knockles he on them knockit;
Eftir that he had long tyme *blockit*,
With grit difficultie he tuk thame.

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, Poems, 16th Cent. p. 334.

Sometimes the phraseology used is *to blok bargane*, i. e. to make or conclude a bargain.

"That none of—his Majesties lieges—presume nor tak vpon hand—to buy, sell, *blok bargane*, contract, or sett in tack—for receipt or delyverie, with any other weght, mett, or measure, &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1618, Ed. 1814, p. 589.

3. To exchange; as, "to *block* a shilling," to exchange it, i. e. to bargain by accepting copper in lieu of it, Dumfri.

BLOCKE, BLOCK, BLOK, s. 1. A scheme, a contrivance; generally used in a bad sense.

—Saturnus get *Juno*,

That can of wraith and malice neuer ho,

—Rolling in mynd full mony cankirrit *bloik*,

Has send adoun vnto the Troiane navy

Iris ——— *Doug. Virgil*, 148. 4.

Out of thy hand his bluid sall be requyrit:

Thow sall not chaip mischeif, doe quhat thow can,

Nor thay, that in that *blok* with the conspyrit.

Maitland Poems, p. 234.

2. A bargain, agreement.

"Quhat-sum-ever person or persones, in time cumming, be onie *block* or bargaine, upon pledge or annual-rents alsweill of victual, as of money, sall take or receive mair for the leane, interest, profite of yeirlio annuall of an hundreth pundes money, during the hail space of ane yeir, nor ten pundes money;—all sik persons, takers or makers of sik *blockes* and conditiones, for greater or mair profite,—sall be halden repute, persewed and punished as ockerers and usurers." Acts Ja. VI. 1587. c. 52. Murray.

"Ane *blok* of victuale." Aberd. Reg.

"This christian conjunction—above all conjunctiones bindis me and thee to deale truelie in anie *blocke* we haue with our brother." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 175.

BLOCKER, BLOKER, s. A term formerly used in S. to denote a broker; q. one who plans and accomplishes a bargain.

"In Scotland they call them Brockers, Broggers, and *Blockers*." Minshew, vo. *Broker*.

"Oure souerane Lord, &c. vnderstanding of the fraude and frequent abuse committed by many of his Maiesties subiectis, byeris and *blokeris* of victuell," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 614.

BLOCKIN-ALE, s. The drink which is taken between parties at the conclusion of a bargain, Buchan.

From the v. as signifying to bargain.

BLOICHUM, s. A term commonly applied to one who has got a cough, Ayrs.; evidently allied to **BLOCHER**, v. q. v.

BLOISENT, *part. pa.* One is said to have a *bloisent face*, when it is red, swollen, or disfigured, whether by intemperance, or by being exposed to the weather; Ang.

This, I am convinced, is radically the same with E. *blowze*; "sun-burnt, high-coloured;" Johns.

Teut. *blose*, rubor, purpurissum, redness, the colour of purple; *blos-en*, rubescere; *blosende wanghen*, rubentes genae, purpled cheeks; *blosaerd*, ruber facie; q. red-faced. Perhaps the original idea is that of heat; Dan. *bluss-er*, to burn, *blus*, Su.-G. *bloss*, a torch. V. BLIZZEN.

To **BLOME**, **BLUME**, *v. n.* To shine, to gleam.

The sone wes brycht, and schynand cler,
And armouris that burnysyt wer,
Swa *blomyt* with the sonnys beme,
That all the land wes in a leme.

Barbour, xl. 190. MS.

—And he himself in broun sanguine wele dicht
Aboue his vncouth armour *blomand* bricht.

Doug. Virgil, 893. 2.

This seems also the sense of *blume*, as it occurs in Bann. MS.

Than Esperus, that is so bricht
Till wofull *hartis*, cast his lycht
On bankis, and *blumes* on every brae,

Chron. S. P. iii. 192.

Su.-G. *blomm-a*, to flourish; *E. bloom*. Here the word is used metaph. to express the reflection of the rays of light from burnished armour: or perhaps from A.-S. *be*, a common prefix, and *leom-an* to shine, as *gleam* is from *geleom-an*, id.

BLONCAT, *s.* [Thick flannel?]

"Thre elln of *bloncat*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1541.

BLONCATT, **BLUNKET**, *adj.* "Twa ellis of *bloncatt* clayth;" *ibid.* V. 17.

"v quarteris of *blunket* clayth," *ibid.*

For x elne and j quarter of *blanket* caresay to be hos.
Lord High Treas. Accts. 1488.

Whether the same with *Blunket*, pale blue, or printed, (*V. Blunks*), is uncertain.

BLONK, **BLOUK**, *s.* A steed, a horse.

Bery broune wes the *blonk*, burely and braid.
Upone the mold quhare thai met, before the myd day,
With lufly lancelis, and lang,
Ane feire feild can thai lang,
On stedis stalwart and strang,
Baith blanchart and bay.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 19.

I have altered the punctuation; as that of the printed copy mars the sense, there being a comma after the first line, and a full point at the end of the second.

Thayr wes na spurris to spair, spedely thai spring;
Thai brocht *bloukis* to thair sidis brist of rede blude.

Ibid. i. 24.

In edit. 1508, instead of *spurris* the word seems to be *speirris*; although the former is undoubtedly the true reading.

I have met with no similar word of this signification, except Alem. *planchaz*, equus pallidus, hodie *blank*; Schilter. Thus *blonk*, which seems the genuine orthography, may have originally meant merely a white horse, q. Fr. *blanc cheval*.

Montgomery uses the term in the same sense:—

Syn groons, that gay is,
On *blonks* that brayis
With swords assayis.

Poems, Edin. 1821, p. 221.

BLONKS, *s. pl.*

The bernis both wes basit of the sicht,
And out of mesour marred in thair made;
As spreittles folks on *blonks* houffit on licht,
Both in ane studie starand still thai stude.

King Hart, i. 22.

"I know not what *blonks* means; *houffit* is hoveled." N. Pink. Perhaps it denotes the *lifting up* of one, who is in a swoon, or so feeble that he cannot walk, on horseback. *Houffit* would thus be equivalent to *heaved*; A.-S. *heaf-an*, elevare, *heofod*, elevatus; whence, as has been supposed, *heofod* the head, as being the highest

part of the body. This view is confirmed by the phrase quoted by Mr. Pinkerton from Prompt. Parv. *Hovyn on hors*.

BLOOD-FRIEND, *s.* A relation by blood.

"The laird of Haddo yields to the earl Marischal, being his *blood-friend*, and lately come of his house." Spalding, ii. 187.

Teut. *blood-vriend*, cognatus, consanguineus; Kilian. Germ. *blut-freund*, a relation, a kinsman. V. **FRIEND**, **FRIEND**.

BLOODGRASS, *s.* A disease of kine, S. B.

"When cattle are changed from one kind of pasture to another, some of them are seized with a complaint called *bloodgrass* (bloody urine).

"In the Highlands they pretend to cure it by putting a live trout down the throat of the beast." Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 100.

BLOOM, *s.* The efflorescent crystallization upon the outside of thoroughly dried fishes, Shetl.

"When the body of the fish is all equally dried,—[it] is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called *bloom*." Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 91.

Isl. *bloemi*, flos; *stendr i bloema*, floret.

BLOOM-FELL, *s.* Apparently the same with *Fell-bloom*, or yellow clover, S.

"Ling, deer-hair, and *bloom-fell*, are also scarce, as they require a loose spongy soil for their nourishment." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot. iii. 524.

BLOOMS, *s. pl.* The name given at Carron iron-works to malleable iron after having received two beatings, with an intermediate *scouring*.

"The pig-iron is melted—and afterwards beaten out into plates an inch thick. They are put into pots which are made of fire-clay; and in an air furnace, they are brought to a welding heat. In this state they are brought under the hammer, and wrought into what are called *blooms*. The *blooms* are heated in a chafery or hollow fire, and then drawn out into bars for various uses." Agr. Surv. Stirl. p. 348.

Skinner mentions this term in his *Expositio vocum Forensium*, tum *Antiquarum* et *Obsoletarum*, &c. "Ferrum," he says, "postquam primum fustum est, dicitur *Blooms* of iron, q. d. flos seu germen ferri, sc. respectu secundae fusionis, quâ quasi in fructum maturatur." Hence, as would seem, the term *Blomary* for the first forge in an iron mill.

To **BLORT**, *v. n.* To snort; applied to a horse, Fife.

He arendit, an' stendit,—
He *blortit*, an' startit.—

MS. Poem.

BLOSS, *s.* A term applied to a buxom young woman.

There's some ye'll see, that hae been bred
Mang meadows, muirs, an' mosses,
Wha here, like queens, hand up their head,
Thinking they're sonsy blosses.

Airdrie Fair, st. 16,

This word is commonly used in the west of S. in an unfavourable sense, as denoting a trull. It can scarcely admit of this signification here. It is, however, a very vulgar term, and used in cant language. "*Bloss* or *Blowen*. The pretended wife of a bully or shop-lifter."

Grose's Class. Dict. A very intelligent correspondent suggests, that it may be "from the same root with E. *Blowzy*." This, indeed, is highly probable, as the E. *s. blouze*, denotes "a ruddy fat-faced wench;" Johns.

- Teut. *b'ose* signifies rubor, and Isl. *bloosi*, flamma. As conjoined with *sonny*, however, it might seem to be allied to Fr. *bloss*, mellow, ripe; as, *poire blossom*, a mellow or over-ripe pear.

To BLOT, *v. a.* To puzzle, to nonplus, Perth.

Puir Willie fidge'd an' clew his head,
And lookit like a his nose ware bled;
And own'd that lecture did him blot,
If it was orthodox or not.

Duff's Poems, p. 110.

I do not see how this can be well viewed as an oblique use of the E. *v.* Shall we consider it as allied to Su.-G. *bloed*, our *blate*, or to *blot* bare, as denoting that one's mental nakedness is made to appear?

Teut. *blutten*, homo stolidus, obtusus.

BLOUST, *s.* 1. An ostentatious account of one's own actions, a brag, Roxb., Berwicks.; synon. *Blaw*.

Or is't to pump a fool ye meddle,
Wi' a' this *bloust* o' straining widdle;
An' deem my scull as toom's a fiddle!

A. Scott's Poems, p. 131.

2. Often applied to an ostentatious person, *ibid.*

To BLOUST, *v. n.* To brag, to boast, *ibid.*

Both *s.* and *v.* being synon. with *Blaw*, it naturally occurs that their origin may be singular, as referring to the action of the wind. They seem to claim affinity with Su.-G. *bluast* (pron. *blast*), ventus, tempestas, from *blaus-a*, (pron. *blas-a*), Isl. *blaus-a*, flare, spirare.

BLOUT, *adj.* Bare, naked.

The grund stude barrane, widderit, dask and gray,
Herbis, flouris and gersis wallowit away;
Woddils, forestis with naket bewis *blout*
Stude stripit of thare wele in-every hout.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 15.

Su.-G. Isl. *blott*, Belg. *bloot*, Germ. *bloss*, Ital. *biotto*, *biosso*, id. L. B. *blut-are*, privare, spoliare. The tautological phrase *blott och bar* is used in Sw. V. Verel. Ind. V. BLAIT.

BLOUT, *s.* 1. The sudden breaking of a storm, S. *Bloutenin*; *Clydesd.*

2. "A blout of foul weather," a sudden fall of rain, snow or hail, accompanied with wind, S.

Say they, What needs we be afraid?
For 'tis a *blout* will soon be laid,
And we may hap us in our plaid,
Till it blows o'er. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 82.

—Vernal win's, wi' bitter *blout*,
Out owre our chimlas blaw.

Tarras's Poems, p. 63.

3. A sudden eruption of a liquid substance, accompanied with noise, S.

Probably allied to Su.-G. *bloet*, humidus; *bloeta waegar*, viæ humidæ; as we say, the roads are broken up, when a storm breaks. Isl. *blaut-ur*, mollis, limosus, maceratus; *bleite*, macero, liquefacio; *bleita*, limus, lutum, coenum; G. Andr. p. 32.

BLOUTER, *s.* A blast of wind, Buchan. It is applied to that produced by a blacksmith's bellows.

—Ye steed me ay sae tough,
An' blew a maikless blouter. *Ibid.* p. 129.

BLOWEN MEAT, the name given to fish or flesh dried by means of the wind passing through dry stone houses, Shetl. V. SKEO.

Isl. *blaasinn*, exhalatus, exsiccatus, is synon.; from *blaus-a*, to blow.

BLOWY, *adj.* Blowing, gusty, Loth.

BLUBBER, BLUBBIR, *s.* A bubble of air, S.

And at his mouth a *blubbir* stode of fome,
Henryson, *Test. Cresside*, *Chron.* S. P. p. i. 163.

"That he has seen *blubbers* upon the water of the Allochy grain, at the time that it was discoloured by the foresaid stuff in it, but does not know what they were occasioned by. That by *blubbers* he means air-bubbles, such as arise from any fish or other animal breathing below water." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. p. 130. V. BLOO.

BLUBBIT, *part. pa.* Synon. with E. *blubbered*.

Ree teeps, that your soun' judgment crubbit,—
May gar some hoggies bleer't and *blubbit*,
Gae shun the light. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 61.

O whare hae ye wander'd, my loving young lassie,
Your cheeks are sae bleer't, and sae *blubbit* adown?
Ibid. p. 124.

Notwithstanding its resemblance of E. *blubbered*, it is most probably formed from S. *Blub*, a small globule of any thing liquid, hence transferred to tears.

BLUDCAT, *adj.*

"The spillyng of ane styk of *bludcat* claiith." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Can this be meant for *Bloncat*? or does it denote a sanguineous colour, as allied to A.-S. *blot-geote*, the effusion of blood?

To BLUDDER, BLUTHER, *v. a.* 1. To blot paper in writing, to disfigure any writing, S.

Su.-G. *pluttra*, incuriose scribere; Moes.-G. *bloth-jan*, irritum reddere.

2. To disfigure the face with weeping, or in any other way, S. Rudd. vo. *Flodderit*.

His fill of looking he cou'd never get,
On sic afore his een he never set,
Tho' *bludderit* now with strypes of tears and sweat.
Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

If some had seen this grand confusion
They would have thought it a delusion,
Some tragedie of dismal wights
Or such like enchanted sights.
Heraclitus, if he had seen,
He would have *bluther'd* out his een.

Cleland's Poems, p. 35.

Gin he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case,
And drunken chapins *bluther* a' his face.

Shirref's Poems, p. 42.

3. To disfigure, in a moral sense; to exhibit in an unfair point of view.

"How lamentable is it,—that—his faithful contendings for substance and circumstances of our attained reformation—should be blotted and *bluthered* with these right-hand extreams, and left-hand defections, that

many have been left to fall into." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 57.

To **BLUDDER**, **BLUTHER**, *v. n.* To make a noise with the mouth or throat in taking any liquid, *S.* *Sluther*, *synon.*

BLUDIE-BELLS, *s, pl.* Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, an herb, Lanarks. *Dead-men's Bells*, *synon.*

BLUE, *adj.* 1. *A blue day*, a very chill, or frosty day, Roxb.

This is perhaps *synon.* with "a blue day" in other parts of *S.*

2. *A blue day*, a day in which any uproar or disturbance has taken place, *ibid.*

3. *To look blue.* *V.* **BLEW**.

BLUE-BANNET, *s.* The Blue Titmouse, or Nun, *Parus cæruleus*, Linn., Clydes.

The Sw. name is *blaamees*. This, I suspect, has been originally *blaamyssa*, i.e. blue cap, *synon.* with our designation.

BLUE BLANKET, the name given to the banner of the Craftsmen in Edinburgh.

"As a perpetual remembrance of the loyalty and bravery of the Edinburghers on the aforesaid occasion, the King [Ja. III.] granted them a banner or standard, with a power to display the same in defence of their king, country, and their own rights. This flag, at present denominated the *Blue Blanket*, is kept by the Conveener of the Trades." Maitl. Hist. Edin. p. 9.

"The Crafts-men think we should be content with their work how bad soever it be; and if in any thing they be controuled, up goes the *Blue Blanket*." K. Ja. Basilicon Dor. *V.* Pennecuik's Hist. Acc. Bl. Blanket, p. 27, 28.

The origin of this banner has indeed been carried much farther back than to the reign of James III., when the inhabitants of Edinburgh greatly contributed to the restoration of this prince to liberty. It has been said, that "vast numbers of Scots mechanicks," who having joined in the Croisade under Godfrey of Bouillon, took "with them a banner, bearing this inscription out of the LI. Psalm, *In bona voluntate tua edificentur muri Jerusalem*, upon their returning home, and glorying" in their good fortune, "dedicated this banner, which they still'd, *The Banner of the Holy Ghost*, to St. Eloi's altar in St. Giles's church in Edinburgh; which, from its colour, was called *The Blue Blanket*." Pennecuik, p. 5.

We are also informed that "in the dark times of Popery," it was "held in such veneration, that whenever mechanicks were artfully wrought upon by the clergy, to display their *holy Colours*, it serv'd for many uses, and they never fail'd of success in their attempts." *Ibid.* p. 7.

It is even asserted that, on the Conveener's "appearance therewith,—not only the artificers of Edinburgh, but all the artisans or craftsmen within Scotland, are bound to follow it, and fight under the Conveener of Edinburgh." Maitl. ut sup. p. 10.

Pennecuik ascribes this ordinance to James V., adding, that "all souldiers in the King's pay, who had been educate in a trade," were bound to "repair to that standard, and fight under the command of their General." Hist. v. 63.

BLUE BLAUERS, **BLUE BLAVERS**, the plant called Bell-flower, or wild blue *Campanula*, or *Rotundifolia*, Roxb.; The *Blue Bells* of Scotland, as in old song. *V.* **BLA-WORT**.

BLUE BONNETS, *S.* The flower of *Scabiosa succisa*, Linn. It is also called *Devil's Bit*, *E.* the end of the being as it were bitten off. Hence the trivial name of *succisa*. This corresponds with Sw. *diefwuls-bett*, *Seren.*

"Blue Bottles, Anglis. *Blue Bonnets*, Scotis austral." Lightfoot, p. 490.

In Gothland, in Sweden, this plant has a fanciful name somewhat similar; *Bactemianamyssa*, the boat-man's cap or *mutch*.

This seems the same with *Blue-Bannets*, Lanarks. expl. Sheep's-bit.

BLUEFLY, the common name of the Flesh Fly, or Bluebottle, *S.*

BLUE-GOWN, *s.* The name commonly given to a pensioner, who, annually, on the King's birth-day, receives a certain sum of money, and a *blue-gown* or cloak, which he wears with a badge on it, *S.* *V.* **BEDEMAN**.

BLUE-GRASS, **BLUE-GERSE**, *s.* The name given to the various sedge-grasses, or *Carices*, *S. O.*

"Carices, sedge-grasses, abound in all parts of the county of Ayr, wherever too much moisture is detained. This tribe of plants are [*r. is*], by the Ayrshire farmers, called *blue*, sour one-pointed *grasses*. They have a light bluish colour, an acid taste, and like all the other grasses I have met with, their leaves have only one point." Agr. Surv. Aysr. pp. 304, 305.

BLUE SEGGIN, the blue flower-de-luce, Aysr. *V.* **SEG**, **SEGG**, *s.*

BLUE-SPALD, *s.* A disease of cattle; supposed to be the same with the *Blackspaul*.

"If the cattle will die of the *Blue-spald*, what can I help it? You can sprinkle them yourself for the evil-eye." Saxon and Gael, i. 152.

BLUFF, *s.* *To get the bluff*, to be taken in, to be cheated, Buchan.

—Gin ye get wi' them the bluff,
Sure dinna trust them mair.

Tarras's Poems, p. 92.

BLUFFERT, *s.* 1. The blast sustained in encountering a rough wind, Aberd.

2. A blow, a stroke, Ang. Mcarns.; *Bluffet* is the term used in this sense, Buchan; which may be allied to **BLEEVIT**.

To **BLUFFERT**, *v. n.* To bluster, as the wind, Aberd. *Bluffertin*, *part. pr.* Blustering, gusty. *V.* **BLEFFERT**.

BLUFFLE-HEADED, *adj.* Having a large head, accompanied with the appearance of dullness of intellect; *S.*; perhaps from *E. bluff*.

BLUID, BLUDE, *s.* Blood, *S.*

"I ken weel,—ye hae gentle *bluid* in your veins, and I wad be laith to hurt my ain kinsman.—'Weel, weel,' said Mr. Jarvie, '*bluid's* thicker than water; and it lies na in kith, kin, and ally to see mots in ilk pther's een, if other een see them no.'" Rob Roy, ii. 205.

This is a proverbial phrase, signifying that though the relation be remote, the tie of consanguinity possesses an influence over the heart more powerful than where no such tie is known to exist, *S.*

BLUID-RUN, *adj.* Bloodshot, *S. Bleed-run*, *Aberd.*

BLUIDY-FINGERS, *s.* The name given to the *Fox-glove*, *Galloway*.

—Up the howes the humbles fly in troops,
Sipping, w' sluggish trunks, the coarser sweets,
Frae rankly-growing briars and *bluidy-fingers*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 63.

As it is supposed to have received the designation of *Digitalis* from its resemblance to the fingers of a glove, the name *bloody-fingers* would almost seem a literal version of *Digitalis purpurea*. In *Germ.* it is called *fingerhut*, *q.* the covering of the finger; *Sw. fingerhattgræss*.

BLUIDVEIT, BLUIDWYTE, *s.* A fine paid for effusion of blood.

"*Bluidveit*—an unlaw for wrang or injurie, sik as bloud." Skene, *Verb. Sign.*

According to the law of *bluidwyte*, he who shed a man's blood under his *ende* or breath, paid a third less than he who shed blood above the breath. For, as Skene observes, it was deemed a greater injury to shed the blood of a man's head, than of any inferior part of the body; because the head was deemed the principal part, as being the seat of "judgement and memory." *Ibid.* V. Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 39, 40.

This word is also used in the *E. law*. "*Bloudwit*," says Cowel, "is a compound from the Sax. *blood sanguis* and *wyte*, an old English word signifying *miseri-cordia*." But *A.-S. blodwite* is literally, pro effuso sanguine multa; from *blod* and *wite*, poena, multa; or as Skene explains it, "ane pane, ane vnlaw, or amerciament for shedding or effusion of bluid."

Ihre takes notice of this word as mentioned in the *E. law*; but mistakes the meaning of *wite*, rendering it *testimony*, and supposing the signification of the term to be, that the wound is *proved* by the effusion of blood.

To BLUITER, *v. a.* To obliterate; applied not only to writings, but to any piece of work that is rendered useless in the making of it; *S. B.* pron. *Bleeter*. **V. BLUDDER.**

BLUITER, BLUTTER, *s.* A coarse, clumsy, blundering fellow, *Loth.*

To BLUITER, *v. n.* 1. To make a rumbling noise; to blurt, *S.*

2. *To bluit* up with water, to dilute too much, *S.*

3. To blatter, to pour forth lame, harsh, and unmusical rhymes.

—I laugh to see thee *bluiter*.
Glory in thy ragments, rash to rail,
With mighty, manked, mangled meiter;
Tatland and tumbland top over tail.

Polwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. lii. 7.

* *Maighy* is *maggoty*, or perhaps what is now pronounced *maughy*, *S.*

As used in the last sense, it might seem allied to *Germ. plaudern*, *nugari et mentiri, plauderei*, *mixta nugis mendacia*; *Wachter*. But perhaps it is merely a metaph. use of the word as referring to the harsh sound of the rhyme. For, according to *Polwart*, *Montgomery* was,—

Like Sir Richard, rumbling, rough, and fierce.

In sense 1. it seems to be merely a dimin. from *Blout*, *q. v.*

BLUITER, BLUTTER, *s.* 1. A rumbling noise; as that sometimes made by the intestines, *S.*

2. Apparently used to denote filth in a liquid state.

Your argumentings all do hang
On Hobb's and others of that gang;
So you rub also much of the *blutter*
Of the Augean stall and gutter
On your own cheeks as you do sting [fling]
On these who will not you[r] note sing.

Cleland's Poems, p. 102.

To BLUME, *v. n.* To blossom, *S. bloom*, *E.*

BLUMDAMMESS, *s.* "Ane barrell of *Blumdammess*," *Aberd. Reg.*; apparently for *Blumbedames*, *q. v.*, *i. e.* prunes.

BLUNK, *s.* "A dull, lifeless, person," *Gl. Tarras, Aberd.*

It's nae doubt hard to sit like sunks,
While ither snottie lousie *blunks*
Are fending gay and snug.

Tarras's Poems, p. 35.

Sic lallan's o' a codroch dint,
An' sioth it is but hamell pen't,
Like bladdrin *blunks*. *Ibid.* p. 132.

This might seem to have the form of a frequentative from *Isl. blund-a*, dormio, *q.* a sleepy-headed fellow. But perhaps the name may refer to the cloth thus denominated, as being in an unfinished state.

To BLUNK, *v. a.* To spoil a thing, to mismanage any business, *S.* Hence,

BLUNKIT, BLINKIT, *part. pa.* "Injured by mismanagement, or by some mischievous contrivance," *Gl. Sibb.*

This might seem to be the same with *blink*, used in *E.*, I believe, in a similar sense, although I do not observe it in any dictionary; a business being said to be *blinked*, when overlooked, or wilfully mismanaged.

BLUNKET, *s.* Expl. "Pale blue; perhaps any faint or faded colour; *q. blanché*." *Sibb.*

Here gile was glorious, and gay, of a gresse grene;
Here helte was of *blunket*, with birdes ful bolds,
Branded with brende golde, and bokeled ful bene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 3.

Birdes may mean, borders, *S. bords*.

BLUNKS, *s. pl.* The designation given to those linen or cotton cloths which are wrought for being printed, calicoes, *S.* Hence,

BLUNKER, *s.* One who prints cloths, *S.*

"Ye see, they say Dunbog is nae mair a gentleman than the *blunker* that's biggit the bonnie house down in the hown." *Guy Mannering*, i. 40.

BLUNT, *s.* A stupid fellow, *Roxb.*

BLUNT, *adj.* Stripped, bare, naked.

The large planis schinis all of licht,
And, throw thir hait skaldand flambs bricht,
Stude *blunt* of beistis and of treis bare.

Doug. Virgil, 469. 53.

This seems to be radically the same with *Blout*, *q. v.*

BLUNTIE, *s.* A sniveller, a stupid fellow, *S.*

I, just like to spew, like *bluntie* sat.

Ross's Helenore, p. 36.

They snool me sair, and haud me down,
And gar me look like *bluntie*, Tam;
But three short years will soon wheel roun',
And then comes aye and twenty, Tam.

Burns, iv. 315.

This is certainly allied to *E. blunt*, concerning which *Johns.* observes that the etymology is uncertain. It would appear, however, that it has lost its original form by the insertion of the letter *n*. For *Su.-G. bloet* is exactly synon. with *E. blunt*. Thus *bloet aegg* is "a blunt edge." *V. Ihre* in *vo.* Now, it may be observed that there is an obvious analogy between the *Teut.* and *Su.-G.* in the form of the word. For *blutten* is expl. by *Kilian*, *Homo stolidus, obtusus, incautus, inanis*. This exactly corresponds to *S. bluntie*.

BLUNYIERD, *s.* An old gun, or any old rusty weapon, *Ettr. For.*

Sicambr. blinde signifies Dolon, a spear, or staff with a head of iron.

BLUP, *s.* One who makes a clumsy or awkward appearance; *Loth.* It is apparently the same with *Flup*, *q. v.*

BLUP, *s.* A misfortune brought on, or mistake into which one falls, in consequence of want of foresight, *Tweedd. V. the part.*

BLUPT, *part. pa.* Overtaken by any misfortune which might have been avoided by caution, *ibid.*

Belg. beloop-en, to reach by running, to overtake. *Van eenen storm beloop-en*, to be caught with a storm. It is a *Teut. term*, explained by *Kilian*, *concurrere*; also *incursare*.

BLUS, *s.* Expl. "Flood."

—At the lenth, he lent them eiris,
And brusted out in a *blus* of tearis.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems 18th Cent. p. 339.

This, I apprehend, ought to be *flus*. *V. FLOUSS* and *FLUSCH*, which are both used in this sense.

To **BLUSH**, *v. a.* To chafe the skin so as to produce a tumour or low blister; as, "I've *blush'd* my hand," *Berwicks.*

BLUSH, *s.* 1. A kind of low blister, *ibid.*

2. A boil, *Ettr. For.*

Su.-G. bloaz, a blister. *Teut. bluyster* has undoubtedly had a common origin.

BLUSHIN, *s.* A pustule, such as those of the small-pox, full of matter, *Dumfr.*

To **BLUSTER**, *v. a.* To disfigure in writing.

"I read to them out of my *blustered* papers that which I sent you of *Arminianism*. I got thanks for it, and was fashed many days in providing copies of it to sundry." *Baillie's Lett.* i. 125. *V. BLUDDER, v.*

BLUTE, *s.* An action; used in a bad sense. A *juil blute*, a foolish action, *S. B.* perhaps the same with *Blout*, *q. v.*

BLUTE, **BLUIT**, *s.* A sudden burst of sound, *Ettr. For. V. BLOUT.*

To **BLUTHER**, *v. a.* To blot; to disfigure. *V. BLUDDER.*

To **BLUTHIER**, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise in swallowing. *V. BLUDDER.*

2. To make an inarticulate sound, *S.*

3. To raise wind-bells in water, *S.*

BLUTHRIE, *s.* Used to denote thin porridge, or watergruel, *Ettr. For.*

BLUTHRIE, *s.* 1. Phlegm; as, "O! what a *bluthrie* he cuist aff his stamack," what a quantity of phlegm he threw off, *S.*

2. Figuratively transferred to frothy, incoherent discourse; *q. of a flatulent description*, *S. V. BLATHRIE.*

BLUTTER, (*Fr. u.*) *s.* "A term of reproach," *Dumfr.* Perhaps one who has not the power of retention. "*Blunder*," *Herd.*

[This refers to *Fr.* sound of *u* in *bluther*.]

And there will be Tam the *blutter*,
With Andrew the tinkler, I trow.

Blythsome Bridal, Herd's Coll. ii. 24.

* **BO**, *interj.* "A word of terrour," *Johns.* He adds, on *Templé's* authority, "from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy."

I find a different orthography elsewhere used:

I dare, for th' honour of our house,
Say *boh* to any Grecian goose.

Homer Travestied, B. vii. p. 20.

I take notice of this word, merely for the sake of the *S. Prov.* "*He dare not say, Bo to your blanket*; that is, he dare not offer you the least injury;" *Kelly*, p. 154.

I have generally heard it used in a different, or at least in a more determinate, sense; as denoting that one could not lay any imputation of dishonour on another, or bring forward any thing injurious to his character. From the use of the term *blanket*, it might seem that it had originally referred to chastity.

The celebrated northern captain appears to be a non-descript. This is probably the same term with *S. bu* or *boo*, used to excite terror; which is undoubtedly allied to *Teut. bauw*, larva, spectrum, as well as to *C. B.*

bo, a hobgoblin. If this be the proper etymon, the connexion with *blanket* might refer to the vulgar idea of *Brownie*, or some goblin, having power to frighten during the night, by throwing off the bed-clothes.

BO, *s.* Used as synon. with *Bu*, *Boo*, *Aberd.*

BOAKIE, *s.* A sprite, a hobgoblin, *Aberd.*

Su.-G. Isl. *puke*, diabolus, daemon; O. E. *powke*, P. Ploughman, *helle-powke*, id.

This denotes a species of demons, who, as Shetlanders believe, inhabit their mountains. They are malevolent in the extreme, doing all the mischief in their power; and particularly, running off with young women, when they find them alone or unprotected. This occasions many a keen combat between them and the Fairies, who, being distinguished by their gentleness and benevolence to the human race, wage a perpetual warfare with the *Boakies*, in order to rescue the captive damsels, and deliver them to their relations.

Norw. *bokje* is expl. by Hallager *en gummel anaelig mand*, "a respectable old man," or one "of a dignified appearance." According to G. Andr., Isl. *bocke* was, in ancient histories, the designation given to one who was grandis et magnificus. Haldorson renders *bokki*, vir grandis corpore et animo; and in a secondary sense hostis, an enemy. As it also signifies caper, a he-goat, which most probably is the primitive meaning; I am inclined to think, that, having been metaph. transferred to a man of distinction, whether on account of his corporeal or mental powers, one who might be compared to a "he-goat before the flock," it had been poetically used, in allusion to the salacious disposition of this animal, to denote the satyrs of the northern nations. In congruity with this conjecture, their writers inform us that this was the origin of the name of *Bacchus*, who was still represented as accompanied with Fauns and Satyrs.

Baka was a celebrated *Dyt* or evil spirit of the Hindoos. He used to go about in the form of a bat, and with his bill pick up children. He is named *Buka* in Sanscrit. The Russian boors, apparently from this origin, denominate an object of nocturnal terror *Buka*; and frighten their children by saying, "*Buka* will eat you." They represent him as having a large head, and a long tongue, with which he pulls the child into his gullet. O. Teut. *bokene*, phantasma, spectrum.

BOAL, **BOLE**, *s.* 1. A square aperture in the wall of a house, for holding small articles; a small press generally without a door; *S.* This is most common in cottages.

That done, he says, "Now, now, 'tis done,
And in the *boal* beside the lum:
Now set the board, good wife, *gae* ben,
Bring frae yon *boal* a roasted hen."

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 526.

2. A perforation through a wall, *S.*

3. A perforation—for occasionally giving air or light; usually with a wooden shutter instead of a pane of glass, to be opened or shut at pleasure; often denominated *Window-bole*, *S.*

It in many instances corresponds with the following definition:

"*Window-bole*, window with blinds [generally one only] of wood, with one small pane in the middle, instead of casement." Gl. Antiq.

"Open the *bole*," said the old woman firmly and hastily to her daughter-in-law, "open the *bole* wi' speed, that I may see if this be the right Lord Geraldine." *Antiquary*, iii. 57.

"You have heard of Helen Emberson of Camsey, how she stopped all the *boles* and windows about the house, that her gudeman might not see day-light, and rise to the haaf-fishing, because she feared foul weather; and how she found him drowned in the masking-fat, within the wa's of his ain biggin." *The Pirate*, ii. 277.

"I hae news to tell ye, and ye'll cool and come to yoursell, like MacGibbon's crowdy, when he set it out at the *window-bole*." *Rob Roy*, ii. 256, 257.

Ben the house young Peggy slips,
Thro' the benner *bole* she ventures,
An' to aunty Eppie skips.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 107.

This denotes either the *bole* in the *ben-house*, or that most remote from the door in the interior apartment.

The only word I have met, to which this has any resemblance, is C. B. *bolch*, *bulch*, a gap, or notch, an aperture. Hence,

BARN-BOLE, *s.* The perforation made in the wall of a barn; synon. *Cat-hole*, *S.* V. *Baw-ALL*.

BOARDTREES, *s. pl.* A term used for the plank on which a corpse is stretched; *S. B.*

* **BOARD-WAGES**, *s.* The money paid by a person for his board, *Aberd.*

TO BOAST, **BOIST**, *v. a.* To threaten. *V. BOIST*.

TO BOAT, *v. n.* To take boat, to enter into a boat; as, *That beast winna boat*, *S.*

"The Lord Aboyn seeing this army gone, and no appearance of help,—upon the 26th of June *boats* at the Sandness, and goes aboard of his own ship,—and to Berwick sails he." *Spalding*, i. 177.

This must have been formed from the *s.*; as it does not appear that the *ø* occurs in any cognate language.

BOAT, *s.* A barrel, a tub, *S.*

BEEF-BOAT, *s.* A barrel or tub in which *beef* is salted and preserved, *S.*

"If you will come to terms, I will engage for aye to see you get fair share, to the hoof and the horn, the barn and the *beef boat*, the barrel and the bed blanket." *Perils of Man*, ii. 70.

Isl. *baat-ur*, vas modicum, urna; G. Andr. p. 25. Dan. *boette*, a pail or bucket.

BUTTER-BOAT, *s.* A small vessel for holding melted butter at table, *S.*; called a *sauce-tureen* in *E.*

"She wondered why Miss Clara Mowbrie didna wear that grand shawl she had on at the play-making.—Nae doubt it was for fear of the soup, and the *butter-boats*, and the like." *St. Ronan*, ii. 232.

YILL-BOAT, *s.* An ale-barrel, *S. A.*

BOATIE, *s.* A yawl, or small *boat*, *S.* evidently a diminutive.

The *boatie* rows, the *boatie* rows,
The *boatie* rows indeed;
And weel may the *boatie* row,
That wins the bairnies' bread! *Auld Sang.*

TO BOB, **BAB**, *v. n.* 1. To dance, *S.*

Then straight he to the bride did fare,
Says, Well's me on your bonny face;

Wi' *bobbing* Willie's shanks are sair,
And I'm come out to fill his place.
Herd's Coll. ii. 114.

The origin, as has been observed concerning the same v. as used in E. is quite uncertain.

2. To courtesy, S.

When sho cam ben sho *bobbit*. *Auld Sang.*

BOB, s. Gust, blast. V. BUB.

BOB, BOBB, s. 1. A bunch; used as synonym with *cow*, S.

Ane *cow* of birks in to his hand had he,
To keep than weill his face fra midge and fle.—
With that the King the *bob* of birks can wave,
The fleis away out of his woundis to have.

Priests of Peblis, p. 21.

The same word, pronounced *bab*, is used for a bundle of flowers, a nosegay, S. Fr. *bube*, a bunch; properly, a blister.

2. A nosegay, S. A.

I'll pow the gowan off the glen,
The lillie off the lee,
The rose an' hawthorn sweet I'll twine,
To make a *bob* for thee.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 198.

Isl. *bobbi*, nodus; given as synonym with Dan. *knude*, a knot; Haldorson.

BOB, s. A mark, a but, S.; either, q. a small bunch set up as a mark, or, from the sense of the E. v., something to strike at.

BOB, s. A taunt, a scoff, S. B.

I watna, lass, gin ye wad tak it well,
Gin fouk with you in sic a shape wad deal;
But fouk that travel mony a *bob* maun bide.

Ross's Helenore, p. 67.

Teut. *habben*, to prate, to talk idly; or Isl. *bobbe*, malum, noxae; *komeinn i bobba*, os corruptum, at *bobba*, babare (to bark,) canum vox est. (G. Andr. p. 38. Su.-G. *babe*, sermo incoinitus.

BOBBER, BABBER, s. In fly-fishing, the hook which plays loosely on the surface of the water as distinguished from the *trailer* at the extremity of the line, S. V. TRAILER.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather, S. B. Gl. Ross.

The oddest fike and fiddle that e'er was seen,
Was by the mither and the grannies taen;
And the twa *bobbies* were baith fiddling fain,
That they had gotten an oye o' their ain.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

This term is probably allied to Gael. *boban*, which Shaw renders "Papa." The term *papa* itself seems indeed the root; *b* and *p* being constantly interchanged, especially in the Celtic dialects. Hence perhaps,

AULD BOBBIE, a familiar or ludicrous designation given to the devil, S.

BOBBIN, s. A weaver's quill, Ettr. For. synonym. *Pirn*, S.

Fr. *bobine*, a quill for a spinning wheel.

BOBBYN, s. 1. The seed-pod of birch, Loth.

In May quhen men yeld everichone
With Robene Hoid and Littill Johnne,
To bring in bowis and birkin *bobbynys*.—

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 187. MS.

If *Bob*, a bunch, be rightly derived from Fr. *bube*, id. this must be from *bubon*, a great bunch.

2. *Bobbyns*, pl. the bunch of edible foliaceous ligaments attached to the stalk of *Badderlocks*, or-Hen-ware; *Fucus esculentus*, Linn., Mearns.

BOBBINS, s. The water-lily, S. B. *Bobbins* are properly the seed-vessels. V. CAMBIE-LEAF.

BOBBLE, s. A slovenly fellow. Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

C. B. *bawai*, id., *bawlyd*, slovenly.

BOCE, s. A barrel or cask.

"That James erle of Buchane sall restore—to—George bischop of Dunkeld—twa chalders of mele—out of a *boce*, thre chalders of mele out of his girnale;—thre malvysay *bocis* price of the pece viij s. vj d." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 129. V. Boss.

BOCE; Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 26. V. Boss.

To BOCK, v. a. To vomit. V. BOK.

BOCK-BLOOD, s. A spitting, or throwing up of blood.

—*Bock-blood* and Benshaw, Spewen sprung in the spald.
Potter's Flying, p. 18. V. CLEIKS.

A.-S. *blod-hræcung*, a spitting of blood; also, *blod-spiung*, hemoptysis

BOD, s. A person of small size, a term generally applied, somewhat contemptuously, to one who is dwarfish, although of full age, S.

Perhaps it is contr. from *body* which is used in the same sense. Seren, however, derives the latter from Goth. *bodde*, colonus rusticans, Edd. If there be any propriety in the derivation, our term has a closer resemblance.

Sae he made a lang blaw about graces, an' gods,
Like Vulcan, an' Bacchus, an' ither gie *bods*.

Picken's Poems, ii. 131.

BOD, s. A personal invitation; distinguished from *Bodeword*, which denotes an invitation by means of a letter or a messenger, Upp. Clydes.

A.-S. *bod-ian*, "to deliver a message;" Somner.

BOD. It is a common proverbial phrase, in regard to any thing in which one has not succeeded on a former attempt, "I'll begin," or "I'll set about it, *new bod*, *new shod*," S.

I am doubtful, whether *bod* should be viewed in the sense of *boden*, prepared. Perhaps it is rather the s. *bode*; as if it were meant to say, I will expect a new proffer, as being set out to the best advantage. One might suppose that it had been originally a jockey-phrase, as alluding to the tricks of a horse-market.

BODAY.

"Ane stuff gown, estimate to 16s.—ane *boday* petticoat, 12s.—ane pair of playdes, valued to 14s." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 103.

"Ane new colored womans wearing plaid, most sett to *boday* red." Ibid. p. 114.

Were it got for the orthography, this might be viewed perhaps as denoting a flesh-colour, q. the complexion of the *body*.

BODDUM, s. 1. Bottom.

He—with aue heuy murmour, as it war draw
Furth of the *boddum* of his breist full law,
Allace, allace !—— *Doug. Virgil*, 48. 34.

Boddum and *Bothum* are still used in Angus.

I'll then unto the cobler,
And cause him sole my shooin,
An inch thick I' the *boddum*,
And clouted well aboon.
Ross's Songs; To the Begging we will go.

2. Hollow, valley.

Broun muris kythit thare wissinyt mossy hew,
Bank, bray and *boddum* blanschit wox and bare.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 7.

Alem. *bodem*, Germ. Belg. *boden*, solum, fundus.

3. The seat in the human body; the hips, S.; as, "Sit still on your *boddum* there, what hae ye ad rising?" To one who is restless and fidgety it is vulgarly said, "Ye have a clew in your *bottom*."

BODDUM-LYER, s. A designation given to a large trout, because it keeps to the *bottom*, Dumfr.; synon. *Gull*.

To **BODE, v. a.** To proffer, often as implying the idea of some degree of constraint. "He did na merely offer, but he *boded* it on me;" S.

Boden geer stinck ay," S. Prov. "Eng. Proffered service stinks." "Lat. Merx ultronea putet." Kelly, p. 62. Mr. David Ferguson gives it thus: "*Boden* gear stinks," Prov. p. 8.

It is used in another Prov. "He that lippens to *boden* plows, his land will lie ley." Ferguson's Prov. p. 13.

Kelly gives this Prov. in a very corrupt form. "He that trusts to *bon* ploughs, will have his land lie *lazy*;" p. 145. *Bon* he explains "borrowed." It seems properly to signify what is proffered to one, as being the part. pa. of the v. The meaning of the Prov. undoubtedly is, that a man is not to expect that his neighbour will come and offer him the use of those implements which he ought to provide for himself.

BODE, BOD, s. 1. An offer made in order to a bargain, a proffer, S.

"Ye may get war *bodes* or Beltan;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 83.

Commodities that's from the country brought,
They, with one *bod*, buy up almost for nought.
A. Nicol's Poems, p. 109.

Germ. *bot*, id. *licitatio et pretium oblatum*, from *biet-en*, to offer. V. Wachter. Teut. *bied-en*; Isl. *bud*, a proffer, Verel. from *bioth-a*, offerre, exhibere, praebere; Gl. Edd.

2. The term is used, though with less propriety, to denote the price asked by a vender, or the offer of goods at a certain rate.

"Ye're ower young and ower free o' your siller—ye should never take a fish-wife's first *bode*." Antiquary, iii. 215.

BODE, s. A portent, that which forebodes, Ayrs.

"Mizy had a wonderful faith in freats, and was just an oracle of sagacity at expounding dreams, and *bodes* of every sort and description." Ann. of the Par. p. 37.

Isl. *bod*, mandatum, *bod-a*, nuntiare; and so in the cognate dialects. Hence the compound terms, A.-S. *fore-bod-un*, praenuntiare; Su.-G. *foerebod-a*, to fore-token, E. *forebode*; Isl. *fyribodan*, omen; Teut. *veur-bode*, praenuncius, et praesagium; such omens being viewed as communicated by a messenger from the world of spirits to give previous warning of some important event.

BODE, s. Delay.

But *bode* seems to be used, in the following passage, instead of *but baid*, which has most probably been the original reading.

I found no entress at a side,
Unto a foord; and over I rode
Unto the other side, *but bode*.
And I had but a short while ridden,
Into the land that was forbidden, &c.

Sir Egeir, p. 5.

BODEABLE, adj. Marketable, Ettr. For. i.e. anything for which a *bode* or proffer may be expected.

BODEN, part. pa. Proffered. V. **BODE, v.**

BODEN, BODIN, BODYN, part. pa. 1. Prepared, provided, furnished, in whatever way. S.

It often denotes preparation for warfare; respecting arms, &c. and equivalent to *anarmit*, *harnessed*.

"That ilk Burges hauand fyftie pundis in gudis salbe haill *anarmit*, as a gentilman aucht to be; and the yeman of lawer degre, and Burgessis of xx. pund in gudis salbe *bodin* with hat, doublet or habirgeoun, sword, and bucklar, bow, scheif, and knyfe." Acts Ja. I. 1420. c. 137. Edit. 1566, c. 123. Murray.

Ane hale legioun about the wallis large
Stude waching *bodin* with bow, spere, and targe.

Doug. Virgil, 230. 53.

Sum doubil dartis casting in handis bure,
And for defence to kepe thare hedis sure
Ane yellow hat ware of ane wolfis skyn,
For thay wald be lycht *bodin* ay to ryn.

Ibid. 232. 55.

It also signifies, provided with money or goods.

The Byschappys, and the gret Prelatis—
He bad thame cum til his presens,
Syn thai war better *bodyn* to pay.

Wyntonon, vii. 9. 213.

We have a similar phrase still in use. *Weil-boden*, or *ill-boden*, well, or ill provided in whatever respect, S.

A young woman is said to be *weil-bodin the ben*, to be well provided before marriage, when she has laid in a good stock of clothes, &c. which are generally kept in the inner apartment of the house. V. **BEN, THAIR-BEN.**

2. It seems to be used, in one instance, in an an oblique sense.

Bodin ewynly, fairly or equally matched; as Bruce was, on the occasion referred to, pursued by means of a bloodhound.

I trow he suld be hard to sla,
And he war *bodyn* ewynly.

On this wyss spak Schyr Amery.

Barbour, vii. 103. MS.

"He's well *boden* there ben, that will neither borrow nor lend." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 32.

Weel, Patie, lad, I dinna ken ;

But first ye maun spear at my daddie :

For we are *weel-boden* there ben :

And I winna say but I'm ready.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 310.

His pantrie was never *ill-boden*.

Ibid. p. 293.

This word has been confounded with *bowlen* (which is merely a corr. of *boldin* swelled,) and derived from Teut. *boedel*, *boel*, supellex, dos, facultates; (Gl. Sibb. But it is unquestionably from Su.-G. *bo*, Isl. *bo-a*, to prepare, to provide; *wael bodd*, well provided against the cold; *lhre*. V. BOVN.

BODGEL, *s.* A little man, Loth.; perhaps properly *bodsel*. V. BOD.

BODY, *s.* Strength, bodily ability.

He set for to purches sum slycht,

How he mycht help him, throw *body*

Mellyt with hey chewalry.

Barbour, x. 516. MS.

A.-S. *bodig* not only signifies the body in general, but stature.

BODIE, **BODY**, *s.* 1. A little or puny person; as, "He's but a *bodie*," S.

2. Used in a contemptuous sense, especially as preceded by an *adj.* conveying a similar idea, S.

"Mr. William Rait brought in a drill master to learn our poor *bodies* to handle their arms, who had more need to hold the plough, and win their living." Spalding, ii. 231.

"The master of Forbes' regiment was discharged and disbanded by the committee of estates,—because they were but silly poor naked *bodies*, burdenable to the country, and not fit for soldiers." Spalding, i. 291.

BODIES, *pl.* A common designation for a number of children in a family; as, "Ane of the *bodies* is no weel," one of the children is ailing; Fife.

* **BODILY**, *adv.* Entirely. Thus, when any thing is missing, so that no vestige of it can be found, it is said to be "tane awa' *bodily*," S. q. "the whole *body* is removed.

BODY-LIKE, *adv.* In the whole extent of the corporeal frame, Angus.

"This monster was seen *body-like* swimming above the water about ten hours in the morning," &c. Spalding, i. 45. V.

—She lifted up her head,
And fand for a' the din she was na dead ;
But sitting *body-like*, as she sat down,
But only alteration, on the ground.

Ross's Helenore, p. 65.

BODY-SERVANT, *s.* The name commonly given to a valet, to one who immediately waits on his master, S. The valet of a nobleman is honoured with the title of *My Lord's Gentleman*.

—"The laird's servant—that's no to say his *body-servant*, but the helper like—rade express by this e'en to fetch the hodie." Guy Mannering, i. 11.

BODLE, **BODDLE**, *s.* A copper coin, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the third part of an English half-penny.

"So far as I know, the copper coins of two pennies, commonly called *two penny pieces*, *boddles* or *turners*,—began to be coined after the Restoration, in the beginning of Charles II.'s reign; these coined under William and Mary are yet current, and our countrymen complain, that since the union 1707, the coinage of these was altogether laid aside, whereby these old ones being almost consumed, there is no small stagnation in the commerce of things of low price, and hinderance to the relieving the necessities of the poor." Rudd. Introd. Anderson's Diplom. p. 138.

These pieces are said to have been denominated from a mint-master of the name of *Bothwell*; as others were called *Atchesons* for a similar reason.

BODWORD, **BODWART**, **BODWORDE**, *s.* 1. A message, S. B.

He spake with him, syne fast agayne can press

With glad *bodword*, thar myrthis till amend.

He told to thaim the first tythings was less,

Wallace, ii. 343. MS. *Less*, lies.

With syc gyftis Eneas messingeris—

Of peace and concord *bodword* brocht agane.

Doug. Virgil, 215. 47.

A.-S. *boda*, a messenger, and *word*. *Boda* seems immediately from *bod*, a command. Su.-G. Isl. *bodword* is edictum, mandatum; and *budkafe*, baculus nuntiatorius, "a stick formerly sent from village to village as a token for the inhabitants to assemble at a certain place."

Bodwait occurs in K. Hart, most probably by an error of some copyist for *bodwart*.

"*Bodwords*," says Herd, "are now used to express ill-natured messages." Gl.

2. Used as denoting a prediction, or some old saying, expressing the fate of a person or family.

"They maun ken little wha never heard the *bodword* of the family : And she repeated in Gaelic words to the following effect," &c.

"'An' noo, ma'am, will ye be sae gude as point out the meanin' o' this freet,' said an incredulous-looking member of the company." Marriage, ii. 30. V. BODE, a portent.

BOETINGS, **BUITINGS**, *s. pl.* Half-boots, or leathern spatterdashes.

Thou brings the Carrik clay to Edinburgh cross,

Upon thy *boetings* hobbland hard as horn.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. p. 53. also 59. st. 22.

Teut. *boten schoen*, calceus rusticus e crudo corio ; Kilian. Arm. *botes*, pl. *boutou*.

To BOG, *v. n.* To be bemired, to stick in marshy ground, S. *Lair synon.*

"That after the company left that place, about a furlong or so distant from it, Duncan Graham in Gartmore his horse *bogged*; that the deponent helped some others—to take the horse out of the *bogg*." Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy, p. 120. From the E. noun.

To Bog, *v. a.* Metaph. to entangle one's self in a dispute beyond the possibility of extrication, S.

BOGAN, **BOGGAN**, **BOGGIN**, *s.* A boil, a large pimple, filled with white matter, chiefly ap-

pearing between the fingers of children in spring; Berwick's., Ayr's.

He coud hae cur'd the cough an' phthisic,
Burns, *boggans*, botches, boils, an' blisters,
An' a' the evils cur'd by clisters.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 172.

Boggin, Lanark's., is viewed as synon. with *S. Guran*. Isl. *bolga*, tumor, *bolginn*, tumidus, *bolg-a*, *bolgn-a*, tumescere. Gael. *bolg-am* also signifies to swell or blister, and *bolg*, a pimple, *bolgach*, a boil, the small-pox. C. B. *bog*, a

BOG-BLUTER, *s.* The bittern; denominated from its thrusting its bill into marshy places, and making a noise by bubbling through the water, Roxb., Ayr's. **V. BLUTER**, *v.* For the same reason it is called the *Mire-bumper*.

The term is sometimes pron. *Bog-blitter* and *Bog-bleater*, Roxb. and Ayr's. (expl. as denoting a large species of Bittern), as if from the *E. v.* to *Bleat*.

I find *Bog-blooter* also mentioned as denoting the snipe, Roxb.; but I suspect by mistake.

BOG-BUMPER, another name for the bittern, Roxb.

"The redoubted fiend laughed till the walls of the castle shook, while those on the top took it for the great bittern of the Hartwood, called there the *Bog-bumper*." *Perils of Man*, iii. 25. **V. MIRE-BUMPER**, id. S. B.

BOGGARDE, *s.* A bugbear.

"Is heauen or hell but tales? No, no: it shall bee the terriblest sight that euer thou sawe. It is not as men saye, to wit, Hell is but a *boggarde* to scarre children onelie." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 132.

A. Bor. "*boggart*, a spectre. To take *boggart*; said of a horse that starts at any object in the hedge or road. North." Gl. Grose.

Junius refers to Chaucer, as using *buggys* for bugbears.

—The humour of melancholy
Causth many a man in slepe to crye
For fere of beris ore of bolis blake,
Or ellis that blacke *buggys* wol him take.

Urry's Chaucer, Nonne's Priests T. v. 1051.

The term is *devils*, Speght's edit. 1602; *devils*, Tyrwhitt. Urry, after Junius, renders it *bugbears*. But the sense requires it to be expl. *devils* or *hobgoblins*.

The term, however, is used to denote a *bugbear* by Z. Boyd:—

"Inwardlie in his soule hee jested at hell, not caring for heauen. God's boaste seemed to him but *bugges*, thinges made to feare children." Last Battell, p. 1201.

C. B. *bog*, larva, terculamentum, has been viewed as the origin.

Hence also O. E. *bug-word*, a terrifying word, used to denote a bravado.

My pretty prince of puppets, we do know,
And gife your Greatness warning, that you talk
No more such *bug-words*, or that soldred crown
Shall be scratch'd with a musket.

Beaumont's Philaster, i. 137.

BOGGIN, *s.* **V. BOGAN**.

BOG-GLED, *s.* The moor buzzard, *Falco aeruginosus*, Linn., *S.*

"*Milvus palustris*, the *Bog Gled*." Sibb. Prodr. p. 15.

To BOGG-SCIENT, *v. n.* Apparently, to avoid action, to abscond in the day of battle.

Some did dry quarterings enforce,
Some lodg'd in pockets foot and horse:
Yet still *bogg-scient*, when they yoked,
For all the garrison in their pocket.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 84.

Perhaps in allusion to him who *sklents* or strikes off obliquely from the highway, into a *bog*, to avoid being taken prisoner; a term probably formed by the persecutors of the Presbyterians during the tyrannical reign of Charles II.

BOG-HAY, *s.* That which grows naturally in meadows, *S.*

"Meadow-hay, or, as it is termed in Renfrewshire, *bog-hay*, is collected in the high and poor districts, from bogs or marshy grounds, on which no attempts at cultivation have ever been made." Wilson's Renfr. p. 112.

The term is of general use in *S.*

BOGILL, **BOGLE**, **BUGIL**, *s.* 1. A spectre, a hobgoblin, *S.* A. Bor.

For me lyst wyth no man nor bukis flyte,
Nor wyth na *bogill* nor browny to debaite,
Nowthir auld gaistis, nor spretis dede of lait.

Doug. Virgil, 8. 2.

All is bot gaistis, and elrische fantasia,
Of brownyis and of *bogillis* full this buke.

Ibid. 158. 26.

Ghaist nor *bogle* shalt thou fear;
Thou rt to love and heauen sae dear,
Nocht of ill may come thee near,
My bonie dearie.

Burns, iv. 161.

2. A scarecrow, a bugbear, *S.* synon. *doolie*, *cow*; being used in both senses.

Rudd, views this word as transposed from Fr. *gobeline*. Others have derived it from Teut. *bokene*, or Dan. *spoegil*, spectrum. Lye, with far greater probability, traces it to C. B. *bugil*, fear, *bugwily*, to frighten.

Johns. explaining *boggle*, *v.* refers to Belg. *bogil*. But where is this word to be found?

The luif blenkis of that *bugil*, fra his bleirit eyne,
As Belzebub had on me blent, abasit my spreit.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems. Hence,

POTATOE-BOGLE, *s.* A scarecrow erected amongst growing potatoes, *S.* *Potatoe-doolie* synon. *S. B.*

"It was the opinion of the village matrons, who relieved Sampson on the latter occasion, that the Laird might as well trust the care of his child to a *potatoe-bogle*." Guy Mannering, i. 116.

"He comes down in the morning in a lang ragged night-gown, like a *potato bogle*, and down he sits among his books." St. Ronan, ii. 61.

BOGILL about the stacks, or simply, *Bogle*, a play of children or young people, in which one hunts several others around the stacks of corn in a barn-yard, *S.*

At e'en at the gloming nae swankies are roaming,
Mong stacks with the lasses at *bogle* to play;
But ilk aye sits dreary, lamenting her deary,
The flowers of the forest that afe wade away.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 3.

It seems the same game with that called *Barley-bracks*, q. v. The name has probably originated from the idea of the huntsman employed being a scarecrow to the rest.

BOGLE *about the bush*, synon. with *Bogill about the stacks*, S.; used in a figurative sense to denote circumvention.

"I played at *bogle about the bush* wi' them—I cajoled them; and if I have na gien Inch-Grabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie begunk, they ken themselves." *Waverley*, iii. 354.

BOGLIE, BOGILLY, BOGGLY, *adj.* Infested with hobgoblins, S.

Frae the cot to the fauldin I've followed my lassie,
To kirk and to market I gang wi' my lassie;
Up the Warlock glen, down the *boglie* Causie,
An' thro' a' the world I'd follow my lassie.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 94.

"Now, Earnscliff," exclaimed Hobbie, "I am glad to meet your honour ony gait, and company's blithe on a bare moor like this—it's an unco *bogilly* bit." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 45.

—"I see weel by the mingling glances o' yere een, —that ye wad be the nearest enemies to yerselves ye ever saw to be alane in a *boggly* glen on a sweet summer's night." *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 1820, p. 515.

BOGLE-RAD, *adj.* Afraid of apparitions or hobgoblins, Roxb. **V. BOGILL**, and **RAD**, *adj.*

BOGILL-BO, *s.* 1. A hobgoblin or spectre, S.

—Has some *bogle-bo*,
Glowrin frae 'mang auld waws, gi'en ye a fleg?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 4.

"*Boh*, Mr. Warton tells us, was one of the most fierce and formidable of the Gothic Generals, and the son of Odin; the mention of whose name only was sufficient to spread an immoderate panic among his enemies." *Brand's Popular Antiq.* p. 324. N.

I know not if this be the same personage whom Rudbeck calls *Bagge*, a Scythian leader, who, he says, was the same with the *Bacchus* of the Greeks and Romans. *Atlantica*, ii. 146.

2. A pettish humour.

Ye sall have ay, quhill ye cry ho,
Rickillis of gould and jewellis to;
Quhat reek to tak the *bogill-bo*,
My bonie burd for auis?

Philotus, S. P. R. iii. 15.

In Lincolnsh., as Skinner informs us, this word is commonly used for a scarecrow. "Taking the *bogill-bo*," seems to be a phrase borrowed from a horse, which, when scared by any object, refuses to move forward, and becomes quite cross.

This is rather to be derived from C. B. *bogel-u* to affright, and *bo* a hobgoblin, q. "the affrighting goblin."

To BOGLE, *v. a.* Properly, to terrify; but apparently used as signifying to enchant, bewitch, or blind.

"This I mention—that you may not think to *bogle* us, with beautiful and blazing words, into that degree of compliance with the council-curates, whereinto you yourself have not been overcome as to the prelates-curates." *M'Ward's Contendings*, p. 69.

BOG-NUT, *s.* The marsh Trefoil, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Linn., S.

One of its E. names is nearly allied, the *bog-bean*, *Lightfoot*, p. 137.

BOGGER, *s.*

If ye bot sau me, in this winter win,
With old *boggers*, hotching on a spod,

Draigit in dirt, vhylls wat even to the [akin]
I trou thair suld be tears or we tua shed.

Montgomery's Poems, p. 96.

This term seems to denote a piece of 'dress used at dirty labour, as in working with a *sped*, or, *spade*, i.e. in digging; perhaps q. *bog-hogers*, or coarse stockings used in travelling through miry roads. **V. HOGERS.**

BOGSTALKER, *s.* An idle, wandering, and stupid fellow; one who seems to have little to do, and no understanding, S.

William's a wise judicious lad,
Has havins mair than e'er ye had,
Mi-bred *bog-stalker*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 338.

The term might probably have its origin in troublesome times, when outlaws, or others who were in danger of their lives, were seen at a distance hunting in marshy places, where pursuit was more difficult; or perhaps from their pursuing game. **V. STALKER.**

To **STAND**, or **LOOK**, LIKE A **BOGSTALKER**, a phrase said to be borrowed from the custom of one's going into bogs or miry places, in quest of the eggs of wild fowls, which build their nests in places difficult of access. The person used a long pole, with a flat piece of wood at the end of it, to preserve the pole from sinking. This pole was meant to support him in stepping from one place to another; and from the difficulty of determining where to fix it, he was wont to look wistfully, and often doubtfully, around him.

BOYART, BOYERT, *s.* A hoy, a kind of ship.

—"Skipar of ane *boyart* of Hambur'." *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1548, V. 20.

"Skipper & boitis man of ane *boyert*." *Ibid.* V. 25.

Belg. *boeijer*, id. Kilian expl. the term; *Dromas*, *dromon*; genus *navis*; giving *Karreveil* as synon., our *Carnel*.

To BOICH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To cough with difficulty, Lanarks.

This, it is evident, is originally the same with

BAICHIE, S. B.

BOICH, *s.* A short difficult cough, *ibid.*

BOICHER, *s.* One who coughs in this way, *ibid.*

BOICHIN, *s.* A continuation of coughing with difficulty, *ibid.*

Flandr. *poogh-en* signifies niti, adlaborare.

BOICHE, *s.* A kind of pestilence.

"The contagius infeckand pest callit the *boiche*, quhillk ryngis in diuerss partis," &c. *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1534, V. 16.

"Ane seyknies & smyttand plaig callit the *boiche*." *Ibid.*—If this proceeded from scarcity, perhaps from Gael. *boichde*, poverty.

BOID.

All Boreas' bittir blastis ar nocht blawin:
I feir sunn *boid*, and bobbis be behind.

Maitland Poems, p. 161.

If there be no mistake here, it may be viewed as allied to Isl. *bode*, a term used to denote a wave agitated by the wind; unda maris cum vadosis scopulis luctans, et ex profundis ad littora detrusa; *bodafoell*, aestuantis maris fluctus vehementiores. G. Andr. *Bodin fell i loyn*; *Aestus furens in malaciam cessit*; Verel. S. *The boid fell loun*.

BOYDS, & *pl.* V. BLACK-BOYDS.

BOIKIN, *s.* The piece of beef in E. called the *brisket*, S.

BOIKIN, *s.* A bodkin, S.

This seems to be merely a corr., in order to avoid the enunciation of two consonants, which, conjoined, produced rather a harsh sound. Skinner observes, that Minshew has traced the E. word to C. B. *boitkyn*, id. But Skinner objects to this etymon, affirming, that it appears, from the diminutive termination, that the term is of Germ. origin. "What," adds he, "if it be q. *bodikin*, corpusculum, because of its thinness?" Johns., following in the same track, merely says, "*Boddiken*, or small body, Skinner."

Shaw mentions *boidechan* as signifying a bodkin. But neither Lhuyd, nor Obrien, gives any analogous Ir. word. Nor do I find any proof of its being a C. B. word, except its being mentioned, in the form of *boitcyn* by Will. Richards, vo. *Bodkin*. What is still more surprising,—there is not the slightest notice taken of any Welsh word, by Minshew in the explanation of this term.

BOIL, *s.* The state of boiling, S.

"Bring your copper by degrees to a *boil*, so as it may be two hours before it boil." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 372: At the *boil*, nearly boiling, S.

BOIL, *s.* The trunk of a tree, Lanarks.; the same with E. *bole*.

Su.-G. *bol*, Isl. *bol-r*, truncus arboris vel corporis; denominated perhaps from its rotundity, Su.-G. *bolle*, and Isl. *boll-ur*, signifying globus, sphaera.

BOIN, BOYN, BOYEN, *s.* 1. A washing-tub, S. B.

"Having a washin, I went down to see how the lasses were doing; but judge of my feelings, when I saw them—standing upright before the *boyens* on chairs, rubbin the clothes to juggons between their hands." Ayr's Legatees, p. 265.

2. A flat broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail, S. O. *Bowyne*, Loth.

"Kate, in her hurry, had flung down her seam,—and it had fallen into a *boyne* of milk, that was ready for the creaming, by which ensued a double misfortune to Miss Girzie, the gown being not only ruined, but licking up the cream." Ann. of the Par. p. 46.

"I saw your gudeman throwing the whole milk out of the *boines*, that he might fill them with whisky punch." Petticoat Tales, i. 334.

Perhaps from Isl. *boginn*, curvus, as regarding its form.

In some instances, the terms, which properly signify a boat, are transferred to smaller vessels which have some resemblance; as E. *boat* in *sauce-boat*, S. *cog*. Yet I question if this may be viewed as allied to Su.-G. *bonde*, a small boat, a skiff; which I here considers as derived from *bind-a*, to bind, because not fastened by nails, but bound about with ropes and twigs.

BOYNFU', *s.* The fill of a tub, or milk-vessel, S.

And there will be auld and green kibbocks,
Oat bannocks and barley scones too;
And yill in big flagons, and *boynfu's*
O' whisky, to fill the folks fu'.

Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1819, p. 713.

BOING, *s.* The act of lowing, S.

—"Whimpring of fullmarts, *boing* of buffalos," &c. Urquhart's Kibbels. V. CHEEPING.
V. etymon under BU, BUE.

BOYIS, *s. pl.* [Gyves.]

Schyr Peris Lubant that wes tane,
As I said er befor, thai fand,
In *boyis*, and hard festnyng sittand.

Barbour, x. 763. MS.

This term cannot signify wood, which is the only conjecture made by Mr. Pinkerton. It may be from A.-S. *bosg*, *bosig*, praesepe, any close place, a place of security. Thus the meaning is, "in a place of confinement, and sitting in fetters."

But it seems rather from Teut. *boeye*, compes, pedica, vincula pedis, pl. *boeyen*; *boey-en* compedire, Kilian.

Lubant is the name here given to this knight in MS.; but apparently through carelessness of the transcriber, as in other places he is called *Lombert* [Lumbard.]

BOIS, *adj.* Hollow. V. Bos.

BOISERT, *s.* A louse, Ettr. For.

This might seem allied to Teut. *bieserd*, vagus, inconstans. But perhaps it is rather from Germ. *beissen*, to bite, or *beise*, a bite, and *art*; q. of a biting nature.

BOISSES, Knox's Hist. V. Boss.

* To BOIST, BOAST, *v. a.* To threaten, to endeavour to terrify, S.

Thou micht behaldin eik this ilk Porsen,
Lyke as he had despyte, and *boistyt* men.

Doug. Virgil, 266, 47.

i.e. threatened; similem minanti, Virg.

"His Majesty thought it not meet to compel, or much to *boast* them, but rather shifted this employment." Baillie's Lett. i. 162.

"And *boistit* the said scherrif with ane knyff." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 16.

C. B. *boistio*, to vaunt one's self; *boist*, vaunting; *boez*, *boss*, elevation. It is possible, however, that the word in the sense in which it is most commonly used, S. is allied to Su.-G. *bus-a*, cum impetu ferri.

* BOIST, BOST, *s.* Threatening, S.

Throw Goddis Grace I reskewed Scotland twyss;
I war to mad to leyff [it] on sic wyss,
To tyn for *bost* that I haiff gowern'd lang.

Wallace, x. 127. MS.

Scho wald nocht tell for *bost*, nor yeit reward.

Ibid, xi. 389. MS.

Turnus thare duke reulls the middil oist,
With glaue in hand maid awful fere and *boist*.

Doug. Virgil, 274. 29. V. the v.

BOIST, *s.* Box or chest, Aberd., the same with S. *buist*.

"That the master of the moné [money] sal ansuero for al gold and siluer that salbe strikyn vnder hym, quhil the wardane haf tane assay tharof and put it in his *boist*." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1451, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 40.

"Three *boists* of scorcheats." Aberd. Reg. V. BUIST.

BOIT, *s.* 1. A cask or tub used for the purpose of curing butcher-meat, or for holding it after it is cured; sometimes called a *beef-boat*, S.

This word occurs in Rudd. Gl. But if used by I have overlooked it. V. Barb. Gr. *botris*, a for holding wine; Germ. *butte*; Ital. *botte*, id.

whence *E. butt.* Su.-G. *byttia*, situla, cupa; Teut. *botte*, id. *dolium*, orca, *cupa*, Kilian. L. B. *bot-c*, *lagena* major, *dolium*, occurs as early as A. 785. V. Du Cange.

2. Used as equivalent to *E. butt.*

"Half *boit* of mawsey," i.e. malmsey. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

BOIT, BOYT, BOITT, s. A boat, Aberd. Reg. V. 15.

To BOITT, v. n. To enter into a boat, to take boat, S. *to boat*.

It occurs both as *s.* and *v.* in the following passage:—
"Sindrie of his hiones lieges vpoun plane malice daylie trublis and molestis the passengeris, *boittis*, ferreis, quihilkis passis and repassis at the passage of the said watter of Tay of Dundie, and makis impediment to thame to schip, *boitt*, and land peciablie at the Craiggis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, V. 310.
Teut. *boot* scapha, limbus, cymba.

BOITSCHIPPING, s. Apparently a company belonging to a boat.

"For him and his *boit-schipping* on that ane part, &c.—Gif ony of thaim, or ony of their *boitschipping*, war convict in ony wrang trublen or offensious done to ony persone," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

I can hardly view it as any wise allied to A.-S. *bois-scip*, legatio.

BOYTOUR, BUTTER, s. The bittern, ardea stellaris, Linn. S. *butter*.

The *Boyttour* callit was cuke, that him weil kend,
In craftis of the kitchin, costlyk of curis.

Houlate, iii. 6. MS.

"They discharge ony persone quhatsumeir, within this realme, in ony wayes to sell or by—skeldraikis, herroun, *butter*, or ony sic kynd of foullis, commonly vseit to be chaisit with halkis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, iv. 236.

O. E. "*buttour* a byrde, [Fr.] *butor*;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 22. Belg. *buttoor*, id.

To BOK, v. a. 1. To vomit, S.

Thus thai faught upone fold, with ane fel fair,
Quhill athir berne in that breth *bokit* in blude.
Gawan and Goh, ii. 21.

Sumtyme it rasit grete rochis, and eft will
Furth *bok* the bowellis or entrallis of the hill,
And lowsit stauis vpwarps in the are.

Doug. Virgil, 87. 47.

2. To retch, to incline to puke, S.

The verb seems to have been of general use in O. E. : for Palsgrave expl. "*bolkyng* of the stomache, *roullement*;" B. iii. F. 20. Afterwards he gives the *v.* "*I bocke*, I belche, Je route. He *bocketh* lyke a churle." Ibid. F. 169, a.

3. To belch, (eructare,) S.

Boke, *bowk*, to nauseate, to be ready to vomit, also to belch; A. Bor. Gl. Grose. *Booac*, to retch, to keck; ibid.

This is perhaps from the same root with *E. belch*, A.-S. *bealc-an*, eructare. It however has greater resemblance to *puke*, to which no etymon has been assigned. I am informed that Gael. *boc* is synon. with the S. word; but find nothing like it in any Dictionary. One might almost suppose that there were some affinity to Heb. בֹּק, *bok*, vacuari; פֶּקַק, *bakak*, vacuavit.

BOK, BOCK, BOCKING, s. The act of retching, S.

A man of narrow conscience
A while agoe went o'er tō France.
It's well known what was the occasion,
He could not take the Declaration.
When he return'd he got it o'er
Without a host, a *bock*, or glour.

Cleland's Poems, p. 104, 105.

—"From morning to night, even between the *bockings* of the sea-sickness, she was aye speaking." The Steam-Boat, p. 76.

BOKEIK, s. Bopeep, a game.

They play *bokcik*, even as I war a skar.

Lindsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 148.

The word, as now used, is inverted, *Keik-bo*, q. v.

BOKS, s. pl. Corner teeth.

My *boks* are spruning he and bauld.

Maitland Poems, p. 112.

Here Dunbar personates a horse, in his Lament to the King. Now, there are two tusks in the horse's mouth, commonly called *boots*, *butes*; which, when he becomes old, grow so long that he cannot eat hard meat, or feed on short grass. These may be meant here; *boots*, *butes*, may be a corr. of *boks*, *buks*, which is rendered "corner teeth," Gl. Sibb.

These in farriery are called volves-teeth.

Ir. *boc-am* to bud or spring; Lhuyd. V. BUCKTOOTH.

To BOLDIN, BOLDYN, v. n. 1. To swell in a literal sense.

The wyndis welteris the se continually :
The huge wallis *boldynnys* apoun loft.

Doug. Virgil, 74. 8.

Sum *boldin* at othir in maist cruel feid,
With lance and dagger rynnys to the deid.

Bellend. Cron. Eccus. of the Prentar.

Part. boldin, boulden, swelled.

"This watter was *boldin* at thair cumyng be sic violent schouris, that it mycht not be riddyn." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 16.

For joy the birdis, with *boulden* throats,
Agains his visage shein.
Takes up their kindle musike nots
In woods and gardens grein.

Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 386.

This is also softened into *bowlin*, *bowden*, S.

The town Soutar in grief was *bowdin*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 18.

In the Maitl. MS. it is *brief*, instead of *grief*.

And will and willsom was she, and her breast
With wae was *bowden*, and just like to birst.

Ross's Helenore, p. 61.

—With this the *bowden* clouds they brak,
And pour as out of buckets on their back.

Ibid. p. 73.

Often in the *pret.* and *part.* it is written *bolnys*, swells, (Doug. V.) and *bolnyt*. I hesitate whether these are contr. from *boldinnys*, *boldinnyt*, or the *v.* in another form, more nearly resembling Su.-G. *buln-a*, Dan. *bul-ner*. V. BOLNING.

In this sense *bolneth* occurs in O. E. :—

—I lyue loueles, lyke a lyther dogge,
That all my body *bolneth*, for bytter of my gall.—
May no suger ne no suete thing awage the swelling.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 22.

"I *bolne*, I swell; Jenfe." Palagr. B. iii. F. 169, b. It is strange that Rudd. should consider Fr. *bouillir*, to boil, as the origin. It is evidently from the same

fountain with Su.-G. *bul-na*, *bulg-ia*, id. *bolginn*, swollen. Hence Isl. *bilgia*, Su.-G. *bolgia*, a billow; because it is raised by the wind; and *bolda*, a boil, a tumour. This *v.* seems to have been generally diffused. Hence Gael. *builg-am* to swell, *builg*, a blister, a vesicle; also, seeds of herbs. C. B. *bolchuydho*, tumescere. *Bownd*, and *baund*, mentioned by Ray, as having the same sense, in some parts of E., are probably abbreviations of this word.

2. Transferred to the mind, as denoting pride, courage, wrath, &c.

"They been boldened up by such licentious prerogatives above others,—put no difference betwixt wrong and right." Pitscottie, p. 26, Ed. 1728.

"Magnus Reidman was nothing affeared, but rather boldened and kindled up with greater ire." Ibid. p. 31. Hence,

BOWDING, *s.* Swelling.

"When I wrote this, I was not yet free of the bowlings of the bowels of that natural affection," &c. Melvill's MS. p. 192.

BOLE, *s.* A square aperture, &c. V. BOAL.

BOLE, *s.* A bull; corresponding to *taurus*.

The vlatit woman the licht man will lait,
—Als brankand as a bole in frontis, and in vice.
Ferdun, ii. 376.

Isl. *bauli*, *taurus*, from *baul-a*, Su.-G. *boel-a*, mugire, whence also *baul*, mugitus.

BOLGAN, *s.* The same with *Bogan*, a swelling that becomes a pimple, Roxb.

BOLGAN LEAVES, *s. pl.* Nipplewort, an herb, S. B. *Lapsana communis*, Linn.; perhaps from Isl. *bolg-a*, tumere, as being supposed efficacious in removing swellings, S.

BOLYN.

Gif changes the wynd, on force ye mon
Bolyn, huke, haik, and scheld hald on.
Schaw, Mailland Poems, p. 133.

As in this poem the State is likened to a ship, these are evidently sea terms. *Bolyn* "seems equivalent," Mr. Pinkerton says, "to *toss*; *bolia*, fluctus." It cannot, however, admit of this sense; as the writer does not here mention the proper effects of a change of wind, but what in this case the mariners ought to do. In this active sense he explains *haik*, to anchor. *Bolyn* is undoubtedly from O. Fr. *bolin-er*, to sail by a wind, or close upon a wind; to lay tack aboard, Cotgr. *Huke* may signify to tack, from Teut. *huck-en*, incurvari; as *haik* is most probably, to cast anchor, Su.-G. *hak*, unco prehendere; Teut. *haeck-en*, unco figere. *Scheld* may be equivalent to Belg. *scheel*, obliquus; and the phrase may denote that an oblique course must be held; unless it be for *schald*, as denoting the necessity of keeping where the sea is rather shallow, that the anchor may hold.

BOLL. *Lintseed Boll.* V. Bow.

BOLLIT, *pret.*

"And that samyn tyme he tuke schir James Stewart the lord of Lornis brother, & William Stewart, & put thaim in pittis, & bollit thaim." Addicioun of Scot. Corniklis, p. 3.

As Buchanan says they were laid in irons, it might have appeared that this was an *erratum* for *bollit*. But O. Fr. *boullir* and *bouillir* denoted some kind of punishment: "Genre de supplice autrefois en usage. *Bolir*,

sort de supplice usité autrefois; Roquesfort. Teut. *beulje*, cruciatus, supplicium, tormentum; Kilian. Belg. *boll-en*, significa to knock on the head.

BOLLMAN, *s.* A cottager, Orkn.

"Certain portions of land have been given to many of them by their masters, from which they have reaped crops of victual, which they have sold for several years past, after defraying the expence of labour, at such sums, as, with other wages and perquisites, received by them annually from their masters, hath arisen to, and in some instances exceeded the amount of what a cottager or *bolman*, and his wife can earn, annually for the support of themselves and family of young children." P. Stronsay, Statist. Acc. xv. 415, 416, N.

Perhaps from Su.-G. Isl. *bol*, villa, and *man*, q. the inhabitant of a village. It might originally denote a tenant or farmer. It is always pronounced *bowman*.

BOLME, *s.* A boom, a waterman's pole.

The marinaris stert on fute with ane schout,
Cryand, Bide, how! and with lang *bolmes* of tre,
Pykit with ira, and scharp roddis, he and he,
Inforsis oft to schowin the schip to saif.
Dong. Virgil, 134. 30.

Germ. *baum*, Belg. *boom*, a tree.

BOLNYNG, *s.* Swelling.

Alecto is the *bolnyng* of the hert;
Megea is the wikkit word outwert;
Thesiphone is operacioun
That makis final execucion
Of dedly syn.—
Henryson's *Orpheus*, *Morditas*. V. BOLDIN.

BOLNIT. V. BOLDIN.

BOLSTER, *s.* That part of a mill in which the axletree moves, S.

BOMACIE, *s.* Expl. "Thunder." "It looks like a *bomacie*," it bodes a thunder-storm, Ayrs.

BOMARISKIE, *s.* An herb, the roots of which taste exactly like licorice; sometimes called *Wild licorie*; supposed to be the *Astragalus glycyphillus* of Linn.; Upp. Clydes.

BOMBESIE, *s.* Bombasin; a stuff.

Johne Gardin," &c. "Flemyngis, strangeairis, and warkmen—ar cum within this realme to exercise thair craft and occupatioun in making of searges, growgrams, fusteanis, *bombesies*, stemmingis, beyis [baize], covertouris of beddis, and vtheris appertening to the said craft," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

BOMBILL, *s.* Buzzing noise; metaph. used for boasting.

For all your *bombill* y'er warde a little we.
Polwart's *Flying*, Watson's Coll. iii. 5.

Teut. *bommele*, a drone.

BOMESPAR, *s.* A spar of a larger kind.

"*Bomespares*, the hundreth—xx. l." Rates, A. 1611.
"*Bomespares* the hundred, containing one hundred and twenty 10 s." Ibid. A. 1670, p. 7.

Su.-G. *bom* signifies obex, vectis, a bar or spar for a gate, or for shutting in; Teut. *boom*, Germ. *baum*, id., whence *schlag-baum*, "a bar or cross-bar of a gate, door, or shop-window." Ludwig gives this as synon. with *sperr-baum*, of which our *bomespar* is merely the

inversion. He defines *sperr-baum*, "a bar, a long narrow piece of wood to bare a gate with."

BOMILL, s. Apparently a cooper's instrument, [qu. winble?], as it is conjoined with *eche*, i.e. adze; Aberd. Reg.

To BOMMLE, v. n. To work confusedly, Aysr. Gl. Picken. V. **BUMMIL, v.**

BON, Expl. "Borrowed."

"He that trusts to *bon* ploughs, will have his land lye lazy;" S. Pro. "Borrowed;" N. Kelly's Sc. Prov. p. 145.

Perhaps it strictly signifies begged, as denoting what one asks as a favour. Thus it may be viewed as allied to Isl. *bón*, gratis acceptio, mendicatio; *bonord*, precatio, *bonbiorg*, mendicatio; Su.-G. *boen*, preces. Hence perhaps E. *boon*; q. what is given in consequence of solicitation.

BON. [Bane.]

—Old Saturn his cloudy coursrs had gon,
The quihilk had beynt bath best and byrdis *bon*.
Wallace, ix. 7. MS.

Byrdis is misprinted *burdis*, Perth edit. *Bon* cannot well be understood in any other sense than that of *bane*, mischief. "The influence of Saturn had proved the bane, both of beasts and of birds." It seems to be thus written, merely *met. causa*. For in none of the Northern languages does this word appear with an o.

BON-ACCORD, s. 1. Agreement, amity.

"Articles of *Bonaccord* to be condescended upon by the magistrates of Aberdeen, for themselves, and as taking burden upon them for all the inhabitants.—We heartily desire your subscriptions and seal to this reasonable demands, or a peremptory or present answer of *bon-accord* or mal-accord." Spalding, i. 214, 216 (2d).

2. A term which seems to have been formerly used by way of toast, as expressive of amity and kindness.

"During the time he was in Aberdeen, he got no *bon-accord* drunken to him in wine; whether it was refused, or not offered, I cannot tell." Spald. ii. 57.
Fr. *bon* good, and *accord*, agreement.

BONALAIS, BONAILIE, BONNAILLIE, s. A drink taken with a friend, when one is about to part with him; as expressive of one's wishing him a prosperous journey, S.

With that thair war a gudly company,
Off waillit men had wrocht full hardely;
Bonalais drunk rycht gladly in a morow;
Syn leiff thair tuk, and with Sanct Jhon to borow.
Wallace, ix. 45. MS.

"Also she declared, that when his own son sailed in David Whyts ship, and gave not his father his *bon-naillie*, the said William said, What? Is he sailed, and given me nothing? The devil be with him:—if ever he come home again, he shall come home naked and bare: and so it fell out." Trial for Witchcraft, Statist. Acc. xviii. 557.

It is now generally pron. *bonaillie*, S. *Bonalais* might seem to be the plur. But perhaps it merely retains the form of Fr. *Bon allez*.

BONDAGE, BONNAGE, s. The designation given to the services due by a tenant to the proprietor, or by a cottager to the farmer, Angus.

"The farmer—holds his farm from the landlord—for payment of a certain sum of money;—a certain number of days work with his horses, carts, and men, at whatever time, and for whatever purpose they may be demanded; also a fixed number of shearers—for one or more days in harvest.—The very name that this service gets here, *bondage*, indicates the light in which it is viewed by the tenantry.

—"The residence of the farmer—is flanked with a cluster of cottages.—The inhabitants are vassals to the farmer.—They furnish the farmer with a shearer each in harvest, exclusive of their own service, and perform such other labour for him throughout the year as may be agreed on." Edin. Mag. Aug. 1818, p. 126-7.

"Another set of payments consisted in services, emphatically called *Bonage* (from *bondage*). And these were exacted either in seed-time, in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor's land,—or in summer, in the carriage of his coals, or other fuel; and in harvest, in cutting down his crop." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 213.

This term is also used in composition.

BONNAGE-HEUK, s. A tenant, who is bound by the terms of his lease to reap, or use his *hook*, for the proprietor in harvest, Aberd.

BONNAGE-PEATS, s. pl. Peats, which, by his lease, a tenant is bound to furnish to the proprietor, ib.

BONDAY WARKIS.

—"All and hail the maniss of Grenelaw, with the Cayne peittis and *bonday warkis* of the baronie of Crocemichaell, with dew services of the samene barony." —Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 571. The phrase occurs thrice in this act.

It seems equivalent to days of *bondage*, or the particular seasons and times of work, to which vassals are bound by their leases.

BONE, s. A petition, a prayer.

And lukand vpwart toward the clere mone,
With afauld voce thus wise he made his *bone*.
Doug. Virgil, 290. 43.

The word is used in the same sense in O. E.

He bade hem all a *bone*.
Chaucer, v. 9492.

He made a request to them all, Tyrwhitt. Isl. *baen*, precatio, oratio; *boon*, petitio, gratis acceptio, mendicatio, G. Andr. A.-S. *ben*, *bene*, id.

BONETT, s. "A small sail, fixed to the bottom or sides of the great sails, to accelerate the ship's way in calm weather." Gl. Compl.

Heis hie the croce (he bad) al mak thaim *boun*,
And fessin *bonettis* beneath the mane sale doun.
Doug. Virgil, 156. 12.

Fr. *bonnette*, Sw. *bonet*, id. Both words differ in orthography from those which denote a covering for the head; the Fr. being *bonnet*, and the Sw. *bonad*. But as *bonad*, a cap or bonnet, whence the Fr. word has been derived, is traced to Sw. *bonad*, amictus, clothed or covered (*hufvud-bonad*, tegmen capitis), it is not improbable that *bonnette*, as applied to a sail used for the purpose formerly mentioned, may be from the same root with *bonad*, which is Su.-G. *bo*, *boa*, *Bua*, preparare, instruere, amictus; if not originally the

same word. For it appears that *bonad* is used with great latitude. *Nostrum bonad*, Ihre observes, translata significatiõe deinde usurpatur pro quovis apparatu; ut *waegg-bonad*, tapes; vo. *Bo*. We may add *Isl. bunad-ur*, habitus, vestitus; from *bua*, instruere, *bua sig* induere vestes. It may be observed, that there is no difference in orthography between Teut. *bonet*, pileus, and *bonet*, orthiax, appendix quae infimae veli parti adjicitur; Kilian.

It may be subjoined, that *bonet* occurs in the same sense, O. E. "*Bonet* of a sayle, [Fr.] *boneste* dung tref;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 21.

- * **BON-GRACE, s.** 1. The name formerly given in S. to a large bonnet worn by females.

"The want of the screen, which was drawn over the head like a veil, she supplied by a *bon-grace*, as she called it; a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when labouring in the fields." Heart of M. Loth. iii. 61.

"Her dark elf-locks shot out like the snakes of the gorgon, between an old fashioned bonnet called a *Bon-grace*," &c. Guy Mannering, i. 37.

2. A coarse straw-hat worn by the female peasantry, of their own manufacture, Roxb.; synon. *Ruskie*.

"*Bongrace* (Fr.) a kind of screen which children wear on their foreheads in the summer-time, to keep them from being tanned by the heat of the sun;" Phillips. Fr. *bonne-grace*, "th' uppermost flap of the down-hanging taile of a French-hood; (whence belike our Boon-grace)" Cotgr.

- BONIE, BONYE, BONNY, adj.** 1. Beautiful, pretty, S.

Contempill, exempill
Tak be hir proper port,
Gif outh so *bonye*
Amang you did resort.

Mailland Poems, p. 237.

Boniest, most beautiful.

—The maist benign, and *bonicst*,
Mirrour of madliss Margaret.
Montgomerie, Mailland Poems, p. 166.

2. It is occasionally used ironically, in the same way with E. *pretty*, S.

—Thair fathers *purelie* can begin,
With hap, and hap-penny, and a lamb's skin;
And *purelie* ran fra toun to toun, on feit
And than richt oft wetshod, *werie* and weit:
Quhilk at the last, of monie smals, couth mak
This *bonie* pedder ane gude fute pak.

Priests of Peblis, p. 9.

- i. e. "This pretty pedlar."

Ye'll see the toun intill a *bonny* steer;
For they're a thrawn and root-hewn cabbrach pack.
Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

Old P. Walker uses it in the same sense, in a very rough passage:—

"After a drunken meeting at Glasgow—six hundred of the plagued Resolutions went to the unclean bed, where some of them had lien in uncleanness before the 1638, with that old grey-headed stumpet Prelacy (a *bonny* bride indeed) mother and daughter of Popery, with her skin and face as black as a Blackmoor with perjury and defection." Remark. Pass. p. 172.

3. Precious, valuable.

Grant me my life, my liege, my king!
And a *bonny* gift I'll gie to thee,—

Gude four and twenty ganging mills,
That gang thro' a' the yeir to me.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 65.

Bonny is used in the same sense by Shakspeare, and since his time by some other E. writers. But I suspect that it is properly S. Nor does it seem very ancient. I have not met with it in any older work than the Tale of the Priests of Peblis, supposed to have been written before 1492. Johnson derives it from Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good. This is by no means satisfactory; but we must confess that we cannot substitute a better etymon. Some view it as allied to Gael. *boigheach*, *boidheach*, pretty.

- BONNIE, adv.** Beautifully, S.

—May ye flourish like a lily,
Now *bonnie*!

Burns, iii. 217.

- BONYNES, s.** Beauty, handsomeness.

Your *bonynes*, your bewtie bricht,
Your stailty stature, trim and ticht,—
Your properties dois all appeir,
My senses to illude.

Philotus, S. P. R. i. 1.

This term is still used in the same sense, S. B.

For *bonyness* and other goed out-throw,
They were as right as ever tread the dew.

Ross's Helenore, p. 12.

Her *bonyness* has been forseen,
In' ilka town bath far and near.

Herd's Coll. ii. 23.

- BONNY-DIE, s.** 1. A toy, a trinket, Loth.

"The bits o' weans wad up, puir things, and toddle to the door, to pu' in the auld Blue-gown that mends a' their *bonny-dies*." Antiquary, ii. 142.

"Gie the ladie back her *bonie die*, and be blithe to be rid on't." The Pirate, i. 136. V. Die.

2. The term is applied to money, as having the influence of a gewgaw on the eye.

"Weel, weel,—gude e'en to you—ye hae seen the last o' me, and o' this *bonny-dye* too," said Jenny, "holding between her finger and thumb a silver dollar." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 241.

- BONNIE WALLIES, gewgaws, S.**

"If you promise my Lord sae mony of these *bonnie wallies*, we'll no be weel hafted here before we be found out, and set a trotting again." The Pirate, i. 104. V. *WALY*, s. a toy.

- BONK, s.** Bank.

To his obeysance he
Subdewit had the peppil Sarraste,
And al the large feildis, *bonk* and bus,
Quhilk ar bedyit with the riner Sarnus.
Doug. Virgil, 235. 17.

This is most probably corr. from A.-S. *bene*. *Isl. bunga*, however, signifies tumor terrae, which is nearly allied in sense.

- BONKER, s.** The same with *Bunker*, q. v. *Bonker clath*, the covering for this.

"The air sall haue—ane *bonker clath*, ane furme, ane chair," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 235.

- BONNACK O' KNAESHIP**, a certain duty paid at a mill, Ayr. This is the *bannock* due to the servant. V. *KNAWSHIP*.

- BONNAGE, s.** "An obligation, on the part of the tenant, to cut down the proprietor's

corn. This duty he performs when called on." Statist. Acc. i. 433; S.

This obligation was generally of greater extent, as appears from the article *BONDAGE*.

This is evidently a corr. of *Bondage*. *Bondi* sunt qui pactionis vinculo se astrinxerint in servitutem: unde et nomen, nam *bond* Anglice *vinculum*, *Bondi* quasi *astrecti* nuncupantur. Spelm. vo. *Nativus*.

BONNAR, s. "A bond," Gl.

— Says Patie, "My news is but sma';

Yestreen I was wi' his honour,

And took three rigs o' braw land,

And put myself under a *bonnar*."

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 312.

L. B. *bonnar-ium* denotes a certain measure of land. *Modus agri certis limitibus seu bonnis definitus.* Fr. *Bonnier de terre*; Du Cange. *Bonna* is expl. "Terminus, limes."

BONNET. V. WHITE BONNET.

BONNET. Blue Bonnet. This, in former times, in Teviotd. at least, was used as a charm, especially for warding off the evil influence of the fairies.

"An unchristened child—was considered as in the most imminent danger, should the mother, while on the straw, neglect the precaution of having the *blue bonnet* worn by her husband constantly beside her. When a cow happened to be seized with any sudden disease, (the cause of which was usually ascribed to the malignant influence of the fairies,) she was said to be elf-shot, and it was reckoned as much as her life was worth not to 'dad her wi' the *blue bonnet*.'—'It's no wordie a dad of a *bonnet*,' was a common phrase used when expressing contempt, or alluding to any thing not worth the trouble of repairing." *Edin. Mag.* April 1820, p. 344—5.

To **FILL** one's **BONNET**, to be equal to one in any respect; as, "He'll ne'er *fill* his *bonnet*," he will never match him, S.

May every archer strive to fill

His bonnet, and observe

The pattern he has set with skill,

And praise like him deserve.

Poems on the Company of Archers, p. 33.

"'He's but a coward body after a', said Cuddy,—'he's but a daidling coward body. He'll never *fill* Rumbleberry's *bonnet*.'—Rumbleberry fought and flyted like a fleeing dragon.'" *Tales of my Landlord*, First Ser. iii. 79.

To **RIVE** the **BONNET** of another, to excel him in whatever respect, S.

Thus, it is said of a son, who is by no means viewed as superior to his parent, "He winna *rive* his father's *bonnet*;" and sometimes given as a toast, designed to express the warmest wishes for the success of a new-born or rising son, "May he *rive* his father's *bonnet*!" equivalent to another phrase; "May he be father-better!"

BONNET-FLEUK, s. The pearl, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"*Pleuronectes rhombus*. Brill, Pearl, Mouse-dab; *Bonnet-fleuk*." *Neill's List of Fishes*, p. 12.

BONNET-LAIRD, BANNET-LAIRD, s. A yeoman, one who farms his own property, S.; synon. *Cock-laird*.

"I was unwilling to say a word about it, till I had secured the ground, for it belonged to auld Johnnie Howie, a *bonnet-laird* here hard by, and many a communing we had before he and I could agree." *Antiquary*, i. 73.

"Sometimes he will fling in a lang word or a bit of learning that our farmers and *bonnet-lairds* canna sae weel follow." *St. Ronan*, ii. 60.

"The first witness—gained the—affections, it is said, of one of the jurors, an old bien carle, a *bonnet-laird* to whom she was, in the course of a short time after, married." *The Entail*, ii. 176.

BONNET-PIECE, s. "A gold coin of James V., the most beautiful of the Scottish series; so called because the effigies of the king are represented wearing a *bonnet*."

"Certainly the gold pieces of that prince, commonly called *bonnet pieces*, are so remarkable, not only for their compactness, but for the art of engraving, that I do not know if there ever was any coin, either then, or at present, in all Europe, that comes nearer to the Roman coin in elegance." *Ruddiman's Introd.* to *Diplom.* p. 133.

"The common gold coins of this reign (well known by the name of *Bonnet Pieces*, and said to have been coined out of gold found in the kingdom of Scotland) are extremely beautiful, and little inferior to the finest medals." *Nicolson's Scot. Hist. Libr.* p. 300.

"The *bonnet piece*, No. 5 and 9 of Plate II. weighs 72 gr. its half, No. 11, and quarter, No. 10, in proportion." *Cardonnel's Numism. Pref.* p. 28.

"There is a high price upon thy head, and Julian Avenel loves the glance of gold *bonnet-pieces*." *Monastery*, ii. 267.

BONNY, BONIE, o't. 1. To denote a small quantity of any thing, it is said to be *the bonie o't*, *Renfr.*, *Roxb.*

"But *bonny o't* like Bole's good mother." *S. Prov.*

"spoken when we think a thing little." *Kelly*, p. 72.

Shall we view this as allied to C. B. *bon*, the butt-end, *boniad* the hindmost one; or to Fr. *bon*, as used in the phrase, *le bon d'argent*, "the surplusage, or overplus of the money?" *O't* is undoubtedly of it.

BONNIVOCHIL, s. The Great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*, Linn.

"The *Bonnivochil*, so called by the natives, and by the seamen *Bishop* and *Carrara*, as big as a goose, having a white spot on the breast, and the rest particoloured; it seldom flies, but is exceeding quick in diving." *Martin's West. Isl.* p. 79.

Gael. *bunobhuachail*, id. the *dh* being sounded v. I know not, if from *buana* a hewer, and *buai*ce a wave, q. one that cuts through the waves.

BONNOCK, s. A sort of cake, *Ayrs.*; synon. *Bannock*.

Tell yon guld blind o' auld Boconnock's,

I'll be his debt twa mashlum *bonnocks*—

Burns, iii. 24.

BONNOCH, s. "A binding to tye a cow's hind legs when she is a milking."

"You are one of Cow Meek's breed, you'll stand without a *bonoch*," *S. Prov.* *Kelly*, p. 371.

BONOUR, s.

Yestreen I was wi' his Honour;

I've taen three rigs of bra' land,

And has bound mysel under a *bonour*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 190.

The sense will not well admit that this should be from Fr. *bonheur*, good fortune, happy rencounter; as it is connected with *bound under*. Perhaps the author of this song, which exhibits rather an uncultivated mind, having heard the Fr. word *bonniere* used, as denoting a certain measure of land, had applied it to the bargain entered into with the landholder for ground to this extent. L. B. *bonnar-ium*, *bonuar-ium*, *modus agri certis limitibus seu bonnis definitus*; Du Cange.

BONSPEL, s. 1. A match at archery.

"The kingis mother favoured the Inglismen, because shoe was the king of Inglandis sister: and thairfoir shoe tuk ane walgour of archerie vpon the Inglishmanis handis, contrair the king hir sone, and any half duzoun Scottismen, aither noblmen, gentlmen, or yeamanes; that so many Inglish men sould schott againes thame at riveris, buttis, or prick bonnet. The king, heiring of this *bonspeill* of his mother, was weill content. So thair was laid an hundreth crounes, and ane tun of wyne pandit on everie syd." *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 348.

This word does not occur in Edit. 1728.

2. A match, at the diversion of *Curling* on the ice, between two opposite parties; S.

The *bonspel* o'er, hungry and cold, they hie
To the next alehouse; where the game is play'd
Again, and yet again, over the jugg
Until some hoary hero, haply he
Whose sage direction won the doubtful day,
To his attentive juniors tedious talks
Of former times;—of many a *bonspel* gain'd
Against opposing parishes.—

Graeme's Poems. Anderson's Poets, xi. 417.

The etymon from *bonna*, a village, may be illustrated, at least, if not confirmed, by the following account of this exercise:—

"Their chief amusement in winter is *curling*, or playing stones on smooth ice; they eagerly vie with one another who shall come nearest the mark, and one part of the parish against another;—one description of men against another;—one trade or occupation against another;—and often one whole parish against another,—earnestly contend for the palm, which is generally all the prize, except perhaps the victors claim from the vanquished, the dinner and bowl of toddy, which, to do them justice, both commonly take together with great cordiality, and generally, without any grudge at the fortune of the day." *Stat. Acc. P. Muirkirk*, vii, 612.

3. This term is used to denote a match of any kind; as at golf, or even at fighting, *Aberd.*

This has been derived from Fr. *bon*, and Belg. *spel*, play, q. a good game. But it will be found that the same word is rarely formed from two different languages. It may therefore rather be traced to Belg. *bonne*, a village, a district, and *spel*, play; because the inhabitants of different villages or districts contend with each other in this sport, one parish, for example, challenging another. Or, the first syllable may be traced to Su.-G. *bonde*, an husbandman. Su.-G. *spel-a*, Alem. *spil-an*, Germ. *spiel-en*, Belg. *spel-en*, to play. *Bond* may, however, be equivalent to *foedus*, as the Teut. term is used. Thus *bondspel* would be synon. with Teut. *wed-spel*, certamen, from *wedd-en*, certare pignore, deposito pignore certare, to play on the ground of a certain pledge. V. *CURL*.

BONTE', s. What is useful or advantageous, a benefit, Fr. id.

"All new *bonteis* now appering amang ws ar cum-myn only by thir industry." *Bell. Cron. B.* xvii. c. 4. This corresponds with *Bonum ac utile*, in the original.

BONXIE, s. The name given to the Skua Gull, Shetl.

"The Skua (*Larus cataractes*) though scarcely known in the south of Britain, is doubtless a distinct species. The Shetlanders call it *Bonxie*," *Neill's Tour*, p. 9.

BOO, Bow, s. A term sometimes used to denote a farm-house or village, in conjunction with the proper name: as, the *Boo of Ballingshaw*, the *Upper Boo*, the *Nether Boo*, &c. Ang.

This is in all probability allied to Su.-G. *bo*, Isl. *bu*, *boo*, domicilium, a house or dwelling, also, a village; Moes.-G. *baua*, Mark, v. 3. *Bauan habaila in aurah-jom*; He had his dwelling among the tombs. *Bau-an*, Alem. *bouu-en*, *bu-en*, Isl. *bu-a*, to dwell, to inhabit. In the Orkney Islands, where the Gothic was long preserved in greater purity than in our country, the principal farm-house on an estate, or in any particular district of it, is in a great many instances called the *Boll* or *Bow*.

"From the top of the eastmost mountain in Choye, —there appeareth a great light, like to that of the sun reflected from a mirror, to any standing at the *Bow* or chief house in Choye." *Mackaile's Relation* in MS. ap. *Barry's Orkney*, p. 452.

Whether the *Bow* of Fife has had a similar origin, may deserve inquiry.

"The *Bow* of Fife is the name of a few houses on the road to Cupar. Whether this uncommon name is taken from a bending of the road, as some suppose, can not be determined. It has been thought that this place is nearly the centre of Fife: this is also offered as the reason of the name." *P. Monimail, Fife, Statist. Acc.* ii. 403.

"The principal chemis-place, i.e. the head-*buil* or principal manor." *Fen's Grievances of Orkn.* p. 58.

I have given the orthography *Boo*, as this word is invariably pron. both in Ang. and in Orkn. If *Bol* should be considered as the original form, it corresponds to Su.-G. *bol*, which, like *bo*, Isl. *bu*, signifies domicilium. It seems originally to have denoted the manor-house of a proprietor; and, in former times, the property being almost universally allodial; there would scarcely be a single proprietor who did not cultivate his own lands.

Teut. *boeye*, tugurium, domunculum, casa, must certainly be viewed as originally the same word. The obvious affinity of Gael. *bal* to Su.-G. *bol* has been elsewhere mentioned. V. *BAL*. It may be added, that Teut. *balie* approaches nearly in signification, denoting an inclosure; conceptum, vallum, Kilian; a place fenced in with stakes being the first form of a town. It may be subjoined, that in the Highlands of S. any large house, as the manor-house, or that possessed by the principal farmer, is called the *Bull* of such a place, the name of the adjoining village or of the lands being subjoined.

BOODIES, s. pl. Ghosts, hobgoblins. *Aberd.*

"By this time it wis growing mark, and about the time o' night that the *boodies* begin to gang." *Journal from London*, p. 6.

It might be deduced from A.-S. *boda*, Su.-G. *bol*, *bud*, Belg. *boode*, a messenger, from *bod-ian*, to declare, to denounce; spectres being considered as messengers from the dead to the living; and A.-S. *boda*, and E. *bode*, being used to denote an omen. But it seems to be rather originally the same with C. B. *bugudhai*, hobgoblins; *Lhuyd*.

It confirms the latter etymon, that Gael. *Bodack* is

used in the same sense. It seems properly to denote a sort of family spectre.

"Every great family had in former times its *Dæmon*, or Genius, with its peculiar attributes. Thus the family of *Rothemurichus* had the *Bodach an dun*, or ghost of the hill. *Kinchardine's*, the spectre of the bloody hand. *Garting* house was haunted by *Bodach Gartin*; and *Tulloch Gorm's* by *Maug Moulach*, or the girl with the hairy left hand." Pennant's *Tour in S.* in 1769. p. 156, 157.

"I have seen," he said, lowering his voice, 'the *Bodach Glas*.' 'Bodach Glas?' 'Yes; have you been so long at Glennaquoich, and never heard of the Grey Spectre? When my ancestor, Ian nan Chaistel, wasted Northumberland, there was associated with him in the expedition a sort of southland chief, or captain of a band of Lowlanders, called Halbert Hall. In their return through the Cheviots, they quarrelled about the division of the great booty they had acquired, and came from words to blows. The lowlanders were cut off to a man, and their chief fell the last, covered with wounds, by the sword of my ancestor. Since that time, his spirit has crossed the Vich Ian Vohr of the day, when any great disaster was impending, but especially before approaching death.'" Waverley, iii. 157, 158.

BOODIE-BO, s. A bug-bear, an object of terror, Aberd.; synon. *Bu, Boo*.

To BOOFF, v. a. To strike, properly with the hand, so as to produce a hollow sound, Fife.

BOOFF, s. A stroke causing a hollow sound. *ibid.*; *Baff*, synon. **V. BUFF, v. and s.** which must be viewed as the same differently pronounced.

BOOHOO, interj. Used to express contempt, accompanied with a projection of the lips; pron. *buhu*, Roxb. Also, used as a *s.* in this form; "I woudna gi' a *boohoo* for you," *ibid.*

To BOOHOO, v. n. To shew contempt in the mode described above, *ibid.*

Belg. *baha*, "a noise, a boast, ado;" Sewel.

BOOIT, s. A hand-lantern. **V. BOWET.**

To BOOK, BEUK, v. a. To register a couple in the Session-records, in order to the proclamation of bans, *S.*

'Charles and Isabella were informed that his brother and Betty Bodle were to be *bookit* on Saturday, that is, their names recorded for the publication of the banns, in the books of the Kirk-Session.'" The Entail, i. 232.

BOOKING, s. This act of recording is by way of eminence denominated the *booking, S.*

"It was agreed that the *booking* should take place on the approaching Saturday." *Ibid.*, p. 230.

BOOL, s. A contemptuous term for a man, especially if advanced in years. It is often conjoined with an epithet; as "an auld *bool*," an old fellow, *S.*

Some said he was a camshaugh *bool*;
Nae yam nor rapes cou'd haud him,

When he got on his fleesome cowl;
But may-be they misca'd him.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 203.

This word has been viewed as denoting rotundity, or some resemblance to a *bowl*, of which the term is considered as merely a provincial pronunciation. Thus, an auld *bool* is understood to signify an old round or corpulent fellow; and the *bool* or *bole* of a tree its round trunk.

This word seems properly to signify the trunk; as the *bool* of a pipe is the gross part of it which holds the tobacco. It is perhaps from *Su.-G. bol*, the trunk of the body, as distinguished from the head and feet. It may have come into use, to denote the person, in the same manner as *body*.

Callender, in his MS. notes on *Ihre*, vo. *Bola*, truncus, mentions the *bole* of a tree as a synon., and apparently as a *S.* phrase.

"*Boll* of a tree, the stem, trunk, or body. North." Gl. Grose.

Isl. *bol-ur*, however, is sometimes used to denote the belly; venter, uterus; *G. Andr.*

BOOL, s. *Bool* of a pint-stoup. **V. BOUL.**

To BOOL, BULE, v. n. 1. To weep in a very childish manner, with a continued humming sound; generally, to *bule an' greet*, Roxb.

2. To sing wretchedly with a low drawing note. The prep. *at* is added, as, "*buli'h* at a sang," *ib.*

"Ere ever I wist he has my bannet whipped aff, and is *booling* at a sawm" [psalm]. Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 47.

Isl. *baul-a*, *Su.-G. bol-a*, mugire; *Sw. boel-a*, to low, to bellow. **V. next word.**

BOOLYIE, s. A loud threatening noise, like the bellowing of a bull, Ettr. For.

If not formed from the preceding verb, apparently from the same origin. The *s.* forcibly suggests the Isl. term *baulti*, taurus, and *baula*, vacca. The *E. v. to Bawl* must be viewed as a cognate term.

BOOLS of a pot, s. pl. Two crooked instruments of iron, linked together, used for lifting a pot by the ears, *S.*; also called *clips*.

Teut. *boghel*, *nummels*, an instrument for fastening the necks of beasts, to prevent them from being unruly; from *bogh-en*. *A.-S. bug-an*, to bow, to bend. Hence Germ. *bugel* denotes any thing that is circular or curved. Thus a stirrup is denominated, *steig-bugel*, because it is a circular piece of iron, by means of which one mounts a horse.

BOOL-HORNED, adj. Perverse, obstinate, inflexible, *S.*

This word, it would appear, is from the same origin with *Boole*, as containing a metaph. allusion to a beast that has distorted horns.

What confirms this etymon is, that it is pronounced *boolie-horned*, *Booker*, and *W. of S. A. Bor. buckle-horns*, "short crooked horns turned horizontally inwards;" Gl. Grose, q. *boghel horns*.

BOON of Lint. V. BUNE.

BOON (of shearers), s. A company or band of reapers, as many as a farmer employs, Dumfr. Loth., pron. q. *Buind*. **V. KEMP, v.**

It seems allied to A. Bor. "to *boon* or *buen*; to do service to another, as a copyholder is bound to do to the lord;" Gl. Gröse.

Isl. *buandi*, ruricola, *buanda*, cives; q. those who dwell together, from *bu-a* habitare; Su.-G. *bo*, id. also, cohabitare, whence *bonda*, ruricola.

BOON-DINNER, s. The dinner given on the harvest-field to a band of reapers, S.

"The youths and maidens—gathering round a small knoll by the stream, with bare head and obedient hand, waited a serious and lengthened blessing from the of the *boon-dinner*." Blackw. Mag. July 1820, p. 375.

BOONER, adj. Upper, Loth.; pron. like *Guid*, *Blude*, &c.

This is obviously the comparative; *Boonmost*, q. v. being the superlative.

BOONERMOST, s. Uppermost.

This is an awkward and anomalous form of the superlative.

—Howe in a 'tato fur
There may Willie be,
Wi' his neb *boonermost*, &c.

Jacobite Relics, l. 25. V. **BOONMOST.**

BOONMOST, adj. Uppermost, S. pron. *bunemist*.

The man that ramping was and raving mad—
The ane he wanted thinks that she had been.
Th' unchancy coat, that *boonmost* on her lay,
Made him believe, that it was really sae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

A.-S. *bufan*, *bufon*, above, and *most*.

BOORICK, s. A shepherd's hut. V. **BOURACK.**

BOOST, s. A Box. V. **BUIST.**

BOOST, v. imp. Behoved, was under the necessity of, Orkn.; pronounced q. *buist*, as with Gr. v. V. **BOOT, v. imp.**

BOOT, BOUT, s. A sieve, Roxb.; obviously corr. from E. *bolt*, to sift, whence *bolter*, a sieve.

Johnson derives the E. *v.* from Fr. *blut-er*, id. Perhaps it is allied to Isl. *bullt*, motus creber, because of the quick motion of the sieve.

BOOT, BUT, BOUD, BIT, BUD, BOOST, v. imp. Behoved, was under a necessity of, S.; *He boot to do such a thing*; he could not avoid it. *It bit to be*; It was necessary that this should take place.

Tell Jenny Cock, gin she jeer any mair,
Ye ken where Dick curfuff'd a' her hair,
Took aff her snood; and syne when she yeed hame,
Boot say she tint it, nor durst tell for shame.

* *Ross's Helenore*, p. 18.

And he a hun'er questions at him spiers;
To some o' which he meant but ama' reply,
But *boot* to gie a *wherefor* for a *why*.
Nor durst a word he spak be out o' joint,
But a' he said *boot* just be to the point.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 34.

Boost is used in the West of S. :—

—I fear, that wi' the geese,
I shortly *boost* to pasture

I' the craft some day.

Burns, iii. 95.

They both did cry to him above
To save their souls, for they *boud* die.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 140.

Bus and *bud* occur in the same sense in Ywaine and Gawain:—

Then sal ye say, nedes *bus* me take
A lorde to do that ye forsake:
Nedes *bus* yow have sum nobil knyght
That wil and may defend your right.

E. M. Rom. i. 46.

And when he saw him *bud* be ded;
Than he kouth no better rede,
Bot did him haly in thair grace.

Ibid, p. 127.

"*Bus*, behoves;—*bud*, behoved," Gl.

For might thair nocht fle, bot thaire *bud* thaim bide.

Minot's Poems, p. 20.

Chaucer seems to use *bode* in the same sense:—

What should I more to you deuisse?
Ne *bode* I neuer thence go,
Whiles that I saw hem daunce so.

Rom. Rose, Fol. 113, b. col. 1.

It may be derived from the A.-S. *v. subst.* *Byth* is used in the imperat.; *byth he*, let him be; also, in the potential and optative, as well as *beoth*. *Byth, beoth he*, sit, utinam sit, Lye. But most probably it is a corr. of *behoed*, Belg. *behoest*.

BOOT-HOSE, s. pl. Coarse ribbed worsted hose, without feet, fixed by a flap under the buckle of the shoe, and covering the breeches at the knee, formerly worn instead of boots, S.; synon. *Gramashes*.

"His dress was—that of a horse-dealer—a close-buttoned jockey-coat, coarse blue upper stockings, called *boot-hose*, because supplying the place of boots," &c. *Heart of Mid Loth.* ii. 18.

"He wore *boot-hose*, and was weel arrayed."—*Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 1821, p. 406.

BOOTS, BOOTES, s. pl. "A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals;" Johns.

This account is not quite accurate; as the boots were used in order to extort confession of criminality.

"Lastly, he (Doctor Fian alias John Cunningham) was put to the most severe and cruell paine in the world, called the *Bootes*, who after he had received three strokes," &c.—"Then was he with all convenient speed; by commandment, convaied againe to the torment of the *Bootes*, wherein he continued a long time, and did abide so many blowes in them, that his legges were crasht and beatin together as small as might bee, and the bones and flesh so bruised, that the bloud and marrow spouted forth in great abundance; whereby they were made unserviceable for ever." *Newes from Scotland*, declaring the damnable Life of Doctor Fian, 1591.

"The council ordered him [Neilson of Corsack] and Mr. Hugh M'Kail to be tortured with the *boots* (for they put a pair of iron boots close on the leg, and drove wedges between these and the leg, until the marrow came out of the bone." *Crookshank's Hist.* i. 203, Ed. 1751.

BOOTIKIN, s. A dimin. used in the same sense with the preceding verb.

"He came above deck and said, why are you so discouraged? You need not fear, there will neither thumbikin nor *bootikin* come here." *Walker's Peden*, p. 26.

The term does not appear to have been of general

use in this sense, but was used perhaps, partly as rhyming with *thumbkin*, and partly as expressive of derisory contempt.

BOOTYER, s. A glutton. *V. BYOUTOUR.*

BOOZY, adj. Bushy. *V. BOUZY.*

BOR, BOIR, BORE, s. 1. A small hole or crevice; a place used for shelter, especially by smaller animals, *S.*

A sonne hem ful bright
Schon upon the quene
At a bore.

Sir Tristrem, p. 152.

Schute was the door: in at a boir I blent.
Palace of Honour, iii. 69.

— Gret wild beists of lim and lith,
Impleyd with pissance, strength and pith,
For feir thame selfis absentit:
And into hols and bors thame hyd,
The storme for till eschew.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 23, 24.

The phrase, *holes and bores*, is still used in the same sense; and, as in the passage last quoted, with greater latitude than the allusion originally admitted, *S.*

2. An opening in the clouds, when the sky is thick and gloomy, or during rain, is called a *blue bore, S.* It is sometimes used metaph.

"This style pleased us well. It was the first *blue bore* that did appear in our cloudy sky." *Baillie's Lett.* i. 171.

Although the word is not restricted in sense, like *E. bore*, it certainly has the same origin, as *pyros* signifying a small hole that has been perforated. *Su.* Germ. *bor*, *terebra*; *Isl. bora*, foramen; *A.-S. bor-ian*, to pierce.

3. To *tak in*, or *up a bore*, to begin to reform one's conduct, *Mearns*; synon. with "turning over a new leaf."

BORAGE GROT, a groat or fourpenny-piece of a particular description, formerly current in *S.*

"Item the auld Englis grot sall pas for xvi d., the *borage grot* as the new grot."

This may have been denominatd from the use of *borax* as an alloy. *Teut. boragie*, buglossa.

BORAL, BORALE, BORELL, s. An instrument for *boring*, one end of which is placed on the breast, *Teviotd.* Hence called a *breast-bore*, *Clydes.*

—"A womyll, a *borale* price xi d., ij pottis, a pane price xx s." *Act. Conc. Dom. A.* 1488, p. 106.

—"A wommill, a *borrell* price xi d." *Ibid.* p. 132.

This is expl. a large gimlet, *Ettr. For.*
Su.-G. Isl. bor, *terebrium*; whence *bora*, the orifice made, from *bor-a*, *perforare*, *Teut. booren*, *id.*

BORAL HOLE, a hole made by a wimble, *Selkirks.*

—His breist was like ane heck of hay;
His gobe ane round and *boral hole*.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 321.

BORAL TREE, s. The handle of a wimble, *Teviotd.*

BORCH, BORGH, BOWROCH, BOROW, s. 1. A surety. The term properly denotes a person who becomes bail for another, for whatever purpose.

Thar leyff thai tuk, with conforde into playn,
Sanct Jhone to *borch* thai suld meyt haill agayn.
Wallace, iii. 337. MS.

He him betuk on to the haly Gaist,
Saynct Jhone to *borch* thai suld meite haill and sound.
Ibid. v. 63. MS.

i. e. He committed himself to the Holy Spirit, calling on St. John as their pledge. *V. ibid.* v. 452.

The way we tuke the tyme I tald to forowe,
With mony fare wale, and Sanct Jhone to *borowe*
Of falowe and frende, and thus with one assent,
We pullit up saile and furth our wayis went.

King's Quair, ii. 4.

"Saint John be your protector, or cautioner. *Borowe* signifies a pledge.—It appears to have been an ordinary benediction." *Tytler, N.*

The very phrase, used in *Wallace* and *King's Quair*, occurs in the *Canterbury Tales*.

As I best might, I hid fro him my sorwe,
And toke him by the honde, *Seint John* to *borwe*,
And said him thus; Lo, I am youre's all,
Beth swiche as I have ben to you and shall.

Squieres Tale, v. 10910.

Ben Jonson uses *burrough* in the same sense:—

—Neighbour Medlay, I durst be his *burrough*,
He would not looke a true man in the vace.

Tale of a Tub, Works, ii. 80.

It is evident, indeed, from these passages, as well as from *Wallace*, ix. 45, that it was customary in those times, when friends were parting, to invoke some saint as their surety that they should afterwards have a happy meeting. *V. BONALAIS.* This language seems evidently borrowed from our old laws, according to which, "gif ony man becummis ane furth-cummand *borgh* for ane vther, to make him furth-cummand as ane haill man, it is sufficient, gif he produce him personallie, *haill and rounde* before the judge, in lauchful time and place." *Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Borgh.*

2. A pledge; any thing laid in pawn.

The King thought he wes traist inewch,
Sen he in *bowch* hys landis drewch:
And let hym with the lettir passe,
Till entyr it, as for spokin was.

Barbour, i. 626. MS.

The term occurs in both senses in *O. E. Borow* is used by *Langland* in the first sense:—

—He that biddeth borroweth, & bringeth himself in det,
For beggers borowen euer, and their *borow* is God Almighty,
To yeld hem that geueth hem, & yet usurie more.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 37, b.

i. e. to repay with interest those who give. Yet seems to signify *get*, obtain.

But if he liue in the life, that longeth to do wel,
For I dare be his bold *borow*, that do bet wil he neuer,
Though do best draw on him day after other.

Ibid. Fol. 47, b.

Borgh occurs in *Sir Panny*:—

All ye *borow* is soon sped,
Both with ten *borgh* or wed,
Where Panny goes between.

Spec. E. P. i. 263.

Mr. Ellis, however, mistakes the sense, rendering it, *borrowing*; whereas *borgh* means pledge or pawn, as explained by the synon. *wed*.

Pl. borrovia.—"Quhair a *borgh* is foundin in a court vpon a weir of law, that the partie defender, as to that *borgh*, sall haue fredome to be auisit, and ask leif thairto, and sall haue leif, and quhether he will be auisit

within Court, findaid *borrowis* of his entrie, and his answer within the houre of cause. Acts Ja. i. 1429. c. 130. Edit. 1566. c. 115. Murray. Hence the phrase *Laeborrowis*, q. v.

A.-S. *borg*, *borh*, fide-jussor; also, foenus; Germ. *burge*, a pledge. Su.-G. *borgen*, suretyship; Isl. *aabyrgd*, a pledge, according to G. Andr. p. 4, from *aa* debet, and *borg-a* praestare, solvere. Hence, *at aabyrg-iast*, praestare, in periculo esse de re praestanda aut conservanda, veluti—fidejussores; and *aabyrgdar madr*, a surety. Ihre derives Su.-G. and Isl. *borg-a*, to become surety, from *berg-a*, a periculo tueri, to protect from danger. The idea is certainly most natural. For what is suretyship, but warranting the safety of any person or thing? A.-S. *beorg-an*, defendere; part. pa. *ge-borg-en*, tutus. The definition given of *aabyrgd*, by Olaus, exactly corresponds. Tutelae commendatio, ubi quid alteri commissum est, ut is solvat pretium si res perierit; Lex Run. This word, he says, often occurs in the Code of Laws; by which he seems to refer to those of Iceland. V. BORROW.

To BORCH, BORGH, *v. a.* To give a pledge or security for, to bail.

On to the justice him self loud can caw;
"Lat ws to *borch* our men fra your fals law,
At leyffand ar, that chapyt fra your ayr."

Wallace, vii. 434. MS.

—"Na bischop, &c. sall replege, or seik to *borgh* ony persoun, as his awin man,—bot gif the samin persoun be challengit to be his awin leige man, or dwell- and on his landis," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 340.

BOROW, *s.* 1. A surety.

"The acciounne—again Johne of Wemys, Thomas Strang, &c. for the wrangwiss withhalding of iije mercis, be resoun of a certane band & obligacioun contenit in ane instrument, & as *borowis* for Dauld Kynner." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 34. V. BORCH.

2. A pledge. "He denyit the *borowis* fandin on him." Aberd. Reg.

To BORROW, BORW, *v. a.* 1. To give security for; applied to property.

Thare *borroyd* that Erle than his land,
That lay in-to the Kyngis hand,
Fra that the Byschape of Catenes,
As yhe before herd, peryst wes.

Wyntonon, vii. 9. 315.

2. To become surety for; applied to a person.

"Gif any man *borrowes* another man to answer to the soyte of any partie, either he *borrowes* him, as hail forthcummand *borgh*, and then he is halden, bot allan- arlie to appeare his person, to the soyte of the follower, and quhen he hes entred him in plaine court to judge- ment; then aught he that him *borrowed* there to appeare, and be discharged as law will." Baron Courts, c. 38. V. also, c. 69.

Su.-G. *borg-a*, id. As far as we can observe, A.-S. *borg-ian* occurs only in the sense of *mutuari*, whence the E. *v. to borrow*, as commonly used. This, however, seems to be merely the secondary sense of the Su.-G. *v.* as signifying to become surety. For it would appear that anciently, among the Northern nations, he who received any property in loan, was bound to give a pledge or find bail, that he would restore the loan to the proper owner, when demanded. Hence he was said to *borrow* it, because of the security he gave. Ihre indeed inverts this order, giving the modern sense as the primary one. But the other appears most natural, and derives support from this circumstance, that surety- ship is not in fact the radical idea. We have seen *vo. BORCH*, that the Su.-G. *v.* is from *berg-a*, to protect.

Now, suretyship is only one mode of protection. This is also confirmed by the customs, which anciently pre- vailed in our own country, with respect to borrowing:—

"Quhen ane thing is lent and *borrowed*; that vses to be done, sometime be finding of *pledges* (*borghs*, *cautioners*) sometime be giving and receaving of ane *wad*: some time, be band and obligation made be faith & promeis, some time be writ, and some time be secur- itie of sundrie witnes.—Some things are borrowed and lent, be giving and receaving of ane *wad*. And that is done some time, be laying and giving in *wad*, cattell or moveable gudes. And some time be immoveable gudes, as lands, tennements, rents, consistand in money, or in other things." Reg. Maj. B. iii. c. 1. § 6. c. 2. § 1. 2.

To BORROW one, to urge one to drink, Ang.

This word is evidently the same with that already explained, as signifying to pledge, used in an oblique sense. For when one *pledges* another in company, he engages to drink after him: and in ancient times it was generally understood, that he who pledged another, was engaged to drink an equal quantity.

An ingenious correspondent observes; "This seems merely to mean,—to pledge, from *borg-en*, id. The person pledging was security for him who took the draught; as a man's throat, in those rude days, was often in danger on such occasions."

BORROWGANGE, BORROWGANG, *s.* A state of suretyship.

"The pledges compeirand in courts, either they con- fes their *borrowgange* (cautionarie) or they deny the same." Reg. Maj. iii. c. 1. § 8.

The letter *g*, in the termination of the word, must be pron. as in *lang*, *fang*, &c. It is, accordingly, writ- ten *borrowgang* by Balfour.

"Quhen the pledge [*surety*] comperis in judgment, ather he confessis and grantis that he is pledge for the debt, or denyis the samin. Gif he grantis the *borrow- gang*, he is haldin to preive that he is quyte and fré thairanent, be reassoun of payment thairof maid be him," &c. Pract. p. 192.

According to Skinner, from A.-S. *borg*, *borh*, a surety, and *gange*, which, used as a termination, he says, sig- nifies state or condition. I can find no evidence that the word is thus used in A.-S. It occurs, however, in a similar sense in Su.-G. Thus *edyaang*, *wygyaang*, are rendered by Ihre, *actus jurandi*, *atergaangs ed*, jura- mentum irritum; and *ganga ater*, *caussa cadere*. V. Ihre *v. Gaa*; which although simply signifying to go, is also used in a juridical sense. *Borrowgange* may thus be merely the act of going or entering as a surety.

"Ordinis that the *borowis* that the said Isobell fand for the deliucring agane of the said guds to the said prouest & channouns for the said annuale be dischargeit of thar *borrowgang*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 250.

BORD, *s.* 1. A broad hem or welt, S.

2. The edge or border of a woman's cap, S.

Her mutch is like the driven snaw,
Wi' bord of braw fine pearlun.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 145.

For etymon V. BURDE.

BORD ALEXANDER.

In a list of donations to the altar of St. Fergus in the church of St. Andrews are the following articles:—"Item unum integrum veatimentum sacerdotale ex le Bord Alexander intextum cum pullis. Item unam dalmaticam de le Bord Alexander rubei coloris. Item unum frontale de le Bord Alexander." MS. Script. circ. A. D. 1525, penes Civit. S. Andrie.

This appears to have been a sort of cloth manufactured at Alexandria, and other towns in Egypt, in French called *Bordat*. "Petite étoffe ou tissu étroit, qui se fabrique en quelques lieux d'Égypte, particulièrement au Caire, a Alexandrie et a Damiette." Dict. Trev.

MONTHIS BORD, apparently, the ridge or longitudinal summit of a mountain.

All landis, quhairver thay be,
In Scotland's partis, has merchis thré;
Heid-roume, water, and *monthis bord*,
As eldren men has maid record.
Heid-roume is to the hill direct,
Fra the haugh callit in effect.
Betwix twa glennis ane *monthis bord*
Divydis thay twa glennis; I stand for it [l. for'd].
Water cumand fra ane glen held,
Divydis that glen, and stanchis feid
Thortron burnis in monthis hie
Sall stop na heid roume, thoch thay be.
Ane *bord* brokin in dennis deep
Sall hald the lyne, and plummung keip.

Balfour's Pract., p. 439.

This sense is nearly allied to that of *Isl. bord*, as signifying a margin or extremity. The same word is used in most of the northern languages, as well as in Fr., to denote the highest part of the hull of a ship, that which is above the water.

BORDEL, *s.* A brothel, Dunbar.

Fr. *bordel*, id., Su.-G. A.-S. *bord*, a house. The dimin. of this, *thre saye*, was L. B. *bordell-um*, *bordil-e*, tugurium, ejus generis quum olim meretricum stabula essent. Hence the Fr. word.

BORDELLAR, *s.* A haunter of brothels.

"He had nane sa familiar to hym, as fidlaris, *bordellaris*, makerellis, and gestouris." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. i. *Gantones*, Boeth.

BORE, *s.* A crevice. V. BOR.

BORE'S- (or **BOAR'S**) **EARS**, *s. pl.* The name given to the Auricula, S. B. *Primula auricula*, Linn.

A bear is called a boar, S., especially S. B. This resembles the pronunciation of the Scandinavian nations, *bioern*. Hence *bioern-oron*, auricula ursi.

BORE-TREE, *s.* *Sambucus nigra*. V. **BOUR-TREE**.

BOREAU, *s.* An executioner. V. **BURIO**.

BORGCHT, *s.* A surety.

This is the truly guttural orthography of the Aberd. Reg.; enough to burst the wind-pipe of our southern neighbours. V. **BORCH**.

LATTIN TO BORGH, Laid in pledge.

"In the actioun—agane John Crosare—for the wrangwis takin frae the saide Alex. of I scheip & a kow, quhilke war ordanit of before be the lordis of consale to haue bene *lattin to borgh* to the saide Alex. to a certane day;—quhilke gudia forsaide war *lattin to borgh* to the saide Alex." &c. Acts Audit. A. 1482, p. 100.

Lattin is the part. pa. of the *v. Lat*, to let, as signifying to lay.

Teut. *laeten zijn*, ponere; Kilian.

TO STREK, or **STRYK**, **A BORGH**, to enter into suretyship or cautionary on any ground.

"Quhare twa partiis apperis at the bar, and the tarfe

strek a borgh apone a weir of law," &c. Ja. I. A. 1429. V. **WEIR OF LAW**. *Stryk*, Edit. 1666.

"In all the editions of the Acts of Parliament preceding the last, the phrase in the statute 1429 is printed to *stryke*, or *strike*, a *borgh*. This is unquestionably a mistake of the Editors for the word *strek*, to stretch or offer for acceptance; as—the corresponding phrase in the original forensic language, is *extendere plegium*.—Following the oldest MSS. of the Acts of James I., I have thus avoided what appears to me to be a palpable blunder." Communicated by T. Thomson, Esq. Dep. Clerk Register.

There can be no doubt of the propriety of this correction.

BORGH, *s.* A surety. V. **BORCH**.

BORN.

Harry the Minstrel, when speaking of Corsepatrik's treachery in going over to the English, makes this reflection:—

Is nayne in warld, at scaithis ma do mar,
Than weille trastyt in *born* familiar.

Wallace, i. 112. MS.

In edit. 1648 it is,

Then well trusted a borne familiar.

I am at a loss to know whether this should be understood according to the sense given in the edit. just now referred to. In this case it must be an error in the MS. for *ane*. But *born* may have some affinity to *Isl. borgan*, Su.-G. *borgen*, suretyship; or *Isl. boryn*, assisted, from *berg-a*, A.-S. *beorg-an*, a periculo tueri, servare; q. one under contract or obligation; or to Su.-G. *bur*, a habitation, as living under the same roof.

The idea that *born* has some other sense than the obvious one, might seem to be supported from the manner in which it is written in MS. as if it were a contraction, *born*. This of itself, however, is no wise decisive; because it is often written in the same manner elsewhere; perhaps as a contr. of A.-S. *boren*, natus.

BORNE-DOWN, *part. adj.* Depressed, in body, in mind, or in external circumstances, S.

"Your judgment is with the Lord,—for your zeale and care to have your reformation spred amongst other opprest and *borne-down* churches." Pet. North of Irel. Acts Ass. 1644, p. 215.

BORN-HEAD, *adv.* Straight forward in an impetuous manner; Ettr. For.; synonym. *Horn-head*.

"For ought he kens, ye may be carrying him *born-head* to his honour just now." Perils of Man, i. 242.

BORNE-HEAD, *adj.* Headlong, furious, Upp. Clydes.

Probably from Teut. *bor-en*, A.-S. *baer-en*, tollere, levare, prae se ferre; A.-S. *boren*, *part. pa.*; q. with the head borne, or carried before, or pushing forward, like a butting ox.

BORNE-MAD, *adj.* Furious, Upp. Clydes.

BORNSHET, *s.* A composition for protection from being plundered by an army.

"He joined with Holke, being both as Simeon and Levi,—exactng great contribution, and *bornshets*, or compositions, pressing an infinite deale of money out of the Duke of Saxon's hereditary lands." Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 164.

Evidently allied to Teut. *borgh-en*, in tutum recipere, servare. The term may have been formed from Sw. *borgen*, bail, security, and *skatt-a*, to rate, to value; or Teut. *borgh-en*, and *schatt-en*, to tax, whence *schattig*, taxation.

•BORRA, BORRADH, s. A congeries of stones covering cells, Highlands of S.

"*Borra*, or *Borradh*, is also a pile of stones, but differs from a *cairn* in many respects, viz. in external figure, being always oblong, in external construction, and in its size and design. This immense pile of stones was, till last summer, nearly 40 yards long, of considerable breadth, and amazing depth. At the bottom, from the one end to the other, there was a number of small apartments or cells, end to end, each made up of 5 or 7 large flags. Each cell was about 6 feet long, 4 broad; and such of them as remained to be seen in our time, about five feet high. One large flag made up each side; and another, which was generally of a curved figure, to throw off the water, covered it for a roof: the end sometimes was made up of two, and an open between them wide enough for a man to squeeze himself through: sometimes there was only 1 flag in the end, and only half as high as the side flags, so that the entry was over it. They were generally built on an eminence, where the fall of the water was from thence on either side; and when that was not the case, the cells were at some distance from the bottom of the pile or *borradh*. The cells were not always in a straight line from end to end; but they were always so regular, as that the same communication pervaded the whole.

"There are various conjectures about their use and design. Some think they were burying places for the ashes of heroes and great warriors, and human bones have been often found in them. Others believe them to have been concealed beds or skulking places for robbers and plunderers. I think it much more probable, that they were places of concealment, not for plunderers, but for booty." P. Kilfinan, Argyles. Stat. Acc. xiv. 527, 528.

Whatever might be the original design of erecting these buildings, they seem to be of the very same kind, although on a smaller scale, with those elsewhere called *Brugh*s, *Brough*s, *Burgh*s, or *Picts' Houses*. From the minute description given of one of these in the vicinity of Kirkwall in Orkney, there can be no doubt that they were constructed on the same general plan, if not by the same people. V. Barry's Orkney, p. 99, 100. It is probable, indeed, that in an early age this part of Argyleshire was occupied by Picts, as Columba is said to have received Hii from their king.

Borra, or *borradh*, indeed, as applied to such a mound, must be viewed, if traced to Gael, as used with a considerable degree of violence. For it properly denotes a swelling. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the term thus written was only a corruption of Goth *borgh* or *burgh*; especially as the latter designation is equivalent to that of *Picts' House*. V. BRUGH.

It is worthy of observation, that the traditionary recollection of this very ancient mode of building seems to be yet retained in our country, in the name which children give to the little houses which they build for play. V. BOURAGE.

BORRAL TREE. It is supposed that this may denote the *bour-tree*, or common elder; as boys *bore* it for their popguns.

Round the hillock, on the lea,
Round the auld *borral tree*,
Or *bourrock* by the burn-side;
Deep within the bogle-howe,

Wi' his haffats in a lowe,
Wons the waefu' wirricowe.

Brownie of Bodsbeck, l. 216, 217.

BORREL, s. An instrument for piercing, a borer, S. A.

"*Borrels* for wrights, the groce iii l." Rates, A. 1611. V. BORAL.

BORRET, s. A term which had been anciently given to bombasin in S.

"Bombasie or *borrets*, narrow, the single peece cont. xv elns—xx l." Rates, A. 1611. *Boratocs*, ib. 1670, p. 7.

This name has been borrowed from Holland; Belg. *borat*, "a certain light stuff of silk and fine wool;" Sewel.

BORROWING DAYS, the three last days of March, Old Style, S.

These days being generally stormy, our forefathers have endeavoured to account for this circumstance, by pretending that March *borrowed* them from April, that he might extend his power so much longer.

"There eftir I entrit in ane grene forrest, to contempil the tendir yong frutes of grene treis, be cause the borial blastis of the thre *borowing dais* of Marche hed chaisit the fragrant flureise of cuyrie frute trie far athourt the feildis." Compl. S. p. 58.

"His account of himself is, that he was born on the *borrowing days*; that is, on one of the three last days of March 1688, of the year that King William came in, and that he was baptized in *hiddings*, (i. e. secretly), by a Presbyterian minister the following summer, as the Curates were then in the kirks."—P. Kirkmichael, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. i. 57.

Various simple rhymes have been handed down on this subject. The following are given in Gl. Compl.:

March *borrowit* fra Averill
Three days, and they were ill.

March said to Aporill,
I see three hogs upon a hill;
But lend your three first days to me,
And I'll be bound to gar them die.
The first, it sall be wind and weat;
The next, it sall be snaw and sleut;
The third, it sall be sic a freeze,
Sall gar the birds stick to the trees.—
But when the *borrowed* days were gane,
The three silly hogs came hirplin hame.

The first four lines are almost entirely the same, as this rhyme is repeated in Angus. Only after these, the hogs are made to defy the wrath of both these months, saying:—

Had we our piggies biggit fow of fog,
And set on the sunny side of the shaw,
We would bide the three best blasts,
That March or Averill couth blaw.

Then it follows:—

When thair three days were come and gane,
The silly twa hoggies came happin hame.

For only two of the three survived the storm.

Brand quotes the following observations on the 31st of March, from an ancient calendar of the Church of Rome:—

Rustica fabula de natura Mensis.
Nomina rustica 6 Dierum, qui sequuntur
In April, cum ultimi sint Martii.

"The rustic Fable concerning the nature of the Month.
The rustic names of six days, which follow
In April, or may be the last of March."

Popular Antiq. p. 373.

He views these observations as having a common origin with the vulgar idea in respect to the *borrowed days*, as he designs them, according to the mode of expression used, as would seem, in the N. of England. Although we generally speak of them as *three*, they may be mentioned as *six*, in the calendar, being counted as repaid.

Those, who are much addicted to superstition, will neither borrow nor lend on any of these days. If any one should propose to borrow from them, they would consider it as an evidence, that the person wished to employ the article borrowed, for the purposes of witchcraft, against the lenders.

Some of the vulgar imagine, that these days received their designation from the conduct of the Israelites in *borrowing* the property of the Egyptians. This extravagant idea must have originated, partly from the name, and partly from the circumstance of these days nearly corresponding to the time when the Israelites left Egypt, which was on the 14th day of the month Abib or Nisan, including part of our March and April. I know not, whether our western *magi* suppose that the inclemency of the *borrowing days* has any relation to the storm which proved so fatal to the Egyptians.

In the Highlands, the same idea is commonly received; with this difference, that the days are considerably antedated, as the loan is also reversed.

"The *Faoilleach*, or three first days of February, serve many poetical purposes in the highlands. They are said to have been *borrowed* for some purpose by February from January, who was bribed by February with three young sheep.

"These three days, by highland reckoning, occur between the 11th and 15th of February: and it is accounted a most favourable prognostic for the ensuing year, that they should be as stormy as possible. If they should be fair, then there is no more good weather to be expected through the spring. Hence the *Faoilleach* is used to signify the very ultimatum of bad weather." Grant's Superstitions of the Highlanders, ii. 217.

An observation has been thrown out, on this article, in a Review of the *DICTIONARY* in the *Literary Panorama* for Dec. 1808, which deserves to be mentioned because of the ingenuity which it discovers:—

"Has this any relation," it is enquired, "to the ancient story of the supplementary *five days* at the end of the year, after the length of the year had been determined by astronomical observations to be 365 days, instead of 360? Those days were not included in any of the months, lest they should introduce disorder among them; but after a revolution of the whole. The Egyptians had a fable on this subject, importing that Thoth, their Mercury, won these five days from the Moon, by a cast of dice; but some, from the character of the winner, thought them rather *borrowed* (stolen) than honestly come by." Col. 43.

It is certainly a singular coincidence, that, with our forefathers, the year terminated near the end of March. The change took place A. 1599.

"The next year," says Spotswood,—"by public ordinance was appointed to have the beginning at the calends of January, and from thenceforth so to continue; for before that time, the year with us was reckoned from the 25 of March." Hist. p. 456.

It is well known, that the ancient Saxons and Danes reckoned by Lunar years, which reduced the number of days to 360. Worm. Fast. Dan. Lib. i. c. 11. But I have met with no historical evidence of their adding the intercalary days at the end of the year; or of this being done in our own country. It must be acknowledged, however, that the strange idea of March borrowing a certain number of days from the month succeeding, might seem to afford a presumption that something of this kind had been done, although beyond the age of history. Were other circumstances satisfactory,

no good objection could arise from the commencement of the month a few days earlier than what corresponds to the *Borrowing Days*; this might be ascribed to the distance of time: nor, even from the difference as to the number of the days, for, as was formerly observed, in an old Roman calendar, *six* days are mentioned, which may be given to April; and this number, exceeding the difference between the lunar and solar year only by eighteen hours, might correspond to that of the *borrowing days*, if counted not only as borrowed, but as repaid.

BORROW-MAILL, BURROWMAIL, s. The annual duty payable to the sovereign by a *burgh* for the enjoyment of certain rights.

"That his Majesties burgh off Abirdene—was—doted with ampill priuiledges & immunityes for the yeirlye payment of the soume of tua hundereth thretene pundis sex schillingis aucht pennyes of *borrow maill*, specifeit and conteanit in the rightis and infetmentis maid to the said burgh thairvpoun." Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1816, p. 579. V. MAIL, tribute.

BORROWSTOUN, s. A royal burgh, S.

"The postman with his bell, like the bethel of some ancient *borough's town* summoning to a burial, is in the street, and warns me to conclude." Ayrs. Le-gatees, p. 26.

BORROWSTOUN, adj. Of or belonging to a borough, S.

—"According to the order in the act of Parliament, in the year 1693, *borrowstoun* kirks being alwayes excepted." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 142.

Hence the title of that fine old poem, "The *Bor-rowstoun* Mous, and the Landwart Mous." Evergr. i. 144.

BOS, BOSS, BOIS, adj. 1. Hollow, S.

—Ane grundyn dart let he glyde,
And persit the *bois*, hill at the brade syde.

Doug. Virgil, 15. 34.

Thare targis bow thay of the licht sauch tre,
And *bos* buckleris couerit with corbule.

Ibid. 230. 23.

"A *boss* sound," that which is emitted by a body that is hollow, S.

2. Empty. A shell without a kernel, is said to be *boss*. The word is also used to denote the state of the stomach when it is empty, or after long abstinence, S.

Gin Hawke shoud her milk be loss
Wi' eating poison'd blades, or dross;
Or shoud her paunch for want grow *boss*,
Or lake o' cheer,

A witch, the guide-wife says, right cross,
Or deil's been here.

Morrison's Poems, p. 38.

3. In the same sense, it is metaph. applied to the mind; as denoting a weak or ignorant person. One is said to be "nae *boss* man," who has a considerable share of understanding, S. B.

He said, he gloom'd, and shook his thick *boss* head.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 285.

4. Applied to a person who is emaciated by some internal disease. Of such a one it is often said, "He's a' *boss* within," S.

5. Used to denote a large window forming a recess, or perhaps of a semicircular form resembling that which is now called a *bow-window*.

"So he began,—saying to the whole lordis of Parliament, and to the rest of thame that war accuseris of his brother [Lord Lyndsay] at that tyme, with the rest of the lordis that war in the summondis of forfaltre, who war entred in the *bow* window and thair to thoall an assayze, according to thair dittay," &c. Pitcottie's Cron. p. 235. "Into the *Bow Window*," Ed. 1768, p. 153.

6. Poor, destitute of worldly substance, S. B.

He's a guesed lad, and that's the best of a',
And for the gear, his father well can draw:
For he's nae *boss*, six score o' lamba this year;
That's heark'ning guesed, the match is feer for feer.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 21.

The origin is undoubtedly Teut. *bosse*, umbo. This might seem allied to C. B. *boez*, *boss*, *elevatio*.

- BOSS, BOCE, *s.* Any thing hollow.

The Houlet had sick awful cryis
Thay corrospodit in the skyis,
As wind within a *boce*.

Burel, *Watson's Coll.* ii. 26.

The *boss of the side*, the hollow between the ribs and the haunch, S.

- Boss of the body*, the forepart of the body from the chest downwards to the loins; a phrase almost obsolete, S.

- BOSSNESS, *s.* 1. Hollowness, S.

2. Emptiness; often applied to the stomach, S.

- BOSSINS, *s. pl.* Apertures left in ricks, for the admission of air, to preserve the grain from being heated, Lanarks.; *synon. Fause-house*. From *Boss*, hollow.

- BOSKIE, *adj.* Tipsy, Loth.

Teut. *buys*, *ebrius*; *buys-en*, *poculis indulgere*.

- BOSKILL, *s.* An opening in the middle of a stack of corn, made by pieces of wood fastened at the top, Roxb.; *synon. Fause-house*, Ayrs.

Perhaps from its resemblance to a kiln or *kill* in form, and having nothing within it, *q. a. boss* or empty *kill*.

- BOSS, BOISS, *s.* 1. A small cask.

"He [the Duke of Albany] desired of the Captain licence for to send for two *bosses* of wines, who gave him leave gladly, and provided the *bosses* himself: and then the Duke sent his familiar servant to the French ship, and prayed him to send two *bosses* full of Malvesy.—The *bosses* were of the quantity of two gallons the piece." Pitcottie, *q.* 83, 84.

2. A bottle, perhaps one of earthen ware; such as is now vulgarly called a *grey-beard*.

Thair is ane pair of *bossis*, gude and fyne,
Thay hald ane galloun-full of Gaskan wyne.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 71.

Elsewhere, however, it signifies such as are made of leather:—

Tua leathering *bosses* he hes bought;
They will not brek, albeit they fall;
"Thir straps of trie destroyis vs all,
"They brek so mony, I may nocht byde it."

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 338.

3. In *pl. bosses, boisses*, a term of contempt, conjoined with *auld*, and applied to persons of a despicable or worthless character.

"Reasonit—for the pairt of the Clergie, Hay, Dean of Restalrig, and certane *auld Bosses* with him." Knox's Hist. p. 34.

"The Bischope preichit to his Jackmen, and to some *auld Boisses* of the toun; the soume of all his sermone was, *They say we sould preiche, quhy not? Better lair thryve, nor nevir thryve: Had us still for your Bischope, and we sall provyde better the nixt tyme.*" Ibid. p. 44.

In the first of these passages, *bosses* is absurdly rendered *Bishops*, Lond. edit. p. 37. In MS. I. it is *bosis*, in II. *bosses*.

I know not whether the term, as thus used, has any affinity to Belg. *buys*, amicus, sodalis, from *buys*, drunken; *q. pot-companions*. It may indeed be merely what we would now call *debauchees*. Debauched was formerly written *deboist*, O. E. "He led a most dissolute and *deboist* life." Camus' Admir. Events, Lond. 1639. p. 126.—"The good man extremely hating *deboysenese*."—Ibid. p. 145. From Fr. *boire*, to drink, is formed *boisson*, drink. Its proper meaning may therefore be *topers*.

Sw. *buss* is expl. "a stout fellow." *De aera goda bussar*, They are old companions, they are hand and glove one with another; Wideg.

It must be acknowledged, however, that Lyndsay uses it, as if it literally signified a cask:—

Thocht some of yow be gude of condition,
Reddy to *ressaue* new recent wyne:
I speak to you *auld Bussis* of perdition,
Returne in time, or ye rin to rewyne.

Warkis, p. 74. 1592.

Fr. *buisse* is a cask for holding wines, Dict. Trev. Shall we suppose that this word was used metaph. to denote those who were supposed to deal pretty ly in this article; as we now speak of "a seasoned?"

- BOT, *conj.* But. This is often confounded with *but*, prep. signifying without. They are, however, as Mr. Tooke has observed, originally distinct; and are sometimes clearly distinguished by old writers.

Bot thy werke sall endure in laude and glorie
But spot or falt condigne eterne memorie.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 3. 52, 53.

Bot laith me war, *but* vther offences or cryme,
Ane rural body suld interrik my ryme.

Ibid. 11. 53.

See many other examples, Divers. Purl. 193-200. According to Mr. Tooke, *bot* is the imperat. of A.-S. *bot-an*, to boot; *but*, of *beon-utan* to be-out. There is, however, no such A.-S. verb as *bot-an*. The *v.* is *bet-an*. Supposing that the particle properly denotes addition, it may be from the part. *pa. ge-botan*, or from the *s. bot*, *bote*, emendatio, reparatio. If A.-S. *butan*, without, be originally from the *v. beon-utan*, it must be supposed that the same analogy has been preserved in Belg. For in this language *buyten* has the same meaning.

A.-S. *butan*, *buton*, are used precisely as S. *but*, without. "One of them shall not fall on the ground, *butan* *courun faeder*, without your Father;" Matt. x. 29. "Have ye not read how the priests in the temple

profane the Sabbath, and *synt butan leahtré*, and are without blame?" Matt. xii. 5. Even where rendered *besides*, it has properly the same meaning. "They that had eaten were about five thousand men, *butan wifum and cildum*, besides women and children;" Matt. xiv. 21. i.e. women and children being *excepted, left out*, or not included in the numeration.

BOTAND, BUT-AND, *prep.* Besides.

Give owre your house, ye lady fair,
Give owre your house to me,
Or I sall brenn yoursel therein,
Bot and your babies three.
Edom o' Gordon, Percy's Reliques, i. 88.
I have into the castle-law
A meir *but* and a fillie.
Watson's Coll. i. 59.
Adieu, madame, my mother dear,
But and my sisters three!
Minstrelsy Border, i. 222.

BOTAND, *adv.* 1. But if, except; in MS. two words.

Bot quhar God helpys quhat may withstand?
Bot and we say the suthfastnes,
Thai war sum tyme erar may then lea.
Barbour, i. 457.

2. Moreover, besides.

Scho sall thairfor be calt Madame;
Botand the laird maid Knycht.
Grit, grit is thair grace,
Howbeit thair rents be slicht.
Maitland Poems, p. 188.

In the latter sense, it is from A.-S. *butan*, praeter.

BOTANO, *s.* A piece of linen dyed blue.

"*Botanos* or peeces of linnin litted blew, the peeco —iii. l." Rates, A. 1611.
"*Botanoe*s or blew lining." Rates, A. 1670.
Fr. *boutant*, *etoffe qui se fait a Montpellier*. *Panni species*. Dict. Trev.

BOTCARD, *s.* A sort of artillery used in S. in the reign of Ja. V.

"The King gart send to the Castle of Dunbar to Captain Morice, to borrow some artillery,—and received the same, in manner as after follows: *That is to say*, Two great canons thrown-mouthed, Mow and her Marrow, with two great *Botcards*, and two Moyans, two Double Falcons, and Four Quarter Falcons, with their powder and bullets, and gunners for to use them conform to the King's pleasure." Pitcottie, p. 143. V. MOYAN.

The same instruments seem to be afterwards called *battars*. "Of artillery and canons, six great culverings, six *battars*, six double-falcons, and, thirty field-pieces." Ibid. p. 173.

This seems to be what the Fr. call *bastarde*, "a demie cannon, or demie culverin; a smaller piece of any kind," Cotgr.; evidently by a metaph. use of the term signifying spurious, q. a spurious culverin, one that is not of the full size.

BOTE, BUTE, *s.* 1. Help, advantage; E. *boot*, Doug.

2. Compensation, satisfaction; Acts Parl. pass.

A.-S. *bote*, id. from *bet-an*, emendare, restaurare; Belg. *boete*, a fine, a penalty, *boet-en*, to make amends, to satisfy; Su.-G. *bot*, compensatio, *bot-a*, to make satisfaction. This word is variously combined.

"*Bote*, ane auld Saxon worde, signifies compensation, or satisfaction; as *man-bote*, *thief-bote*: And in all excambion, or coasing of landes or geare moveable,

the ane partie that gettis the better, giuis ane *bote*, or compensation to the vther." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bote*.

KIN-BOTE, compensation or "assithment for the slaughter of a kinsman;" Skene, Verb. Sign.

A.-S. *cyn*, cognatio, and *bote*.

MAN-BOT, the compensation fixed by the law, for killing a man, according to the rank of the person. Ibid.

A.-S. *man-bot*, id. This word occurs in the laws of Ina, who began to reign A. 712. c. 69. In c. 75. it is enacted, that he who shall kill any one who is a god-father, or a godson, shall pay as much to the kindred of the deceased, *swa ilce swa seo manbot deðh the thaem hlaforð sceal*; as is necessary for compensating slaughter to a lord. In Su.-G. this is called *mansbot*, which is mentioned by Ihre as equivalent to *Wereld*. V. VERGELT.

THEFT-BOTE, compensation made to the king for theft.

"The *Wergelt*, or *Theiftbote* of ane theife, is threttie kye." Reg. Maj. Index. V. 1. Stat. Rob. I. c. 8.

BOTHE, BOOTH, BUITH, *s.* A shop made of boards; either fixed, or portable, S.

Lordis are left landles be vnlele lawis,
Burgis bryngis hame the *bothe* to breid in the balkis.
Doug. Virgil, 238. b. 41.

i.e. They bring home their wooden shops, and lay them up on the cross-beams of the roofs of their houses, as if they could bring them profit there. It is spoken ironically; perhaps in allusion to hens hatching on spars laid across the *baulks*. Doug. also uses *buith*, 238., b. 11.

Hence the *Luckenbooths* of Edinburgh, wooden shops, as not to be carried away, made for being locked up. V. LUCKEN.

This has been traced to Gael. *bui*, id. But it seems to have a closer connexion with Teut. *boede*, *bode*, domuncula, casa, Kilian; Su.-G. *bod*, taberna mercatorum, apotheca; Isl. *bud*, taberna, a wooden house. *Hann song measi um dagin. epter a giabukka upp fra bud Vestfirðinga*; He sung mass, next day, on the edge of the chasm above the booth of Westfirding; Kristnisaga, p. 89. —L. B. *boda*, *botha*. Ihre seems to think that the Su.-G. word is allied to Moes.-G. *biud*, A.-S. *beod*, a table, because the ancients exposed their wares on benches or tables.

The origin of Su.-G. *bod*, mansio; taberna, tugurium,—is undoubtedly *bo* or *bua*, primarily to prepare, to build; in a secondary sense, to inhabit. There can be as little doubt that *bod* and *both*, *buith*, *bothie*, are radically the same word. In Mod. Sax., and in the language of Nassau and Hesse, *boeye*, which more nearly resembles the v., is synon. with *boede*, *bode*, signifying tugurium, domuncula.

BOTHIE, BOOTHIE, *s.* 1. A cottage, often used to denote a place where labouring servants are lodged; S.

"Happening to enter a miserable *bothie* or cottage, about two miles from Lerwick, I was surprised to observe an earthen-ware tea-pot, of small dimensions, simmering on a peat-fire." Neill's Tour, p. 91.

"Repeatedly—have I had the sight of a Gael, who seemed to plunge his weapon into the body of Men-teith,—of that young nobleman in the scarlet laced

cloak, who has just now left the *bothy*." Leg. Montr. Tales, 3 seff. iv. 201.

Su.-G. *bod*, a house, a cottage; Gael. *bothag*, *bothan*, a cot. C. B. *bythod*; Arm. *bothu*; Ir. *both*, a cottage, a booth; Fr. *boutique*. V. BOTHE.

2. It sometimes denotes a wooden hut.

Fare thee well, my native cot,
Bothy of the birken tree!
Sair the heart, and hard the lot,
O' the lad that parts wi' thee.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 189.

BOTHIE-MAN, *s.* Equivalent to E. *hind*, and borrowed from the circumstance of hinds inhabiting *bothies*, Perth.

To BOTHER, BATHER, *v. a.* To tease one by dwelling on the same subject, or by continued solicitation, *S.*

This has been viewed, as perhaps the same with E. *Pother*.

To BOTHER, *v. n.* To make many words.

The auld guidmen, about the grace,
Frae side to side they *bother*.

Burns, iii. 38.

BOTHER, *s.* The act of rallying, or teasing, by dwelling on the same subject, *S.*

BOTHNE, BOTHENE, *s.* 1. A park in which cattle are fed and inclosed. Skene in vo.

2. A barony, lordship, or sheriffdom.

"It is statute and ordained, that the King's Mute, that is, the King's court of ilk *Bothene*, that is of ilk schireffedome, salbe halden within fourtie daies." Assis. Reg. Dav. Ibid.

L. B. *bothena* is used in the latter sense,—baronia, aut territorium, Wachter; Arm. *bot*, tractus terrae; Du Cange, vo. *Botaria*.

BOTINYS, *s. pl.* Buskins; Gl. Sibb. Fr. *botine*, cothurnus. V. BOTING.

BOTION, *s.* Botching, Dumfr.

—Now, mind the motion,
And dinna, this time, make a *botion*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 20.

BOTTLE-NOSE, *s.* A species of whale, *S.* Orkn.

"A species of whales, called *Bottlenoses*, have sometimes run a-ground during the tide of ebb, been taken, and oil extracted from them." P. Row, *Dumbartons*. Statist. Acc. iv. 406.

"The Beaked Whale (*nebbe-haal*, Pontopp. Norway) [Leg. *nebbe-hual*] which is here known by the name of the *Bottlenose*, is a species that is often thrown ashore in considerable numbers." Barry's Orkn. p. 298.

It is sometimes called *Bottle-head* in E. The Norwegian, as well as the S., name respects the form of its nose.

In Sw. it is denominated *butekopfs*; a name also referring to the form of its head, perhaps q. *blunt-head*, from *butt*, blunt, rough, and *kopf* head. V. Cepede, 319.

To BOTTLE or BATTLE STRAE, to make up straw in small parcels, or *windlins*, *S.*

Although the *s.* is used in E., the *v.* does not occur, as far as I have observed. *Battle* is the pron. of Loth. Fr. *botel-er*, to make into bundles.

* BOTTOM, *s.* The breech, the seat in the human body, *S.* I have not observed that it is used in this sense in E. V. BODDUM.

BOTTOM-ROOM, *s.* The name vulgarly given to the space occupied by one sitter in a church, *S.* When one's right to a single seat is expressed; it is said that one "has a bottom-room in this or that pew."

—"We were to be paid eighteen-pence a *bottom-room per annum*, by the proprietors of the pews." The Provost, p. 124.

BOTTREL, *adj.* Thick and dwarfish, Aberd.

BOTTREL, *s.* A thickset dwarfish person, *ibid.*

Fr. *bouterolle*, the chape of a scabbard, the tip that strengthens the end of it. Isl. *but-r*, truncus, *but-a*, truncare.

BOTWAND, *s.* [A rod of power; baton]

Throw England theive, and tak thee to thy fute,
And bound to half with thee a fals *botwand*;
Ane Horsemanshell thou call thee at the Mute,
And with that craft convey thee throw the land.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 72. st. 29.

This may denote a rod of power, such as officers, and especially marshals, used to carry; from Germ. *bot*, power, and *wand*, a rod; especially as *horsemanshell* seems to signify a marshal. Or, *botwand* may be the rod of a messenger, from A.-S. Su.-G. *bod*, a message; A.-S. *bod-ian*, Su.-G. *bod-a*, nuntiare.

In ancient times, among the Gothic nations, when the men capable to bear arms were summoned to attend their general, a messenger was sent, who with the greatest expedition was to carry a rod through a certain district, and to deliver it in another; and so on, till all quarters of the country were warned. This rod had certain marks cut on it, which were often unknown to the messenger, but intelligible to the principal persons to whom he was sent. These marks indicated the time and place of meeting. The rod was burnt at the one end, and had a rope affixed to the other; as intimating the fate of those who should disobey the summons, that their houses should be burnt, and that they should themselves be hanged. This was called, Su.-G. *huckaffe*, from *huck*, a message, and *kaffe*, [S. *cave*] a rod.

The *croistara*, or fire-cross, anciently sent round through the Highlands, was a signal of the same kind.

BOUCHT, BOUGHT, *s.* A curvature or bending of any kind, *S.* "The bought of the arm," the bending of the arm at the elbow.

"I took her by the *bought* o' the gardy, an' gard her sit down by me." Journal from London, p. 8.

"*Bright* of the elbow; bending of the elbow. Chesh. A substantive from the preterperfect tense of *Bend*, as *Bought*, of the like signification from *Bow*." Ray. A. B. id.

"The *bought* of a blanket," that part of the blanket where it is doubled. Where the sea forms a sort of bay, it is said to have a *bought*, *S.*

A.-S. *bogecht*, arcuatus, crooked; *bog*, a bough; *bug-an*, Teut. *bieg-en*, to bend. Germ. *bug*, sinus; *bucht*, curvatura littoris, Wachter. Isl. *bugd*, Su.-G. *bugt*, id. from *boi-a*, Isl. *bug-a*, to bend.

O. E. *bought* of the arme, [Fr.] "le ply de bras;" Falsgr. B. iii. F. 21.

Many ancient words are retained as sea-terms, which have been lost on land. Every one must perceive the

near affinity between *Bucht* and E. *bight*, as denoting "any turn or part of a cable, or rope that lies compassing;" Phillips. Skinner properly derives it from A.-S. *bygg-an*, to bend. The correspondent term in Sw. is *bugt*, "fack of a rope or cable;" Wideg. Now this E. word *fack*, or *fake*, in like manner claims identity with S. *Faik*, a fold, q. v. For E. *fake* or *fack* is expl. by Phillips "one circle or roll of a cable or rope quailed up round."

Boucht, as denoting a bay, exactly agrees with the Norwegian use of the term; also with Su.-G. *curvatura littoris*.

"*Fiorte* signifies a bay, *bucht*, a creek." Crantz's Hist. of Greenland, i. 6.

In the same sense E. *bight* is used by seamen:—

"To have put about with the wind, as it then was, would have *embayed* us for the night; for the main body of the island seemed to form with the peak we had left astern, and the position we were now in, a sort of *bight*." M'Leod's Voyage to China, p. 64.

To BOUCHT, BOUGHT, *v. a.* To fold down, S.

Isl. *bukt-a*, Teut. *buck-en*, *flectere*, *curvare*.

BOUCHTING-BLANKET, *s.* A small blanket, spread across a feather-bed, the ends being pushed in under the bed at both sides; so as to prevent its spreading out too much, as well as to secure the occupier against the chillness of the tick, or any dampness which the feathers may have contracted, S. *Binding-Blanket*, Edinr.

BOUCHT, BOUGHT, BUCHT, BUGHT, *s.* 1. A sheepfold; more strictly a small pen, usually put up in the corner of the fold, into which it was customary to drive the ewes, when they were to be milked; also called *ewe-bucht*, S.

— We se watchand the full schepefald,
The wyld wolf ouerset wyth schouris cald,
Wyth wynd and rane, at myddis of the nicht,
About the *boucht* plet al of wandis ticht,
Braies and gynnys: tharin blatand the lammys
Full souerlie liggis vnder the dammys.

Doug. Virgil, 275. 54. Cadla, Virg.

The term occurs in its compound form, in that beautiful old song:—

Will ye go to the *ew-bughts*, Marion,
And wear in the sheep wi' me.

Herd's Collection, i. 213.

2. A house in which sheep are inclosed, Lanarks.; an improper sense.

"These sheep were constantly penned at night in a house called the *Bught*, which had slits in the walls to admit the air, and was shut in with a hurdle door. P. Hamilton, Statist. Acc. ii. 184.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *boucher*, obturare. But the word is Teut. *Bocht*, *bucht*, septum, septa, inter-septum, sepimentum clausum; Kilian. As *bought* denotes a fold of any kind, it is most probable, that as used to signify a sheepfold, it is originally from Teut. *bog-en*, *bygg-en*, *flectere*, in the same manner as *fold*, the synon. E. term, S. *fald*, from A.-S. *fald-an*; not because the sheep are inclosed in it, q. illud quo erraticum pecus involvitur, Skinner; but from the way in which folds for sheep were formed, by *bending* boughs and twigs of trees, so as to form a wattling. Hence Doug. seems to call it

— the *boucht plet al of wandis ticht*.

Gael. *buchd*, like the Teut. word, signifies a sheep-fold.

Mr. Hogg mentions a curious superstition, which prevails in Ettrick Forest, with respect to the *Bught*:

"During the season that the ewes are milked, the *bught door* is always carefully shut at even; and the reason they assign for this is, that when it is negligently left open, the witches and fairies never miss the opportunity of dancing in it all the night.—I was once present when an old shoe was found in the *bught* that none of them would claim, and they gravely and rationally concluded that one of the witches had lost it, while dancing in the night." Mountain Bard, N. p. 27, 28.

3. A square seat in a church, a table-seat, S. *Bucht-seat*, id. Aberd.

BOUCHT CURD, the droppings of the sheep, which frequently fall into the milk-pail, but are soon *sans ceremonie* taken out by the fair hands of the ewe-milkers. This in a great measure accounts for the greenish cast assumed by some of the cheeses; Roxb.

To BOUCHT, BOUGHT, *v. a.* 1. To inclose in a fold, S.; formed from the *s*.

Some beasts at hame was wark enough for me,
Wi' ony help I could my mither gee,
At milking beasts, and steering of the ream,
And *bouchting* in the ewes, when they came hame.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 31.

This properly denotes the inclosing of ewes while they are milked.

"In a MS. account of Selkirkshire, by Mr. John Hodge, dated 1722, in the Advocate's Library, he adds a circumstance which has now become antiquated: 'That there was then to be seen at Tait's Cross, *boughted*, and milked, upwards of twelve thousand ewes, in the month of June, about eight o'clock at night, at one view.'" Chalmers' Caledonia, ii. 973. N.

2. To inclose by means of a fence, or for shelter, Renfr.

The mavis, down thy *bughted* glade,
Gars echo ring frae ev'ry tree.

Tannahill's *Poems*, p. 159.

BOUCHTING-TIME, BOUGHTING-TIME, *s.* That time, in the evening, when the ewes are milked, S.

O were I but a shepherd swain!
To feed my flock beside thee,
At *boughting time* to leave the plain,
In milking to abide thee.

Katharine Ogie, Herd's Coll. i. 246.

BOUCHT-KNOT, *s.* A running knot; one that can easily be loosed, in consequence of the cord being *doubled*, S.

To BOUFF, *v. a.* To beat, Fife. V. BOOF.

This would seem to be merely a variety of *Buff*, *v. a.* q. v.

To BOUFF, BOWF, *v. n.* 1. To bark, Loth., Aberd.; applied solely to the hollow sound made by a large dog, Fife; synon. *Wouff* and *Youff*. This is opposed to *Yaffing*, which denotes the barking of a small dog.

As I was tytin lazy frae the hill,
Something gat up, an' wi' a weeack dire,
Gaed flaughtin af, an' vanish' like a fire;
My collie bouff't, an' rear't his curlin birse.

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

2. To cough loud, Aberd. It is often conjoined with the *v. to Host*.

BOUFF, BOWF, *s.* 1. The act of barking, *ibid*.

2. A loud cough, Aberd.

Dan. *biuff-er*, to yelp, bark, whine; Teut. *beff-en*, latrare; Germ. *beff-en*; Lat. *baub-are*; Isl. *bofs-a*, canum singultire, *bofs*, singultus canum, Dan. *biaef*; Haldorson.

To these we may add O. Fr. *abbay-er*; Ital. *abbaiare*, *id.*; whence E. to bay.

BOUGARS, *s. pl.* Cross spars, forming part of the roof of a cottage, used instead of laths, on which wattling or twigs are placed, and above these, *divots*, and then the straw or thatch, S.

With *bougars* of barnis thay best blew cappis,
Quhill thay of bernis made briggis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 14.

Callender derives this word from A.-S. *bug-an* to bend. But it seems to be the same with Lincoln. *bulkar*, a beam, which Skinner deduces from Dan. *bielcker*, pl. beams; Dan. Sw. *biaelke*, a beam. From Su.-G. *balk*, trabs, the dimin. *biälke* is formed, denoting a small rafter, *tigillum*. This in Westro-Goth. is written *bolkur*.

BOUGAR-STAKES, *s. pl.* The lower part of *cupples*, or rafters, that were set on the ground in old houses, Teviotd. V. BOUGARS.

To the etymon, it may be added, that Dan. *twoær bialcker* signifies rafters, properly transoms, or cross rafters.

BOUGAR-STICKS, *s. pl.* Strong pieces of wood fixed to the *cupples*, or rafters, of a house by wooden pins, Roxb.; perhaps originally the same with *Bougar-stakes*.

BOUGE, *s.* *Bougie*, *pl.*

"Item, ane bust for the ypothecar. Item, ane *bouge*." Inventories, A. 1842, p. 73.

"Item, that was lyand in the round in the abbay, and now brocht to the said register hous, four *bougie* ourgilt." *Ibid*.

Apparently denoting some kind of coffers or boxes, like Fr. *bougette*, from *bouge*, a budget, or great pouch; Teut. *boegie*, bulga.

BOUGER, *s.* A sea-fowl and bird of passage of the size of a pigeon, frequent in St. Kilda and the other Western Isles, where it is called *Coulterneb*. Martin's St. Kilda, p. 62.

Shall we trace the name to Isl. *bugr*, curvatura; as the upper jaw is crooked at the point?

BOUGHT, *s.* The name given to a fishing-line, Shetl.

"Each line, or *bought* as it is called, is about fifty fathoms, so that a boat in this case carries six thousand fathoms of lines." Edmonston's Zetl. Isl. i. 235.

Dan. *bugt*, a winding; the line being denominated from its forming a coil, or being wound up. Isl. *bugd*, curvatura, from *bug-a*, flectere, to bend. V. BOUCHT, a curvature.

BOUGHTIE, BUGHTIE, *s.* A twig; a dimin. from E. *bough*, Ayrs.

—Frae ilk *boughtie* might been seen
The early linnets cheepan
Their sang that day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 122. *Bughtie*, Ed. 1813.

BOUGIE, *s.* A bag made of sheep-skin, Shetl.

The radical term seems to be Moes-G. *baig*; Su.-G. *baelg*, uter, as properly denoting the skin of an animal. Lat. *bulg-a* is obviously a cognate.

BOUGUIE, *s.* A posie, a nosegay, Ayrs. Fr. *bouquet*, *id*.

BOUK, BUIK, *s.* 1. The trunk of the body, as distinguished from the head or extremity, S.

A *bouk* of tauch, all the tallow taken out of an ox or cow, S. Germ. *bauch von talge*, *id*.

A *bouk-louse* is one that has been bred about the body, as distinguished from one that claims a more noble origin, as being bred in the head, S.

This seems to be the primary signification from Teut. *beuck*, truncus corporis. In this sense it is used by Chaucer.

The clotered blood, for any leche-craft
Corrumpeth, and is in his *bouke* ylaft.

Knightes T. v. 2748.

2. The whole body of man, or carcase of a beast, S.

Ful mony cartage of thare oxin grete
About the fyris war britnit and doun bet,
And bustuous *boukis* of the birsit swine.

Doug. Virgil, 367. 55.

Cartage is rendered by Rudd. "a cart-ful, as much as a cart will hold." But I suspect that it should be *carcage*, according to the vulgar pronunciation of *carcase*, which still prevails. Often in MSS. *t* cannot be distinguished from *c*. Thus *bouk* will be expletive of *carcage*.

Shame and sorrow on her snout, that suffers thee to suck;
Or she that cares for thy cradill, could be her cast;
Or brings any bedding for thy blas *bouke*;
Or louses of thy lingels sa lang as they may last.

Poehwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 15.

Abllus o'er honest for his trade,
He racks his wits,
How he may get his *buk* weel clad,
And fill his guts.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 45.

3. The body, as contradistinguished from the soul.

"The litle sponkes of that joy, and the feeling thereof, haue sik force in the children of God, that they cary their heartes out of their *boukes* as it were, and lifts them vp to the verie heauens." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. 1591. Sign. X. 2. b.

4. Size, stature, S. *bulk*; "*Boukth*, bulk, the largenes of a thing;" Gl. Lancash.

The blades, accordin to their *bouk*,
He partit into bands.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 3.

5. The greatest share, the principal part, S.

He cries, What plots, O what mischief!
And still a kirkman at the nuikie o't!
Though old Colquhoun should bear the *buick* o't.
Cleland's Poems, p. 78.

Although not satisfied that this word, as used in the two last senses, is radically the same, I give it under one head; because it has been asserted that *bulk*, O. E., denoted the trunk of the body. Rudd. and others derive it from A.-S. *buce*, Dan. *bug*, Teut. *bauch*, the belly.

Thre, however, deduces Su.-G. *bol*k, bulk, from *bol*, grandis. Gael. *bodhaic* signifies the body. V. BOUKIT.

6. The whole of any bale or assortment of goods, S. Hence,

To BREAK BUIK, to unpack the goods for the purpose of selling any portion of them, S.

—"Accusit—for *brakyng* of *bouk* within this havyne & laying certane geir on land." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1545, V. 19.

—"The merchandis, inbringaris of the saidis guidis aucht not to lose [unloose], *brck bouke*, nor dispoine thairvpoun quhill the same be first enterit, sene, markit, and deulie custumat be the custumaris apointit thairto." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1598, Ed. 1814. p. 185.

—"By this restraint the merchantis are only prohibite the importaciouns of forraine commodities for *breking buik*, and venting in this kingdome." *Acts Cha. I.* Ed. 1814, vol. V. 277.

BOUK, *s.* A lye made of cow's dung and stale urine or soapy water, in which foul linen is steeped in order to its being cleansed or whitened, S. The linen is sometimes allowed to lie in this state for several days.

To BOUK, *v. a.* To dip or steep foul linen in a lye of this description; as, to *bouk claise*, S.

"Those who had not science enough for appreciating the virtues of Pound's cosmetics, applied to their necks and arms blanching poultices; or had them *boukit* an' graithed,—as housewives are wont to treat their webs in bleaching." *Glenfergus*, iii. 84.

BOUKIN-WASHING, BOUKIT-WASHIN', *s.* The great annual purification of the linen used in a family, by means of this lye, S.

"I have a dizen table-claiths in that press, thirty years old that were never laid upon a table. They are a' o' my mother's spinning: I have nine o' my ain makin forby, that never saw the sun but at the *bookin-washing*." *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 143.

"I will bring it out to St. Anthony's blessed Well some brow night just like this, and I'll cry up Ailie Muschat, and she and I will hae a grand *bouking-washing*, and bleach our claise in the beams of the bonny Lady Moon, that's far pleasanter to me than the sun." *Heart M. Loth.* ii. 117.

This is obviously the same with E. *buke*, by Johns., spelled *buck*. But the Scottish pronunciation exactly corresponds with that of *book* in E. None of the lexicographers, however, as far as I have observed, take notice of the composition of this lye. Inattention to this circumstance has probably occasioned the perplexity, which evidently appears in tracing the etymon of the term. Nor have any of the commentators on Shakespear thrown any light upon it; having allowed Falstaff to pass very quietly in his *buck-basket*.

As Fr. *bu-er* is synon. with E. *buck*, Huet views Lat. *tm-bu-o* as the radical word. Linens being frequently beaten with a wooden mallet, in order to their being cleansed, the verb has been traced to Su.-G. *buck-a*, Belg. *beuck-en*, Fr. *buqu-er*, to beat or strike. But as it seems strictly to denote the lye itself, without regard to the mode of application, I am inclined to think that it has received its denomination from its being composed of animal excrement. Accordingly, as Su.-G. *byk-a* (pronounced *buk-a*), signifies, linens vestes lixivio imbue, *byke*, which Thre gives as derived from the verb, is defined, hominum colluvies, civitatis sentina. This, indeed, is its metaph. sense; for it literally signifies, "the *buck* of clothes," Widge. These words may be allied to A.-S. *buce*, Isl. *buk-ur*, venter, alvus. The affinity is more apparent in Teut. For *buyck-en*, linens lixivio purgare, retains the precise form of *buyck*, venter: and as Germ. *bauch* denotes the belly, *bauche* is "a *duke* of clothes," synon. with *beuche* used in Misnia, and *byke* in Brandenburg. Thus it seems highly probable that this lye was originally denominated from its ignoble origin; especially as, in different northern languages, the term is used in a composite form, expressive of the particular description of lye; Germ. *bauch-lauge*, E. *buke-lye*.

BOUCKING, *s.* The quantity of clothes bucked at one time, S.

"Barney, will ye hae time to help me to the water wi' a *boucking* o' claes?" *Hogg's Brownie* of Bod-sbeck, ii. 161.

To BOUK, *v. n.* To bulk, S. Hence,

BOUKIT, BOWKIT, *part. pa.* 1. Large, bulky; S.

—In hir *boukit* bysyme, that hellis belth
The large fladis suppis this in ane swelth.
Doug. Virgil, 82. 15.

2. Having the appearance of being in a state of pregnancy, S.

In this sense it occurs in an emphatical Proverb, which exhibits more real delicacy of sentiment than the coarseness of the language might seem to indicate: "*Bouked* brides should have bor'd Maidens;" *Kelly*, p. 73. It is to be observed that *Maiden*, S. denotes a bride's maid. *Kelly* gives the sense of the Prov. in language abundantly plain: "They who are with child before they are married should be attended by w—s."

Boukit and *muckle-boukit* are used in a peculiar sense; as denoting the appearance which a pregnant woman makes, after her shape begins to alter. In the same sense she is said to *bouk*, S. Sw. *buka ut*, propendere; *bubig*, obesus, qui magnum abdomen habet. This use of the term, especially as confirmed by the Northern Idiom, affords a strong presumption, that Su.-G. *buk*, venter, contains the radical sense of the *s.*; whence the word has been transferred to the trunk, to the whole body, and at length used to denote size in general. *Buk*, Germ. *bauch*, &c. as denoting the belly, have been generally traced to *bug-en*, flectere, arcuare, because of its form.

LITTLE-BOUKIT, *part. adj.* 1. Small in size, diminutive, puny, S.

2. Thin, meagre, S.

3. Of little consideration, regard, or consequence; applied to persons only, *Aberd.*

MUCKLE-BOUKIT, *part. adj.* 1. Large in size, S.

2. Denoting the appearance which a pregnant woman makes, &c.

BOUKSUM, BUKSUM, BOUKY, adj. 1. Bulky, S.

Fan laggert wi' this *bouksome* graith,
You will tyne haaf your speed.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

"And als the said Andro had ane vther dowblet on him nor he visit commounlie, and wes mair *buksum*." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 209.

2. Honourable, possessing magnitude in a moral sense.

"Love is ay well where there is a warmness in it, and where Christ grows ay *buksumer* in the bosom. —They get a sight of this, that Christ is *buksome* in heaven, therefore they see angels attending his grave." M. Bruce's Lectures, p. 33.

Bouky may be originally the same with Su.-G. *bukig*, obesus, qui magnum abdomen habet; Ihre. The S. word is often applied to a pregnant woman.

BOUKE, s. A solitude.

Under the bowes thei bode, thes barnes so holdo,
To byker at thes baraynes, in *boukes* so baro.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. l. 4.

A.-S. *bucc*, secessus, "a solitary and secret place," Sommer.

BOUL, BOOL, BULE, s. 1. Any thing that is of a curved form; as, "the *bool* of the arm," when it is bent, i.e., the curvature; synon. *bought*, S. The word is pron. *bool*.

2. The round holes in scissors in which the thumbs and fingers are put, &c. V. **BOOLS**.

3. A semicircular handle; as that of a bucket, of a pot, &c. S.

Boul o' a pint stoup, the handle of the tin vessel thus denominated in S., holding two chopins.

"To come to the hand like the *boul o' a pint-stoup* is a proverbial expression indicating any thing that takes place as easily and agreeably as the handle of a drinking vessel comes to the hand of a tippler." Gl. Anti-quary, iii. 359.

"The *bool* of a tea-kettle;"—"the *bools* of a pot. Ane pair of pot *bulis*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24.

The *bool* of a *key*, the round annular part of the key, by means of which it is turned with the hand, S.

Teut. *bohgel*, *beughel*, *hemicyclus*, *semicirculus*, *curvatura semicircularis*; Kilian.

BOULDEN, part. pa. Swelled, inflated. V. **BOLDIN**.

BOULE, s. A clear opening in the clouds, in a dark rainy day; which is viewed as a prognostic of fair weather, Angus.

C. B. *bolch*, and *bulch*, denote a break, a breach, a gap. Perhaps *Boule* ought to be viewed as merely a peculiar use of **BOAL**, **BOLE**, as denoting a perforation.

BOULE, adj. "Round," Rudd.

Ane port thare is, quham the est fludis has
In manere of ane bow maid *boule* or bay,
With rochis set forgane the strems full stay.

Doug. Virgil, 86. 21.

Rudd. views this as an adj., although it is doubtful. Teut. *bol*, indeed, is used in a similar sense, *tumidus*, *turgidus*; Kilian. But as *bay* seems to retain its proper sense, *boule* may be viewed as a *s.*, signifying a curvature; allied to Dan. *boeyel*, the bent or bending, from *boey-er* to bend, to bow; Teut. *bohgel*, *beughel*, *curvatura semicircularis*, from *boh-en*, *arcuare*. *Bay* is thus perfectly synon. Teut. *baeye*, A.-S. *byge*, *sinus*, as Skinner justly observes, are from *bygg-en*, *bug-en*, *flectere*. Were there any example of *bay* being used as a *v.*, *boule* might admit of this sense, as allied to Teut. *boh-el-en*, *arcuare*.

BOULENA, "a sea cheer, signifying, Hale up the bowlings." Gl. Compl.

"Than ane of the marynalis began to hail and to cry, and al the marynalis ansuert of that samyn sound, —*Boulena*, *boulena*." Compl. S. p. 62.

Perhaps the sense is more directly given in the explanation of Fr. *baulin-er*, obliquo vento navigare, Dict. Trev. V. BOLYN.

BOULENE, s. "The semicircular part of the sail which is presented to the wind." Gl. Compl.

"Than the master quhislit and cryit,—Hail out the mane sail *boulene*." Compl. S. p. 62.

This seems rather to have the same signification with E. *bowline*, "a rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail," Johns. Sw. *bug-lina*, id. from *bug*, flexus,—termino nautico, quando pedem faciunt, aut flectendo vela in varias partes transferunt navigantes; Ihre.

BOULTELL RAINES, s. pl. Bridle-reins of some kind.

"*Boultell raines*, the peece—1 s." Rates, A. 1611.

Perhaps from O. Fr. *boulette*, combat, joute; q. such reins as were used in tournaments.

BOUN, BOUNE, BOWN, adj. Ready, prepared, S.

To this thal all assentyt ar,
And had thair men all mak thaim yar
For to be *boune*, agayne that day,
On the best wiss that euir thal may.

Barbour, xi. 71. MS.

The schippis ar grathand, to pas thay make thaim *boune*.
Doug. Virgil, 110. 8.

The squire—to find her shortly maks him *boun*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

Bone is used in the same sense, O. E.

Do dight & mak yow *bone*, the schip ere Sarazins alle,
Tille Acres thei thaim rape, venom for our men lede.

R. Brunne, p. 170.

The redundant phrase *reddyboun* sometimes occurs:—

Go warn his folk, and haist thaim off the tonn,
To kepe him self I sall be *reddy boun*.

Wallace, vii. 258. MS.

Rudd. views E. *bound* (I am bound for such a place) as originally the same. Here he is certainly right. But he derives it from A.-S. *abunden*, *expeditus*, and, this from *bind-an*, *ligare*. In Gl. Sibb. the following conjectures are thrown out: "q. *bowing*, bending; or from Fr. *bondir*, to bound, to move quickly, or as perhaps allied to A.-S. *fundaen*, *adire*."

The origin, however, is Su.-G. *bo*, *bo-a*, to prepare, to make ready; Isl. *bu-a*, id. *Boen* or *boin* is the part. pa. *Hus aero vael boin*; the house was well prepared; Ihre. It is from the same origin with *Boden*, q. v. The S. phrase, *reddyboun*, is very nearly allied to Su.-G. *redeboen*, rightly prepared; *farboen*, prepared for a journey.

In Isl. *albuinn* is used. *Ok em et thessa al-buinn*, Unde ad hoc paratissimus sum; Gunnlaug. S. p. 92. from *al omnis*, and *buinn*, paratus. It is evident that our *boun* is merely the old Gothic participle; A.-S. *abunden*, if rightly translated, *expeditus*, appears as an insulated term, not allied to any other words in that language. There can be no reason to doubt that, from this ancient part., the v. following has been formed.

To BOUN, BOWN, v. a. 1. To make ready, to prepare.

Wytt yhe thai war a full glaid cumpanye,
Toward Lowdown thai *bownyt* thaim to ride;
And in a schaw, a litill thar besyde,
Thai lugyt thaim, for it was ner the nycht.

Wallace, iii. 67. MS.

2. To go, to direct one's course to a certain place.

Till his falowis he went with outyn baid,
And to thaim tald off all this gret mysfair.
To Laglane wood thai *bownyt* with outyn mar.

Wallace, vii. 262. MS.

But I may evermore conteen
Into such state as I have been,
It were good time to me to *boun*
Of the gentrice that ye have done.

Sir Egeir, v. 382.

This book has been either so stupidly written at first, or is so corrupted, that it is scarcely intelligible. But the meaning seems to be, "Unless I could continue in the same state, it is time for me to go away from such honour as you have done me."

Doug. renders *abrumptit*, Virg., *bounis*; most probably using it for *bounds*, springs.

And with that word als tyte furth from the bra
Ilk barge *bounis*, cuttand hir cabil in tua.

Virgil, 278. 27.

A winde to wile him bare,
To a stede ther him was *boun*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 75. V. WOUKE.

BOUND, BUND, part. pa. Pregnant.

Ful priuely vnknew of ony wicht
The woman myddit with the God went *bound*.
Doug. Virgil, 231. 41.

Neuer Hecuba of Cisseus lynnage,
Quhilk *bund* with chylid dremyt sche had furth bring
Ane glode of fyre or hait brand licht birnyng,
Was deliuer of syc flambis, but fale,
As thou sall bere, and fyris conjugall.

Ibid. 217. 22. Praegnans, Virg.

I have observed no similar idiom in any of the cognate languages. A.-S. *mid cild beon* signifies, to be with child. But this surely is not the part. pr. *beond*, ens. It seems rather the part. pa. of *bind-an*, ligare.

I am indebted to a distant correspondent, whose acquaintance with modern languages is far more extensive than mine, for supplying my defects on this article. He very justly says:—

"Does not Fr. *enceinte* possess the identical idiom? I am besides certain, I have often heard the same expression in perhaps vulgar German, *Eine gebundene frau*, a pregnant woman. But the common expression of to-day, *entbund-en*, to deliver, *accoucher*; *entbunden* brought to bed, makes the matter quite clear. *Eine gebundene frau*, une femme liée, q. liée à l'enfant, *entbunden* being literally to unbind."

BOUNDE, s.

"Anent the fisching of Holdmane in the water of Tweyde at Berwic, clamyt be the abbot & conuent of Melros, be resone of gift to thaim of a *bounde* callit William Tunok be our souuerane lordis progenituris;—

the king will be avisit & ger see the ald lawis of *bondage*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1472, p. 24.

This does not seem to signify a *bond* or obligation, for which *band* is still used; nor a *boundary*, because the name of a person is added. "From the reference to the 'ald lawis of *bondage*,' it might seem to regard some bondman of the name of Tunnok. But how could the royal gift of a *villanus* convey territorial right? A.-S. *bonda* denotes paterfamilias, the head of a family; and *bunda*, villicus, one who resides in the country. The gift, however, is spoken of as successive. We must therefore leave the meaning of the term in a state of uncertainty.

To BOUNDER, v. a. To limit, to set *boundaries* to, Roxb.

L. B. *bon-are*, *bund-are*, metas figere.

To BOUNT, v. n. To spring, to bound.

— To fle syne on hie syne,
Out throw the cluddie air:
As bounding, vp mounting,
Above the fields so fair.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 40.

Fr. *bond-ir*, id.

BOUNTE', s. Worth, goodness.

The King Robert wust he wes thair,—
And assemblyt all his nyengye;
He had feyle off full gret *bounte*,
Bot thair fayis war may thon thair.

Barbour, ii. 228. MS.

Fr. *bonté*, id.

BOUNTETH, BOUNTITH, s. 1. Something given as a reward for service or good offices.

I leave to Claud in Hernistoun,
For his *bounteth* and warisoun,
My hide, with my braid bennisoun.

Watson's Coll. i. 62.

2. It now generally signifies what is given to servants, in addition to their wages, S. It must have originally denoted something optional to the master. But *bounteth* is now stipulated in the engagement, not less than the hire. S. B. it is called *bounties*.

— Bag and baggage on her back,
Her fee and *bountith* in her lap.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 307.

"A maid-servant's wages formerly were, for the summer half year, 10s. with *bounties*, by which is meant, an ell of linen, an apron, and a shirt: her wages for the winter half year were 5s. with the same *bounties*." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 15.

Gael. *bunntais* seems merely a corr. of this word.

BOUNTREE, s. Common elder. V. BOUR-TREE.

BOUNTREE-BERRIES, s. pl. The fruit of the elder, from which elderberry wine is made, S. A.

BOUR, BOURE, s. A chamber; sometimes a retired apartment, such as ladies were wont to possess in ancient times.

Wyth pompus feyst and joyus myrth ouer all,
Resoundis the baith pailce, *boure*, and hall,
And al the chymmes ryall round about
Was fyltit with tfare tryne and mekyll rout.

Doug. Virgil, 472. 44. V. LOURE, v.

As what we now call a *bower*, is generally made of the branches of trees entwined, some more modern writers seem to use *bour*, as if it conveyed the same idea. There is indeed every reason to believe, that *bower*, now used to denote an arbour, and derived by Dr. Johnson from *bough*, a branch, is originally the same word. Thus it is viewed by Sommer; A.-S. *bur*, *bure*, conclave, "an inner chamber, a parlour, a bower." Lye adopts the same idea, giving the further sense of tabernaculum, tugurium. Teut. *buor*, id. Dan. *buur*, conclave, Su.-G. Isl. *bur*, habitaculum. *Boor*, Cumb. is still used to denote, "the parlour, bed-chamber, or inner room;" Gl. Grose. None of these words has any relation to *boughs*. The root is found in Su.-G. *bu-a*, to inhabit, whence *lhre* derives *bur*. Hence also *suefnubur*, cubiculum, i.e. a sleeping apartment. Verel. mentions Isl. *Jungfrubur*, which is rendered *gynaeceum*, ubi olim filiae familiae habitabant; literally, the young lady's bour. Hence *bour-bourding*, jesting in a lady's chamber, Pink.

BOURACH, BOWROCK, BOORICK, s. 1. An enclosure; applied to the little houses that children build for play, especially those made in the sand, S.

"We'll never big sandy *bowerocks* together;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 75; "that is, we will never be cordial or familiar together." Kelly, p. 356. It should be *bourach*.

2. A small knoll, as distinguished from a *brae*, Selkirks.

The money lies buried on Balderstone hill,
Beneath the mid *bourach* o' three times three.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 21.

3. A shepherd's hut, Galloway.

—On the hill top he
Us'd oft to walk, and sighing take farewell
O' a' the bonny glens, the sinny braes,
And neil'brin *bouricks* where he danc'd and sang.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 12.

4. A small heap of stones, Clydes. V. BORRA.

5. A confused heap of any kind, S. B. Such a quantity of body-clothes as is burdensome to the wearer, is called a *bourach of claise*; Ang.

"On the north side of the same hill, were, not long ago, the ruins of a small village, supposed to have been the residence of the Druids.—It consisted of 50 or 60 mossy huts, from 6 to 12 feet square, irregularly huddled together; hence it got the name of the *Bourachs*." P. Deer, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 481, 482.

6. A crowd, a ring, a circle, S. B.

A rangel o' the common folk
In *bourachs* a' stood routh.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

7. A cluster, as of trees, S.

My trees in *bourachs*, o'w my ground
Shall fend ye frae ilk blast o' wind.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 32.

A.-S. *beorh*, *burg*, an inclosure, a heap; Su.-G. *borg*. *lhre* thinks that the origin of this and its cognates, is *berg-a* to keep, or *byrg-ia*, to shut. This is originally the same with *BUTCH*, q. v.

BURRACH'D, BOURACH'D, part. pa. Inclosed, environed, S. B.

Near to some dwelling she began to draw,
That was a' *burrach'd* round about with trees.

Ross's Helenore, p. 66.

To BOURACH, v. n. To crowd together confusedly, or in a mass; synonym. *Crowdle*.

BOURACH, BORRACH, s. A band put round a cow's hinder legs at milking, S. Gael. *buarach*.

Bonoch, q. v. appears to have been a misprint for *Borroh*.

BOURBEE, s. The spotted Whistle fish, S.

"*Mustela vulgaris Rondeletii*; our fishers call it the *Bourbee*." Sibbald's Fife, p. 121.

To BOURD, v. n. To jest, to mock, S.

"*Bourd* not with Bawty, lest he bite you," S. Prov. This is expl. by Kelly; "Do not jest too familiarly with your superiors, lest you provoke them to make you a surlish return," p. 58. But it is used more generally, as a caution against going too far in whatsoever way, with any one, who may retaliate upon us. They'll tempt young things like you with youdith flush'd, Syne mak ye a' their jest when you're debauch'd. Be wary then, I say, and never gl'e Encouragement, or *bourd* with sic as he.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 175.

The immediate origin is Fr. *bourd-er*, id. But this seems to be merely an abbrev. of *behourd-ir*, *bohord-er*, to just together with lances. In old Fr. MSS. this is also written *boord-er*, V. Du Cange, vo. *Bohordicum*. Ital. *bayord-are*; L. B. *buhurd-are*. This being a species of mock-fighting very common in former times, the idea has been transferred to talking in jest or mockery.

Du Cange thinks that the Fr. word may be derived from Hisp. *bohordo* or *hoffordo*, a larger kind of reed, which, he supposes, they might anciently use in their jousts, instead of weapons, or from *borde*, rendered by Isidor. *clava*; or from *bourd*, a jest; or in fine, from L. B. *burdus*, Fr. *bourde*, a rod or staff.

Menestrier indeed says, that they formerly used hollow canes instead of lances; and that for this reason it was also called the *cane game*. Strutt informs us, that he finds no authority for placing the *cane game* at an earlier period than the twelfth century; and thinks that it probably originated from a tournament, at Messina in Sicily, between Richard I. of England and William de Barres, a knight of high rank in the household of the French king. V. Sports and Pastimes, p. 100.

But *bohord*, *behord*, is more probably a Goth. word, as being used by old Northern writers. *lhre* explains it, *Terminus hastiludii veterum*, denotans munimentum inaginarium palis firmitate; or, as expressed by Schilter, *Ein schanze mit pallisuden*, Gl. p. 124.

Ther war dyster, och bohord.
Ibi torneamenta erant et decursiones.
Chron. Rhythm. p. 15. ap. *lhre*.

Sidan wart ther skentan ok behord,
Ac the herrarna gingo til bord.
Postea lusus erant et torneamenta,
Usquedum discubitum irent proceres.

Ibid. p. 67.

In O. S. it would be—"There war jamphing and bourds; ay quhill thae heris (lords) gang till the burd." Schilter derives *behord* from O. Germ. *horden*, custodire.

A. Bor. The v. was also used in O. E.

"I *bourde*, or iape w' one in sporte.—*Bourde* nat with hym, for he can abyde no sporte." Palagr. B. iii. F. 170. *Bourdyng*, jestyng, [Fr.] ioncherie; *ibid.* F. 21.

BOURD, BOURE, s. 1. A jest, a scoff, S.

"A sooth *bourd* is nae *bourd*," Prov. "Spoken," as Kelly observes, "when people reflect too satyrically on the real vices, follies and miscarriages of their neighbours." p. 3.

Off that *boure* I was blyth; and baid to behald.

Houlate, l. 7. V. the v.

2. I find this term applied in one instance to a serious and fatal rencounter.

"The earle of Crawford, the lords Gray, Ogilvie, and Glamme, taking part with the regent against the quein, assembled all the forces of Angus and Merns, to resist Auchindown, and to stop his passage at Brechen. —The lords being vnable to endure the verie first chase of their enemies, fled apace with all their companies; of whom ther wer slain above fourscore men, and divers of them taken. —And this was called the *Bourd of Brechen*," Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 187.

This designation alludes to the ancient tournaments; but is evidently used ironically. Our ancestors seem to have been fond of this sarcastic humour; and from their habits, it may well be imagined that often it did not indicate much sensibility. Thus when James of Douglas, A. 1307, took his own castle in Douglasdale from the English, as the blood of the slain was mingled with meat, malt, wine, &c. they called it the *Douglas Lardner*, or larder. Sir Lachlan MacLain having given his mother in marriage to John Mackean, in order to gain him to his party, finding that the bait was not sufficient to detach him from his own tribe, on the very night of the marriage, caused his chamber to be forced, "wher John Mackean was taken from his bed, out of the arms of Macklain his mother, and maid prisoner, and eighteen of his men slain this same night. These were (and are to this day) called in a proverb, *Macklain his nuptials*." Gordon *ut sup.* p. 191.

BOURIE, s. A hole made in the earth by rabbits, or other animals that hide themselves there; E. a *burrow*.

"Southward frae this lyes an ile, callit Ellan Hurte, with manurit land, guid to pasture and schielling of store, with faire hunting of ottars out of their *bouries*." Monroe's Isles, p. 39.

From the same origin with **BOURACH**.

BOURTREE, BORETREE, BOUNTREE, s. Common elder, a tree; *Sambucus nigra*, Linn.; A. Bor. *Burtree*.

"The *Sambucus nigra*, (elder tree, Eng.) is no stranger in many places of the parish. Some of the trees are very well shaped, and by the natural bending of the branches cause an agreeable shade, or bower, exhibiting an example of the propriety of the name given to that species of plants in Scotland, namely, the *Bower-tree*." P. Killearn, Stirling, Statist. Acc. xvi. 110, 111.

"*Sambucus nigra*, *Bourtrees* or *Bore-trees*. Scot. Aust." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

He is mistaken in confining this, as many other Scottish names, to the South of S.

Skinner mentions *bore-tree*, *sambucus*, in his Botanical Dict., and conjectures, that it has received its name from its being hollow within, and thence easily bored by thrusting out the pulp. It has no similar name, as far as I have observed, in any of the Northern languages. A.-S. *ellarn*, Belg. *vlier*, Germ. *holder*, *hollunderbaum*, Dan. *hyld*, Su.-G. *hyll*. V. **BUSCH**.

This shrub was supposed to possess great virtue in warding off the force of charms and witchcraft. Hence it was customary to plant it round country-houses and barnyards.

"*Molochasgia*, *Drinacha*, full of thornes and *Bourtrees*, overcovered with the ruines of old houses." Descriptione of the Kingdome of Scotland.

BOURTREE-BUSH, s. A shrub of elders, S.

"We saw—one hut with a peat-stack close to it, and one or two elder, or, as we call them in Scotland, *bourtrees* bushes, at the low gable-end." Lights and Shadows, p. 178.

BOURTREE, BOUNTRYGUN, s. A small tube employed as an offensive weapon by young people, S.

"*Bountry-guns* are formed of the elder tree, the soft pith being taken out; and are charged with wet paper." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 35.

BOUSCHE, s. The sheathing of a wheel. V. **BUSH**.

BOUSHTY, s. A bed. Aberd.

What wad I gi'e but for ae look,
Syn' round you baith my nives to crook,
On see you grace my *boushty* nook,
To had me cozy!

Shirreff's Poems, p. 357.

This is the same with *Buisty*, q. v.

BOUSTER, s. A bolster, S. V. **BOWSTAR**.

BOUSTOUR, BOWSTOWRE, s. A military engine, anciently used for battering walls.

Qwhen that the Wardane has duelt thare,
Qwhil hym gud thowcht, and of the land
Had wonnyn a gret part til his hand,
He tuk the way til Bothevyle,
And lay assegeand it a qwhile,
And browcht a Gyne, men callyd *Bowstowre*,
For til assayle that stalwart towre.

Wyntoun, viii. 34. 23.

Lord Hailes, when giving an account of the siege of Bothwell castle, A. D. 1336, says; "Fordun observes, that the Scots owed much of their success to a military engine which he calls *Boustour*. Annals, ii. 195. The learned Annalist offers no conjecture as to the form of this engine, or the origin of the word. Nothing further can be learned from Fordun. His words are; Has enim munitiones custos Scotiae obtinuit metū et violentia, potissime cujusdam ingenii, sive machinae, quae vocabatur *Boustour*. Nam omnes ad quas ante pervenerat, cepit, et ad terram prostravit; excepto castro de Cupro, valida virtute domini Willelmi Bullok defenso. Scotchchron. Lib. xiii. c. 39.

Thus it appears that Sir Andrew Moray, the regent, had successfully employed the *Boustour* at other sieges, which preceded that of Bothwell; and that it was principally owing to the powerful effect of this engine, and the fear inspired by it, that he had taken the castles of Dunoter, Kynneff, Lawrieston, Kinclevin, Falkland, St. Andrews, and Leuchars. For as the language here used by Fordun is retrospective, when he a little before speaks of the siege of the castle of St. Andrews, he says, *Castrum ejusdem tribus septimanis cum machinis potenter obsessit*.—Ibid. Our accurate Scots annalist has here fallen into a singular mistake. When speaking of these sieges, he entirely overlooks that of Kinneff, substituting Kinclevin; and observing, that "Moray made himself master of the castles of Dunoter, Lawrieston, and Kinclevin, and during the winter harassed the territories of Kincardine and Angus." Annals, ii. 193. Now, he does so at the very time that he quotes Fordun as his authority; although Fordun says, *Fortalicia de Dunnoter, Kynneff, et de Lawrenston obsessit*.

Lord Hailes makes this alteration in consequence of a false idea he had formerly assumed:—

In the account of the castles put into a state of defence by Edward III., having mentioned Kinclavin, he had said, p. 191. N., that this is called also Kyneff by Fordun, although in the place referred to, *Kyneff* only is mentioned by him, B. xii. 38. The learned author, having adopted this groundless idea, when he afterwards describes the labours of Moray, pays no regard to the narrative given by Fordun. Otherwise he might have seen his own mistake. For in c. 39, Fordun having said, that in the month of October, Moray besieged and took the castles of Dunoter, Kyneff, and Lawrieston, adds, that during the whole winter, he sojourned in the forest of Plater, and other places of greatest safety in Angus, where he was subjected to many snares, and dangerous assaults from the English; and thus that by the continual depredations of both, the whole country of Gowrie, of Angus, and of Mearns was nearly reduced to a desert. It was only in his progress from Angus, where he had wintered, towards the western countries, that Moray attacked Kinclavin. For Fordun immediately subjoins: "In the month of February, the same year, the Regent, having a little before completely destroyed the castle of Kinclavin, entered into Fife." It needs scarcely be observed, that this is said to have happened the same year with the capture of Kyneff, although the one was in October, and the other about February following; because then the year began in March. I may add that, whereas Kinclavin is only a few miles north from Perth, *Kyneff* was a castle in Mearns or Kincardineshire, on the margin of the sea. Hence this castle, as well as Dunoter and Laurieston, is justly mentioned by Buchanan among the fortified places in Mearns. Hist. Lib. ix. c. 24.

To return from this digression, to the word that has given occasion for it:—Su.-G. *Byssa*, *bossa*, signifies a mortar, an engine for throwing bombs; Bombarda, Ihre. But we are assured by him, that, although this term is now used only to denote smaller engines, formerly those huge machines, with which they battered walls, were called *Byssor*. Military engines of this kind, he says, charged with stones instead of bullets, were used in the time of Charles VIII. of Sweden, who came to the throne A. 1448. These larger engines, as distinguished from such as might be carried in the hand, were called *Storbyssor*, from *stor* great; and *Kaerabyssor*, because borne on a cart, or car; as they were for the same reason denominated *Carroballistae* by the Latin writers of the lower ages.

Ihre derives *Byssor*, *bassar*, from *byssa*, theca, a box, or case; because in these tubes, as in cases, bullets are lodged. In like manner Teut. *bosse* and *busse*, which properly denote a box, are used to signify a gun or cannon; bombard, tormentum aeneum sive ferreum, catapulta igniaria, tormentum ignivomum, balista; Germ. *busche*, *buzze*, id. Fr. *boîte*, "a box, pix, or casket; also a chamber for a piece of ordnance," Cotgr. We may either suppose, that this word has been formed from Su.-G. *bossa*, with the insertion of the letter *t*; or immediately derived from S. *buist*, a box or chest; Fr. *boîte*, used in the same secondary sense as the other terms already mentioned; with the addition of the termination *our* or *er*. For what is a *bous-tour* but a large *buist* or chest used for military purposes?

BOUSUM, Bowsom, adj. 1. Pliant, tractable.

Sum gracious swetnes in my breist imprint,
Till mak the heilars *bousum* and attent.

Police of Honour, iii. l. Edit. 1579.

This Rudd. traces to A.-S. *bousum*, obediens, tractabilis. The A.-S. word, however, is *bocsum*, *buhsam*; from *bug-an*, Belg. *bugg-en*, flectere.

2. "Blyth, merry," Rudd.

BOUT, s. 1. In mowing, the extent of ground mowed, while the labourer moves straight forward; the rectangle included in the length of field to be mowed, and the sweep of the scythe, S.; as, "That rake'll tak in your hale *bout*;" said ludicrously.

2. Corn or hay, when cut by the scythe, and lying in rows, is said to be "lying in the *bout*;" Mearns.

3. The act of going once round in ploughing, S.B.

"When a field has so great a declivity, that it cannot be ploughed in the ordinary way, some people turn the soil constantly downhill, by taking one furrow for every *bout*, as it is called, or every two turns with the plough." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 124.

4. As much thread, or anything similar, as is wound on a clew, while the clew is held in one position, S.

It seems doubtful whether we should understand the following words in this sense:—

"xviij *boutis* of wyrsat chakkyrit," i.e. checkered worsted. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

Fr. *bout* a term denoting extent, or the extremity of any thing.

To BOUT, Bowt, v. n. To spring, to leap.
"S. *bouted up*," Rudd. vo. *upboltit*.

—He tuik his speir,
As brym as he had bene ane beir,
And *boutit* forwart with ane bend,
And ran on to the rinkis end.

Lyndsay's Squer Meldrum, 1592. B. 1. b.

E. *bolt* is used in the same sense, and this, indeed, is the orthography of Doug., who often inserts the *t*. But *bout*, as it gives the true pron., is the proper form of the word; for it preserves that of other kindred terms in foreign languages: Teut. *bott-en*, *op-botten*, to rebound (resilire); Ital. *bott-are*, Hisp. *botar*, repellere, expulsare; Fr. *bout-er*, to drive forward; Su.-G. *boet-a*, to use means to avoid a stroke.

—Judge gin her heart was sair;
Out at her mow it just was like to *bout*,
Untill her lap at every ither thaut.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 17.

BOUT, s. A sudden jerk in entering or leaving an apartment; a hasty entrance or departure; the act of coming upon one by surprise; S.

BOUTCLAITH, s. Cloth of a thin texture.

"Twa stickis of quhite *boutclaith*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 217.

"A nychte gowne of quhite *boutclaith*, pasmentit with quhite silk.—Ane auld gowne of blak *boutclaith*." Ibid. p. 223.

We ought perhaps to class with this the following passage:—

"Item, ane litle pece of blak *bowling clait*." Ibid. p. 128.

This seems to be the same with that mentioned in the book of Rates, A. 1611:—"Boul-clait, the eln — x s."

The name is probably borrowed from the primary use of the cloth, in *bolting* or *bowling* flour, from Fr. *blut-er*, contr. from *beut-er*, to bolt; *beluteau*, *bluteau*,

a bolting-cloth. Menage derives the Fr. *v.* from Lat. *volut-are*, others from Germ. *beutel-n*, to sift.

The finer samplers on which young girls are taught stitching, are made of a fine worsted, and called *book-claith samplers*. But whether the term be the same with that given above; or, if, as applied to samplers, it be formed from *book*, as referring to the formation of letters, like the horn-book in learning the alphabet, I cannot pretend to say.

BOUTEFEU, s. An incendiary. Fr. *id.*

"If the Scottish commissioners proved *boutefeus* in the business, as his majesty suspected them to be, they have to answer to God for it." Guthry's Mem. p. 113.

The Fr. term might seem formed from *bout-er*, to push forward. But it has great appearance of having a Goth. origin, Su.-G. *bot-a* signifying reparate, A.-S. *bet-an*; whence a word of similar formation with *Boute-feu*,—*Fyrbeta*, focarius, a servant who has charge of stirring and mending the fire.

BOUTGATE, s. 1. A circuitous road, a way which is not direct, S. from *about*, and *gait* way.

—Nor^y, wha had aye
A mind the truth of Bydby's tale to try,
Made shift by *bout gates* to put aff the day,
Till night sud fa' and then be forc'd to stay.
Ross's Helenore, p. 79.

2. A circumvention, a deceitful course, S.

"These iniquities & wickednes of the heart of man are so deepe, that gif the Ethnick might say justlie, that the *boutgates* and deceites of the heart of man are infinite; how meikle mair may we speake it, hauing Jeremiah his warrand, who calleth it deepe and inscrutable aboue all things." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. 1591. Sign. T. 2. a. V. GOLINYIE.

3. An ambiguity, or an equivocation, in discourse.

"Navarrus teacheth, that a person accused before a Judge, who procedeth not (*juridice*) lawfullie, is not holden to confess the truth: but, may use *aequivocation*, mentallie reserving within him-selfe, some other thing than his wordes doe sound: yea, eyther in answer, or oath, to his Judge or Superiour, that hee may vse a *boutgate* of speech (*amphibologia*) whether through a diverse signification of the word, or through the diverse intention of the asker, and of ain that maketh answer, and although it bee false, according to the meaning of the asker." Bp. Forbes's Eubulus, p. 118, 119.

BOUTOCK, s. A square piece of coarse cloth, for covering one's shoulders, Orkney; pron. q. *bootock*.

Dan. *bow*, Su.-G. *boy*, denotes the shoulder of an animal, and Isl. *tog*, the coarser part of a fleece. Or it may be diminutive from Teut. *bulte*, pelles nauticae, quibus indormiunt; or rather from Norw. *boelte*, which signifies a lap or fragment of cloth.

BOUVRAGE, s. Drink, beverage; Fr. *beverage*.

"It is pilfering from the revenue, & picking the pockets of the people of any ready money they have, to pay for foreign *bouvrage*, which supplants the consumption of the growth of our own estates." Culloiden Papers, p. 184.

BOUZY, BOWSIE, BOOZY, adj. 1. Covered with bushes, wooded, Roxb.

In a cottage; poor and nameless,
By a little *bouzy* linn,
Sandy led a life sae blameless,
Far frae ony strife or din.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 154.

2. Having a bushy appearance, S. A.

A paukie cat came frae the mill-ee,
Wi' a bonnie *bowsie* tailie.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 67.

The term properly conveys the idea of what is both unshapely and rough; being most commonly applied to animals that are covered with hair or wool. A plump, strong-made child, however, is called a *boozy* creature.

3. Branchy, spreading; applied to trees, branches, &c. which have a spreading, umbrageous head, Lanarks. A branch or tree that is rich in foliage is said to have a *boozy* top, Galloway.

4. Big, swelling, distended, expanded, Loth.

Himself wi' penches staw'd, he dights his nob;
And to the sun, in drowsy mood spreads out
His *boozy* tail.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

5. Fat and overgrown, having at the same time a jolly good-humoured appearance, Mearns.

This term may be merely a corr. of *Bushy*, or the more ancient *Bosky*; Sw. *buskig*, *id.*

It deserves to be remarked, however, that in the ancient Goth. *buss* properly denotes that which is great. Hence the Icelanders call a gross woman, *bussa*, G. Andr. p. 42.

Isl. *Bussa*, mulier carnosa, crassa. Su.-G. *buss*: a man of a similar appearance. Nos hodie *en buss* vocamus hominem validum, alacrem. "*Buss*," says Olaus Rudbeck, the younger, "properly signifies what is great;" Thes. Linguar. quoted by Ihro, vo. *Buz*. The same Isl. term signifies a large ship; whence it appears that the name of *buss*, now given to a boat used in the herring fishing, originally had a more honourable application.

BOUZY-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of distension, or largeness of size.

It is said of a pregnant woman, whose shape is considerably altered, that she is grown *boozy-like*. Loth.

BOW, s. A boll; a dry measure, S.

"This ile is weil inhabit, and will give yearly mair nor twa hundred *bows* of beire with delving only." Monroe's Isles, p. 43. The origin is obscure.

BOW, BOLL, LINTBOW, s. The globule which contains the seed of flax. *Bow* is the pron. S.

This term appears in one of the coarse passages which occur in the *Flytings* of our old Poets:—

Out owr the neck, athort his nitty now,
Ilk louse lyes lunkand like a large *lintbow*.
Pohcart, Watson's Col. iii. 23.

Some statie are plagu'd with snakie and frogs,
And other kingdoms with mad dogs,—
Some are hurt with flocks of crows,
Devouring corn and thair *lint bows*.
Cleland's Poems, p. 95.

"But what appears to contribute most to the redness and rich taste of the Lochleven trout, is the vast quantity of a small shell-fish, red in its colour, which abounds all over the bottom of the loch, especially among the aquatic weeds. It is of a shape quite globular, precisely of the appearance and size of a lint-seed *boll* at a little distance, and the trouts when caught have often their stomachs full of them." P. Kinross, *Statist. Acc.* vi. 166, 167.

The term is most commonly used in pl.

Germ. *boll*, id. oculus et gemma plantae, calculus ex quo flos erumpit; Wachter. Adelung says, that the round seed-vessels of flax are in Lower Saxony called *Bollen*. Here, as in many S. words, the double *l* is changed into *w*.

This word has been common to the Goths and Celts. C. B. *bul*, folliculi seminis lini; Davies.

BOW, BOWE, s. 1. The herd in general; whether inclosed in a fold, or not.

Mare nedeful now it war, but langare tary,
Seuin young stottis, that yolk bare neuer nane,
Brocht from the *bowe*, in offerand brittin ilkane.
Doug. Virgil, 163. 48. *Grex*, Virg.

Ouer al the boundis of Ansonia
His fiue *flokakis* pasturit to and fra,
Fiue *bowis* of ky unto his hame reparit,
And with ane hundreth plewis the laud he arit.
Ibid. 226. 33.

Quinque greges illi balantum. Virg.

— All in dout squelis the young ky,
Quha sal be maister of the cattal all,
Or quhilk of thame the *bowis* follow sall.
Ibid. 437. 55. *Armenta*, Virg.

2. A fold for cows, S.

Bot and he tak a *flok* or two,
A *bow* of ky, and lat thaimo blude,
Full falsly may he ryd or go.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 145. st. 4.

What Rudd. and others give as the only signification, is here given as merely a secondary one, and that retained in our own time. The sense in which Doug. uses the word in the passages quoted, is not only determined by the terms employed by the Latin poet, but, if any other proof be necessary, by the contrast stated, in one of the passages, between *flokakis* and *bowis*.

The origin is certainly Su.-G. *bo*, *bu*, which signifies either the herd, or the flock; *armenta*, *pecora*, *gros*; whence *boskap*, id. from *bo*, *cohabitare*. It is probably from the same origin, that A. Bor. *boose* denotes "a cow's stall;" Gl. Yorks. This seems a plural noun. It may be observed, that Gael. *bo* signifies a cow; which is nearly allied to Su.-G. *bo*, *bu*.

BOW, s. 1. An arch, a gateway, S.

"And first in the Throate of the *Bow* war slayne, David Kirk, and David Barbour, being at the Proveistis back." Knox's Hist. p. 82.

"The horsmen, and sum of those that sould have put ordour to utheris, overode thair pure brethrein, at the entres of the *Netherbow*." *Ibid.* p. 190, i.e. the lower arch.

2. The arch of a bridge; S.

"The falline downe of the three *bowis* of the brig of Tay be the greit watir and of Lowis Vairk on the 20 of Decembris in anno 1573." MS. quoted, Muses Threnodie, p. 81. N.

Teut. *boghe*, id. arcus, concameratio, fornix, Kilian; from *bogh-en*, *floctere*, by reason of its form; Su.-G. *boge*, A.-S. *bog-a*, "an arch of a bridge or other building;" Somner.

It would seem that *bow* was formerly used in this sense in E., unless we shall suppose that Franck had

picked up the word during his travels in Scotland. Describing Nottingham, he says:—

"In the very centre, or division of the pavement, there stands a *Bow*, (or a fair Port) opposite to Bridle-smith-gate." Northern Memoirs, p. 238. Hence,

BOW-BRIG, s. An arched bridge, as distinguished from one formed of planks, or of long stones laid across the water, Aberd.

BOW, s. The curve or bending of a street, S.

"At the upper or northern end of the *West-bow* street, stands the publick Weigh-house." Maitl. Hist. Edin. p. 181.

This street has undoubtedly been named from its zig-zag form. The same reason, however, does not appear for the designation *Netherbow*, at the head of the Canongate; unless it has received its name from the High Street being here suddenly narrowed; but I should rather think from the port or arch which formerly stood here. If the last conjecture be well-founded, the phrase *Nether-bow Port* (Maitl. p. 140) must be tautological.

BOW, s. A large rude instrument made of a rod of willow bent into the form of the letter U; formerly used for an ox-collar, Aberd.

Belg. *boei* signifies a shackle; and Teut. *boghel*, numella, a yoke or collar, from *boghe* a bow.

BOW, s. As applied to a house. V. Boo.

BOWALAND, part. pr.

"Ho *bowaland* the said gavill wall on bayth the sidis about as it is vnder." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19. Making it to bulge; Teut. *bug-en* protuberare?

BOWALL, s. Apparently the same with BOAL.

"All fyir that cumis in [is carried into] the kirk to be kept in the *bowall* in the wall," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

BOWAND, adj. Crooked.

Apoun the postis also mony ane pare
Of harness hang, and cart quheles groate plenté,
From inonmys war wonnyng in melle,
The *bowand* axis, helmes with hye crestis.
Doug. Virgil, 211. 32.

Curvus, Virg. A.-S. *bugend*.

BOWAT, s. A hand-lantern. V. BOWET.

BOWBARD, s. A dastard, a person destitute of spirit.

O Tuskane pepil, how hapinnis this, sayd he,
That ye sal euer sa dullit and *bowbardis* be,
Vnwrokin sic iniuris to sullir here?

Doug. Virgil, 391. 12.

Rudd. derives this "a Lat. *bulbone*, [the owl, which he designs] animalium ignavissimo." Junius considers it as akin to E. *boobie* and *buffoon*. It is perhaps allied to Germ. *hub*, which, according to Wachter, first signified a boy, then a servant, and at length a worthless fellow, nequam; Teut. *boeverje*, nequitia, *boeveryachtigh*, nequam, flagitiosus. Or, shall we rather view it as originally the same with *dumbart*?

BOWBERT, adj. Lazy, inactive.

— Of thair kynd thame list swarms out bryng,
Or in kames incluse thare hony clene,—
Or fra thare hyff togiddir in a rout
Expellis the *bowbert* best, the fenyt drone be.

Doug. Virgil, 26. 36.

BOW'D, Bow't, part. adj. Crooked, S.

Poor hav'el Will fell aff the drift,
An' wander'd thro' the bow-kail,
An' pow't for want o' better shift,
A runt was like a sow-tail,
Sae bow't that night.

Burns, iii. 126.

BOWDDUMYS, s. pl. Bottoms.

"For the third falt thair cawdrone *bowddumys* to be dungint out." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. "The bottoms to be driven out of their cauldrons."

BOWDEN, part. pa. Swollen. V. BOLDIN.**BOWEN, s.** A broad shallow dish made of staves, for holding milk, Perth.

To please you, mither, did I milk the kye,
To please you, mak the kebbuck, pour the whey,
To please you, scaud the *bowens*, ca' the kirm.

Donald and Flora, p. 37. V. BOIN, and BOWIE.

From the pron. of Loth. and Perth. it should rather be written *bowyne*. The *leglin* is properly the pail with one handle, which is used for the purpose of milking the cows, and in which the milk is carried home. It is afterwards emptied into a broad-bottomed vessel which is called a *bowyne*. In Lanarks. also *boin* signifies a milk vat.

BOWELHIVE, s. An inflammation of the bowels, to which children are subject, S.

According to some, it is owing to what medical men call *intussusceptio*, or one part of the intestines being inverted; others give a different account of it.

"The diseases that generally afflict the people of this country, are fevers, fluxes of the belly, and the rickets in children, which they call the *Bowel-hyve*." Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 7.

Pennecuik, although designed M.D., seems not to have understood this disease.

"The disease, called by mothers and nurses in Scotland, the *bowel-hive*, is a dangerous inflammatory bilious disorder; and when not soon relieved, very frequently proves fatal. It is brought on by disorders of the milk, by exposure to cold, and living in low, cold, damp situations." Curtis's Medical Observ. p. 187.

It has been said that those afflicted with this disease have often a swelling in the side. Hence perhaps the name. V. HIVE, v.

BOWER, s. A bowmaker, S.; bowyer, E.

—"And alas in —behalf of the haill cowperis, glass-inwrichtis, *bowweris*, *aklatteris*," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814. V. 540.

"His Majesty's Bower Alexander Hay wan this arrow, July MDCLXVII." Poems, Royal Comp. of Archers, &c. p. 61.

BOWERIQUE, s. An improper orthography of *Bourach* or *Bourick*, q. v.

Will ye big me a *bowerique* in simmer of snaw?
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 119.

BOWES AND BILLES, a phrase used by the English, in former times, for giving an alarm in their camp or military quarters.

"The Inglishche souldearis war all asleip, except the watch, whiche was sklender, and yit the schout ryises, *Bowes and Billes*! *Bowes and Billes*! whiche is a signification of extrein defence, to avoyd the present danger in all townes of ware." Knox, p. 82. q. "To your bows and battle-axes!"

BOWET, BOWAT, s. 1. A hand-lantern, S. *Bowit*, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

"Ye suld vse the law of God as ye wald vse ane torche quhen ye gang hayme to your house in a myrk nycht; for as the torche or *bowat* schawis yow lycht to descerne the rycht waie hayme to your house, fra the wrang way, and also to descerne the clein way fra the foule way: euin sa aucht ye to vse the law or command of God, as a torche, *bowat* or lantern." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 78. b.

This word is supposed to be retained in the name of a place in Galloway:—

"It may be suggested, that the word *Buittle* is but a contraction of *Bowet-hill*, or *Bowet-hall*, an appellation, occasioned by the beacons in the neighbourhood of the castle alluded to; or the great light which it displayed on festive or solemn occasions." P. Buittle, Statist. Acc. xvii. 114.

Perhaps from Fr. *bougette*, a little coffer; if not allied to *bougie*, a small wax-candle.

"'Luk up, luk up, can yon be *boois* too?' and she pointed to the starns in the firmament with a jocosity that was just a kitting to hear." Steam Boat, p. 264.

2. Metaph. transferred to the moon, as supplying light to those who were engaged in nocturnal depredations.

It was probably on account of the frequency, or the success, of the predatory excursions of the Laird of Macfarlane under the guidance of the queen of night that the moon was called his *bowat*:—

"The Highlander eyed the blue vault, but far from blessing the useful light with Homer's or rather Pope's benighted peasant, he muttered a Gaelic curse upon the unseasonable splendour of *M'Farlane's boat* (i. e. lantern.)" Waverley, ii. 229.

A learned friend suggests Fr. *boete*, written also *boëtte*, *boite*, a small box, as the origin. It certainly has great verisimilitude.

BOWGER, s. The puffin, or coultter-neb, a bird; *alca arctica*, Linn.

"The *Bowger*, so called by those in St. Kilda, *Coultter Neb* by those on the Farn Islands, and in Cornwall, *Pipe*, is of the size of a pigeon." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 34.

BOWGLE, s. A wild ox, a buffalo.

And lat no *bowgle* with his busteous hornis
The meik pluch-ox oppress, for all his pryd.

Dunbar, *Thistle and Rose*, st. 16.

Lat. *bucul-us*, a young ox. Hence *bugle-horn*.

"*Bewgle* or *bugle*, a bull, Hants." Grose.

BOW-HOUGHs, s. pl. Crooked legs. Aberd.**Bow-HOUGH'D, adj.** Bow-legged, *ibid.***BOWIE, s.** 1. A small barrel or cask, open at one end; S.

Wi' butter'd *bahnocks* now the girdle reeks:
I' the far nook the *bowie* briskly reams.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 56.

His pantry was never ill-boden;
The spence was ay couthie an' clean
The gantry was ay keept loaden
Wi' *bowies* o' nappie belean.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 298.

2. It denotes a small tub for washing, S.

Ane stand, a *bowy*," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538. V. 16.

In the same sense, or one nearly allied, it occurs in the Coll. of Inventories, A. 1542.

"Item, twelf greit stolppis ourgilt, sum of the samyne smaller and sum gretar.—Item, aught flaconis ourgilt.—Item, ane gryt *bowie*, ourgilt.—Item, ane gryt watter pott.—Item, ane gryt *bowy*.—Item, ane lyd of bon." P. 71, 72.

3. It also sometimes signifies a milk-pail, S.

To bear the milk *bowie* no pain was to me,
When I at the bughting forgather'd with thee.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 105.

Sibb. deduces it from Teut. *bauch*, venter; *bugen*, flectere in concavum vel convexum, vo. *Pig*. But whatever be the remote origin, it seems to be immediately from Fr. *buie*, a water-pot or pitcher; Cotgr. Du Cange mentions L. B. *bauca*, vasis species; Gr. *βαυκη*.

4. A bucket for carrying water, with an iron or wooden *bow*, or semicircular handle, Perth.

From the circumstance of its having this *bow*, it has been fancifully supposed that we are to trace its denomination to this source.

BOWIEFU', s. 1. The fill of a small tub, S.

Clean dails, on whomilt tubs, along

War plac'd by Robie Huton,

Thar *bowiefu's* o' kail, fu' strang,

An' bannock-farles war put on.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 143.

2. The fill of a broad shallow dish; properly one for holding milk, S.

"Davie—brought me a hale *bowiefu'* o' milk. 'Tak a gude waught, gudeman,' quo he, 'and dinna be discouraged.'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 45.

"'Davie's Pate,' said he, 'mak that *bowiefu'* o' could plovers change places wi' yon saut-faut instantly.'—The new arrangement placed Dickie fairly above the salt." Perils of Man, i. 30.

BOWIK, s. The carcase of a beast. "A *bowik* of mutton," the carcase of a sheep; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. V. BOUK, BUIK.

BOWIN. To tak a farm in a *bowin*, to take a lease of a farm in grass, with the live stock on it; this still remaining the property of the landholder, or person who lets it, Ayr.

This might signify "in a state of preparation," as referring to the land being under cultivation, and stocked; Isl. *buin* paratus, whence our *bowin*, from *bu-a*, apparare, Teut. *bowwen*, arare, colere agrum; or from Su.-G. *bo*, *bu*, cattle, whence S. *bowe*, the herd, also a fold for cattle.

From the perfect identity of signification, *bowin* may immediately refer to the legal term STEEL-BOW, q. v.

BOWIT, part. pa.

That panefull progres I think ill to tell,
Sen thay ar *bowit* and bruderit in our band.

Sege Edin. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 289.

"Secured, enlisted," Gl. It may signify, confined, straitened; as A.-S. *bogeft* is rendered arotus; *bogehthe woeg*, arotus via, Mat. 7. 14. MS. ap. Lye. It may, however, be a metaph. use of Teut. *bowet*, *ghe-bowet*, aedificatus; q. built in or incorporated in the same band.

BOWIT AND SCHAFFIT, provided with bows and arrows.

—"Bot all vthir yemen of the realme betuixt xvj & sexty yeris salbe sufficiently *bowit* & *schaftit*, with suerde, buklare, & knyfe." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1425, p. 10. In Ed. 1566, erroneously *schaftit*.

The latter term is evidently formed from *schafe*, i. e. a sheaf of arrows.

To BOWK, v. n. To retch, to puke, Roxb. V. BOK, BOCK.

BOW-KAIL, s. Cabbage, S. so called from the circular form of this plant. For the same reason its Belg. name is *buys-kool*.

Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift,
An' wander'd thro' the *bow-kail*,
An' pow't, for want o' better shift,
A runt was like a sow-tail,
Sae bow't that night.

Burns, iii. 126.

Hence *Bow-stock*, id. "A bastard may be as good as a *bow-stock*, by a time;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 21. metaph. applied to one lawfully begotten.

BOW-KAIL, adj. Of or belonging to cabbage, S.

Poor Willie, with his *bow-kail* runt,
Was brunt wi' primsie Mallie.

Burns, iii. 129.

BOWKE, s. Bulk. Hence,

To BREK BOWKE, to break bulk; to sell, remove, or make use of, any part of a package, &c. of goods. V. BOUK, BUIK.

To BOWL, v. a. and n. To boil, the pron. of Fife, and perhaps of some other counties.

BOWLER, s. A kettle, q. a boiler, ibid.

This approaches to the sound of Fr. *bouill-ir*, *Hisp. bull-ir*, Goth. *bull-a*, id.

BOWL of a Pint-Stoup. V. BOUL, s.

To BOWL, v. n. To crook, Dumfr.

Bowland, Doug. Virg., is the part. pr. of this v.

BOWLAND, part. adj. Hooked, crooked.

Thir foullis has ane virgins vult and face,
With handis like to *bowland* birdis clews.

Doug. Virgil, 74. 52.

Rudd. derives it from *boule*, a bowl. But it is more naturally allied to Teut. *boghel-en*, arcuare, a v. formed from *bogh-en*, Germ. *bug-en*, id. *Bowland* is just the part pr. *boghelend*, contr.

BOWLDER-STANE, s. The name given to the large single stones found in the earth by those who make roads, Perth. V. BULLET-STANE.

BOWLED-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of being bowed or crooked, Selkirks.

"I wad hae cried,—'Get away wi' ye! ye *bowled-like* shurf.'" Hogg's Brownie, &c. ii. 226.

Dan. *boeyel* crookedness, *boeyelig*, flexible.

BOWLIE, BOOLIE, adj. Crooked, deformed; *Boolie-backit*, humpbacked; sometimes applied to one whose shoulders are very round, S.

Germ. *bucklig*, Dan. *bugelt*, id. from *bugle*, a bunch or hump; and this from *bug-en*, to bend. V. BEUGLE-BACKED.

"That duck was the first of the kind we had ever seen; and many thought it was of the goose species, only with short *bowly* legs." Ann. of the Par. p. 131.

BOWLIE, *s.* A designation given in derision to one who is bow-legged, Dumfr.

BOWLOCHS, *s. pl.* Ragweed, *Senecio jacobaea*, Wigtonshire.

From Gael. *buaghallan*, id. Shaw; *bualan*, Dr. Stewart of Luss, ap. Lightfoot, p. 1132.

BOWLS, *s. pl.* A name commonly given to the game of taw, because played with small *bowls* made of marble, S.; hence also called *Marbles*.

To **BOWN**, *v. a.* To make ready. V. BOUN, *r.*

BOWRUGIE, *s.* Burgess; the third estate in a Parliament or Convention.

Five monethis thus Scotland stud in gud rest,
A consell cryit, thaim thocht it wes the best,
In Sanct Jhonstoun that it suld haldyn be,
Assemblit thar Clerk, Barown, and *Bowrugie*.

Wallace, viii. 4. MS.

A corrupted resemblance of the sound of Fr. *bourgeois*. *Bowrugie* is used collectively.

BOWS, *s. pl.* The name commonly given in former times, in S., to sugar-tongs. It is supposed to be now obsolete, existing only in the recollection of old people.

Denominated, most probably, from their *bowing* or bending quality.

BOWS, *s. pl.* To take one throw the *Bows*, to call one to a severe reckoning, Aberd.

In allusion, perhaps to the punishment of the stocks; Teut. *boeye*, compes, vinculum pedis.

BOWS of Lint. V. Bow, BOLL.

BOW-SAW, *s.* A thin and very narrow saw, fixed in a frame, which is tightened by a cord to keep the saw from warping, used for cutting figured work. It has a semicircular handle, that the saw may bend freely, S.

—"Axes, eitch, drug-saw, *bow-saw*," &c. Deprecations on the Clan Campbell, p. 52. V. DRUG-SAW. Teut. *boghe-saghe*, serrula arcuaria.

BOWSIE, *adj.* Crooked, S. Fr. *bossu*, id.

BOWSIE, *s.* A designation given in ridicule to one who is crooked, Dumfr.

BOWSIE, *adj.* Large, bushy. V. BOUZY.

BOWSTAR, **BOUSTER**, **BOWSTER** *s.* The bolster of a bed, S.

"Item twa stikkit mattis with ane *bowstar*, with ane stikkit holland claith, and ane scheit of fustiane." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 46.

They wile the bannocks for the weird;—
A' tramp their feckfu' jirkin fu',
To sleek aneath the *bowster*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 74.

Bowster, Aberd. Reg. 1538.

BOWSTING, *s.* Apparently a pole to be used as a *bow*. V. STING.

"Valit [i.e. picked] *bowstingis*, price of the scoir vi lb. Scottis money." Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21.

BOWSUNES, *s.* [Obedience.]

—And *bowsunes*, that as ye wys
Gayis, bettyre is than sacrificis.

Wyntown, *Prol.* i. 67.

Als nakyt as scho was borne
Scho rade, as scho had heycht beforne;
And sa fullillyt all bydding
And gat hyr wyll and hyr yharmyng.
Be resown of this *bowsunes*
Maid the Gud Quene cald scho wes.

Ibid. viii. 6. 59.

Mr. Macpherson apprehends that in the first it signifies *business*, and that in the second it should *bousumnes*, as denoting obedience. But this is the true meaning in both; as in the first it is opposed to sacrifice, it refers to the language of Samuel to Saul; "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice." Wyntown seems to write it thus, *propter euphonium*; from A.-S. *bocsumnesse*. V. BOUSUM.

BOWT, *s.* "*Bowt* of worsted," Aberd. Reg. as much worsted as is wound upon a clew, while the clew is held in one position, S. V. BOUT.

BOWT, *s.* 1. A bolt, a shaft; in general. A fool's *bout* is soon shot." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 10.

And never a dairt
So pierced my heart
As dois the *bout*
Quhilk luif me schot.

Chron. S. P. i. 56.

A thunderbolt, S.

And for misluck, they just were on the height,
Ay thinking when the *bout* on them wad light.

Ross's Helenore, p. 74.

3. An iron bar.

"Item ane uthir battirt lyand at the hall end, mar-kit with the armes of Scotland, montit on ane auld stok, quhelis, and axtre; the said stok garnesit with over and nodder bandis of irne, and sex irne *bowttis*." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 300.

BOWTING CLAITH. V. BOUT-CLAITH.

To **BOX**, *v. a.* To wainscot, to pannel walls with wood; "A" the rooms i' the house are *box'd*, S.

Denominated perhaps from the quadrangular form of the pannels, as if they resembled a *box*, or from the idea of the walls being enclosed.

BOX-BED, *s.* 1. A bed, in which the want of roof, curtains, &c. is entirely supplied by wood. It is enclosed on all sides except in front, where two sliding pannels are used as doors, S.

"Their long course ended, by Norma drawing aside a sliding pannel, which, opening behind a wooden, or box-bed, as it is called in Scotland, admitted them into an ancient, but very mean apartment." The Pirate, iii. 249.

2. It is also used to denote a bed of another form, resembling a scrutoir or chest of drawers, in which the canvas and bed-clothes are folded up during the day, S.; called also a *bureau-bed*. This is the more common use of the term.

BOX-DRAIN, s. A drain in which the stones are carefully set so that there may be a regular opening for the water, Forfars.

"From the great abundance of flag-stones in this county, *box-drains* are often paved below to prevent moles from choking them with earth. They are built up with square stones at the sides, and covered with flags above." Agr. Surv. Forfars.

BOXING, s. Wainscoting; Sir J. Sinclair, p. 170, S.

BRA', adj. Fine, &c. V. BRAW.

BRA, BRAE, BRAY, s. 1. The side of a hill, an acclivity, S.

Thai abaid till that he was
Entryt in ane narow place
Betwix a louchsid and a brae.

Barbour, iii. 109. MS.

All the *brayis* of that buyrne buir brenechis above.

Houdate, i. 2. MS.

2. The bank of a river, S.

Endlang the wattyrt than yeld he
On athyr syd a gret quantité,
And saw the *brayis* hey standand,
The wattyrt how throw slik rynnand.

Barbour, vi. 77. MS.

"*Breea*, the brink or bank of a brook or river; i.e. the brow. North." Gl. Grose.

3. A hill, S.

—Twa men I saw ayont yon brae,
She trembling said, I wiss them muckle wae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

4. Conjoined with a name, it denotes "the upper part of a country," as is observed Gl. Wynt.; or rather the hilly part of it, also, a hilly country; as "*Bra-mar, Bra-Catt*, the *Braes of Angus*," S.

Brae is also used in a more extensive sense, signifying a large extent of hilly country; as, the *Braes of Mar*, and the *Braes of Athol*," Sir J. Sinclair, p. 193.

To *gae down the brae*, metaph. to be in a declining state, in whatever sense; to have the losing side, S.

"For the present the Parliament is running *down the brae*." Baillie's Lett. i. 373, 374.

C. B. *bre*, a mountain, pl. *breon, bryn*; Gael. *bre, bri*, a hill. David Buchanan derives S. *bray* from Celt. *brigu, brica, bria*, an high place or mountain; observing that all those called *Brigantes*, near the Lake of Constance, in Dauphiné, in Spain, and in Ireland, lived in mountainous regions. Pref. Knox's Hist. Sign. B. i.

This word, one might suppose, was not unknown to the Gothic nations. Germ. *brenner* denotes the tops of the mountains of Rhaetia or Tyrol; Wachter. Isl.

braa is cilium, the brow, whence *agnabraa*, the eyebrow; and *bratt* signifies steep, having an ascent; Su.-G. *brattur, bryn*, vertex montis, praecipitium, id quod ceteris superstat, aut prae aliis eminet; also, margo amnis, Ithre; Isl. *bruna*, sese tollere in altum, *brecku*, clivus.

It may be viewed as a proof of this affinity, that *brow* is used both in S. and E. in a sense nearly allied to *brae*, as denoting an eminence, or the edge of it; as if both acknowledged *braa*, cilium, as their root.

Twa mile she ran afore she bridle drew,

And syne she lean'd her down upon a brow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

BRAE-FACE, s. The front or slope of a hill, S.

"If a kill be built to a *brae-face*, or the side of a rock, it can have but three vents." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 194.

BRAE-HAG, s. The projecting part of the bank of a river, beyond the vacancy which has been caused by the force of the stream, generally hollow underneath, Roxb.

V. HAG, moss ground that has been broken up.

BRAE-HAULD, s. The hollow projecting part of the bank of a river; Roxb.; the same with *Brae-hag*.

Dan. *hald*, "a decline, a steepness, a declivity." Wolff. Su.-G. *huell-a*, Isl. *hall-a*, inclinare. *Landet haellet*, regio declivis est; whence E. *heel*, as "the ship heels," navis procumbit in latus. Alem. *held-en, hald-en*, whence *hullo*, praeeptus. Isl. *hall-r*, proclivitas; also as an *adj.* proclivis, inclinatus.

BRAE-HEAD, s. The summit of a hill, S.

"All the boys of Garnock assembled at the *brae-head*, which commands an extensive view of the Kilmarnock road." Ayr's Legatecs, p. 282.

BRAE-LAIRD, BRAES-LAIRD, s. A proprietor of land on the southern declivity of the Grampians, S.

"In Mitchell's Opera, called the *Highland Fair*, a *Braes Laird* is introduced as the natural and hereditary enemy of a Highland chieftain." Note from Sir W. S.

BRAEMAN, s. One who inhabits the southern side of the Grampian hills, S.

Humanity strongly invites you to know
The worn-wasted *Braeman's* fate, laid in yon grave,
O'er which the tall ferns of the wilderness wave.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 70.

BRAESHOT, s. 1. A quantity of earth that has fallen from a steep, Lanarks.

2. A large sum of money to which one unexpectedly becomes heir; "He's gotten an awfu' *brae-shot*," Lanarks.

From S. *brae* and *shot*, corresponding with Teut. *schot*, ejectionem, id quod ejicitur. Ithre gives this account of the cognate Su.-G. term *skut-a*, trudere. Notat id quod cum impetu prorumpit, quod loco motum est, et prominat. *Enn biargit skutti yfer stein-veggen*, montis vertex supra lapideam molem prominuit. Isl. *skute*, rupes prominens.

BRAE-SIDE, BRAE-SYD, s. The declivity of a hill, S.

—"Ane company of fresch men cam to renew the

This is merely the Teut. word *braec*, which is used nearly in the same sense. *Braeck*, *reck-land*, *ver-vactum*, *novale*, *incultum solum*; *braeck*, *barren*. He also mentions *braeck* as signifying barren. *braeck-liggen*, to lie uncultivated. This seems all to *braecke*, *defectus*, *carentia*, *q.* wanting culture, *braeck*, or left out when the rest is ploughed: and this is in most pro-

bably from *brack-en*, frangere; for what is a defect, but a want of continuation in any body, an interruption, a *break*?

BRACK, s. As *saut's brack*, i.e. as salt as brack; used to denote what is very salt, but confined to liquids or sordid food, Fife, Clackmannans., also Dumfr.

It is equivalent to *as salt as lick*, used elsewhere, S. Although the *adj. brackish* is used in E. I have met with no proof that any *s.* occurs in that lan. The old S. *adj. was Brak*, q. v. The *s.* must undoubtedly be traced to Isl. *breke*, the sea. G. Andr. views this as a poetical term; deducing it from *brek-a*, potere, rogare, because it is voracious and insatiable. If thus used only in a figurative sense, I would prefer the origin given by Halderson of the word in its secondary signification; *Scopulus occultus in fundo maris*, a *brak*, i.e. crepitus, stridor, fragor. Now the sea itself may with equal propriety receive this designation, from the constant dashing of its waves.

BRACK, s. 1. A quantity of snow or earth shooting from a hill, Ettr. For.

2. A flood, when the ice breaks in consequence of a thaw, *ibid.*

3. A sudden and heavy fall of rain, *ibid.*

Allied to Isl. *braka*, strepo, strepito; or Teut. *bræcke*, fractura. In sense 1. it nearly resembles the common phrase, S. the *break o' a storm* when the snow and ice begin to dissolve.

BRACKS, s. A disease of sheep. V. BRAXY.

BRAD, part. pa. Roasted. V. next word.

To BRADE, v. a. To roast.

The King to souper is set, served in halle,
Under a sillor of silke, dayntly dight;
With al worshipp and wele, newith the walle;
Briddes branden, and *brad*, in bankers bright.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

A.-S. *braed-an*, id. *braeðe*, assatus; Alem. *brat-en*, assare. Su.-G. *braede*, calor, fervor, although applicable to the mind, as denoting the heat of passion, seems to have a common origin.

To BRADE, BRAID.

This *v.* occurs in so many senses, considerably remote from each other, that they cannot well be traced to any common root. I shall therefore consider them distinctly, unless where they seem necessarily connected.

To BRADE, BRAID, v. n. 1. To move quickly, to take long steps in rapid succession.

As sum time dois the course start and ryn,
That brokin has his band furth of his stail,
Now gois at large over the felidis all,
And haldis toward the stedis in ane rage;
—He spreitis furth, and ful proude wallopis he;—
Sicklike this Turnus semys quhare he went,
And as he *bradis* furth apoun the bent,
The maide Camilla cummys hym agane,
Accompanyit with hir oistis Volscane.

Doug. Virgil, 381. 24.

Syne down the brae Sym *braid* lyk thunder.
Evergreen, ii. 183. st. 7.

Robene *brayd* attour the bent.

Robene and Makynne, Bannatyne Poems, p. 100.

"I *breyde*, I make a *brayde* to do a thing sodayny;
Je mefforce. I *breyde* out of my slepe; Je tressaux
hors de mon somme." *Palgr.* B. iii. F. 172, b.

2. To spring, to start.

The stedis stakerit in the stour, for streking on stray
The bernys bowit abak,
So woundir rud wes the rak.—
Thai *brayd* fra thair blonkis besely and bane,
Synne laught out suerdis lang and luffy.

Gawain and Gol. iii. 21, 22.

3. To break out, to issue with violence.

And all enragit thir wordis gan furth *brade*.

Doug. Virgil, 112. 29.

Furth at the ilk porte the wyndis *brade* in ane route.

Ibid. 15. 35.

Erunpere, proripere, Virg.

Now hand to hand the dynt lichtis with ane awak,
Now hendis he up his burdoun with ane mynt;
On syde he *bradis* for to eschew the dynt.

Doug. Virgil, 142. 3.

4. To draw out quickly; used actively, especially with respect to the unsheathing or brandishing of a sword, or other weapon of this kind.

Fast by the collar Wallace couth him ta,
Wudyr his hand the knyff he *bradit* owt;
—With out reskew he stekit him to dede.

Wallace, i. 223. MS.

A forgyt knyff, but baid, he *bradis* out.

Ibid. ix. 145. MS.

Isl. *braad-a*, accelerare. This word, according to G. Andr., is obsolete. *Braad-ur*, Su.-G. *braad*, celer. Isl. *bregd* has not only this sense, but includes another mentioned above; being rendered, celeriter moveo, vibro, At *bregd-a swerde*, gladium evaginare vel stringere. G. Andr. Gunnlaugi S. Gl. Kristnisag. Analogous to this is one signification of A.-S. *braed-an*: exerere, stringere: *He his sword gebraed*, gladium evaginavit, Sommer. The Isl. poets denominate a battle *hyrbrigt*, from *hyr*, a sword, and *brigt*, vibration, q. the brandishing of swords. Landnam. p. 411.

As our *v.* also signifies, to start, Isl. *bragd*, *brogd*, *brgyd*, is defined, motus quilibet celerior, vel stratum luctantium; Gl. Gunnlaug.

BRADE, BRAIDE, s. A start, a spring, a quick motion of the body.

Bot with ane *braide* to Laocoon in fere
Thay stert attanis, and his twa sonnys yying,
First athir serpent lappit like ane ring.

Doug. Virgil, 45. 49. also 297. 2.

And with a *braid* I turnit me about.

Dunbar, Thistle and Rose, st. 27.

Isl. *bregd*, versura.

To BRADE, BRAID, v. a. To attack, to assault; Rudd.

Isl. *bregd-a manne nidur*, sternere virum, G. Andr. p. 34.

BRAID, s. Assault, aim to strike.

—And with that would doun of the sete me drew;
Synne to me with his club he maid ane *braid*,
And twenty rowtis apoun my rigging laid.

Doug. Virgil, 451. 41. Impetus, Virg.

It is used in a similar sense, O. E., as respecting a treasonable attack:—

—If the Scottis kyng mistake in any *braide*
Of treason in any thing, ageyn Henry forsaide,
The barons & the clergie in on wer alle schryuen,
Unto kyng Henrie ageyn William suld be gyuen.

R. Brunne, p. 138.

Elsewhere it denotes an hostile assault in general, an invasion:—

—How the contek was laid of Scotland that first gan :
How eft thai mad a *braid*, & on Ingland ran.

Ibid. p. 236.

Isl. *bregd*, nissus, an attempt, an exertion; also,
incisura, a cut, a slash. G. Andr. p. 34.

BRADE, *adj.*; S. V. **BRADE**.

To BRADE, BRAID, *v. a.* To turn round.

Ane Duergh *braydit* about, besily and bane,
Small birdis on broche, be ane brigh fyre.
Schir Kay ruschit to the roist, and ref fra the swane.

Gawan and Gol. i. 7.

This dwarf acted as turnspit. Isl. *bregd-a*, vertere.

To BRADE, BRAID, BREDE, BREED, *v. n.* 1.

To resemble, to be like in manners; especially as denoting that similarity which characterises the same stock or family. In this sense, it requires the prep. *of*.

"Ye *bred* of the Miller's dog, ye lick your mouth or the poke be ope;" S. Prov. Ray. This occurs, Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 35.

"Ye *breed* of the witches, ye can do nae good to your sel." S. Prov. Brand's Popular Antiq. p. 325.

"Ye *breed* o' the gowk, ye have ne'er a rime but ane;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 35.

There quotes a Sw. proverb, in which the term occurs, not unlike those of our own country. In proverbio dicimus, *Braas katta paa koen*, Felis genus suum refert; Vo. Koen: "The cat proclaims its own kind." Isl. *bragd*, lineamenta faciei, vultus; Haldorson.

Shakespeare uses the term:—

—Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry 'em that will, I'll live and die a maid.

All's Well, &c. A. iv. Sc. 2.

In Steevens's Notes, a reference is made to O. E. *braid*, A.-S. *bred*, frauds, as denoting deceit; also to the phrase, *at a brade*, at a start, or suddenly. But these terms, besides being used substantively, have no relation. The sense seems much better in an earlier edition, Edin. 1769. "Braid, or *breid*. Bred, of a breed, of a certain turn of temper and conditions from the breed. A Scots and north country word," Gl.

A. Bor. "to *breid* or *brade of*; to be like in conditions;" Ray's Collect. p. 11. "To resemble in disposition, as if of the same breed;" Grose.

2. To appear, to be manifest.

Sum askis mair than he deservis;
Sum askis far les than he servis;
Sum schames to ask, as *braids* of me,
And all without reward he servis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 46. st. 3.

i.e. "as is evident, from my conduct; and evident in such a manner, as to manifest my natural disposition."

Ray derives this word "from *breeding*, because those that are bred of others are for the most part like them." But the sense is precisely the same with that of Isl. *bregd-a*, *bregth-a*, Su.-G. *brad*, verbs denoting the resemblance of children, in dispositions, to their progenitors. *Bregdur harni til aettar*, progenitoribus suis quisque fere similis est, G. Andr. p. 38. V. Ihre, vo. *Brad*. The latter writer views Isl. *brag-ur*, mos, affectio, modus agendi, as the radical term.

To BRADE, BRAID up, *v. a.* "To braid up the head," Dunbar; to toss it as a high-mettled horse does; or to carry it high.

I wald na langer heir on brydil, bot *braid up* my heid:
Thair micht no molla mak me moy, nor hald my mouth in.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 5.

A.-S. *bred-an*, Belg. *breyd-en*, to extend.

BRAENGEL, *s.* A confused crowd, S.

"Will you see how the're sparkin' along the side o' that green upwith, an' siccan a *braengel* o' them too." Saint Patrick, ii. 91.

Most probably from the same origin with *Brangill*, if not the same word used in a general sense.

To BRAG, *v. a.* To reproach, to upbraid.

"To boast and brag one, to threaten or sharply reprove one, S. Bor." Rudd. vo. *Braik*. Ye need na brag me with her; you need not upbraid me by comparing my conduct to hers.

He left me a gun, and an old rusty sword,
As pledges he faithfully would keep his word.
They bribed my servants, and took them awa';
And now at his coming, I want them to shaw;
For which he may brag me, and ca' me unjust,
And tell me, I am not well worthy of trust.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 30.

A thousan ships stack i' the sea,
And sail they wad na more.
A puft o' wind ye cudna get,
To gar your cannas wae;
The Fates forbade your farrer march,
An' sair they did you brag.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

Here it would seem to signify, threaten. Su.-G. *bragd-a*, exprobrare; whence Ihre deduces E. *braid*, *upbraid; Isl. *bregd-a*, opprobare, G. Andr. p. 34.

To BRAG, *v. a.* To defy; to do or say any thing in defiance of others, S. A boy, climbing a tree, or the like, is said to do it to brag his companions.

Gae hand in hand, ye'll brag high rank,
Or heaps o' siller.

Morison's Poems, p. 82.

BRAGING, *s.* Boasting.

Thair was blaving of bemys, *braging* and beir.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 13.

BRAGGIR, *s.* The name given in the island of Lewis to the broad leaves of the *Alga Marina*.

"They continue to manure the ground until the tenth of June, if they have plenty of *Braggir*, i.e. the broad leaves growing on the top of the *Alga Marina*." Martin's West. Isl. p. 54.

BRAGWORT, *s.* Mead, a beverage made from the refuse of honey, boiled up with water, and sometimes with malt, Fife, Roxb., Dumfr.

"*Bragwort*, mead, a beverage made from the dregs of honey;" Gl. Sibb.

This is still used at the harvest-home in Dumfriesshire.

"To learn that the Scottish *bregwort*, or mead, so plentiful at a harvest supper, is the self-same drink with which the votaries of Rimmon cheered themselves, may well alarm a devout mind," &c. Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 405.

As bitter as *bragwort*; is a proverbial phrase, S. used to denote any thing very bitter. But whether it refers to this or not, seems extremely doubtful, as this drink ought to be sweet. Perhaps it rather respects some herb.

Ray mentions "*Bragget* or *braket*, a sort of compound drink made up with honey, spices, &c. in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c." *braggot*, Gl. Lancash. This Minshew derives from C. B. *bragod*, id.

To **BRAY**, *v. a.* 1. To press, to squeeze, Aberd.

2. To push, to shove, *ibid.*

This seems merely the *E. v.* used with a slight obliquity.

BRAY, *s.* A squeeze, *ibid.*

BRAID, *s.* Twist, or plaiting.

"Memorandum, gottin in the quenis kist quhilc come fra Striveling, in a litill coffre within the same. In the fyrst a belt of crammassy hernessit with gold & braid." That is, braided gold. Inventories, p. 8.

A.-S. *bred-an*, plectere, to knit, to wreath, plight, (i.e. plait); Somner. *Braid* is used in the same sense in *E.*

BRAID, *s.* "The cry of a young child when new-born. Craig, p. 428." Spottisw. MS. Dict.

To **BRAID** up the burde; marked as used by James I.

This perhaps signifies, to put up the leaves of the table; from the same origin with the preceding phrase.

BRAID, **BRAD**, *adj.* 1. Broad, S.

The king has written a *braid* letter,
And signd it wi' his hand;
And sent it to Sir Patrick Spence,
Was walking on the sand.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 5.

2. Plain, intelligible.

And yit forsoith I set my besy pane,
(As that I couth) to make it *brade* and plain.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 5. 4.

Moes-G. Isl. *braid*, A.-S. Sw. *bred*, latus.

BRAID, **BRAD**, *adv.* Widely.

The heuinly portis cristallyne
Vpwarpis *brade*, the warld till illumyne.
Doug. Virgil, 399. 25.

BRAID-BAND, **BROAD-BAND**, *s.* 1. Corn laid out, in the harvest field, on the band, but not bound, is said to be *lying in braid-band*, S.

It is often opened up in this way, to receive the benefit of the drought, when it is injured by rain.

2. To be laid in *broad-band*, metaph. to be fully exposed.

"The world saith often that *thought is free*. But behold here how the verie euill thoughts of the wicked in that day shalbe spread out and *laide in broad-band* before the face of God, of angels, and of men." Boyd's Last Battell, p. 643.

To **FAW BRAID-BAND**, a phrase used of a young woman who submits to dalliance without any opposition, Roxb.

BRAIDCAST, *adv.* A term applied to sowing with the hand, as opposed to drill-sowing, S.

BRAIDNES, *s.* Breadth, S.

"First, ane little claith of estate of claith of gold, reinyet with red, ~~quhilc~~ has bot thre bredis in *braid-*

nes, furnisit with thre single pandis," &c. Inventories, A. 1562, p. 160.

BRAIDYEANE, *s.* *Standing in the Braidyeane*, a punishment inflicted at Ayr in the sixteenth century.

"To be fynit—and stand in the *braidyeane*." Council-Book B. of Ayr.

Gael. *braighaidain*, a collar, from *braghad* the neck. It appears to have been a punishment of the same kind with the *Jugs*. V. MOWBEIRARIS.

To **BRAIK**, *v. n.* [To puke.]

Sche blubbirt, bokkit, and *braikit* still.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 87.

This seems to signify, puked or retched. V. BRAKING.

BRAIK, *s.* A threat.

Forsoith I sall say furth all myne auise,
All thoct with *braik*, and boist, or wappinnis he
Me doith awate, and manace for to de.

Doug. Virgil, 374. 82.

Rudd. views this as radically the same with *Brag*, q. v. If so, it must have the same cognates. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *brak-a*, strepo, G. Andr. p. 34.

BRAIK, **BREAK**, *s.* An instrument used in dressing hemp or flax, for loosening it from the core, S.

—A froathstick, a can, a creel, a knock,
A *braik* for hemp, that she may rub.—

Watson's Coll. iii. 47.

"When it is dry enough, break it with your *breaks*, and afterwards rub and scutch it." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 362.

Su.-G. *braaka*, id. from *braaku*, frangere, *braaka lin*, lini calamos contundere; Ihre. *Braak-a* is viewed as a frequentative from *braeck-a*, id. Belg. *elas-braak*, id. *Break* is the orthography, Encycl. Britannica, vo. *Flax*. Teut. *braecke*, id. malleus stuparius, vulgo lini-frangibula; *braecken het vlasch*, comminuere linum. In this sense *break* is also used as a *v. S.*

BRAIK, *s.* An internal mortification; a disease among sheep, Ang.

Su.-G. *braeck*, a defect of any kind. V. BRAXY.

BRAIKIT, *adj.* Speckled, S.

Ir. *breac*, *brek*, speckled, pied, motley: Cantab. or O. Span. *bragado*, a pied ox; Lhuyd's Letter to the Welsh, Transl. p. 15. It seems doubtful, whether the Su.-G. phrase, *breyda lû*, to change colour, has any affinity.

BRAYMEN, *s. pl.* The name given to those who inhabit the southern declivity of the Grampian hills, S.

David Buchanan, speaking of the word *Bray*, says: "Hence we haply call our Brigantes *Braymen*, whom we call otherwise Highlanders or Highlandmen." Pref. Knox's Hist. b. 1.

But Buchanan is mistaken in calling them Highlandmen, from whom, in Angus at least, they are always distinguished. The *Braymen* are those who dwell on the face of the hills immediately adjoining to the Lowlands; those called Highlanders are properly the inhabitants of the interior parts. They are also distinguished by language; for all those, who are properly called *Braymen*, speak the same dialect with the adjacent Lowlanders. It is also remarked that the for-

mer, in speaking Scottish, have nothing of that twang by which Highlanders are distinguished. Nor do Gaelic idioms occur in their speech, which is always the case where native Highlanders have acquired a new language.

Buchanan, in this place, gives an ingenious derivation of the term *Brigand*, which has generally been derived from Fr. *briguer*, to quarrel, *brigue*, contention. "The Brigantes," he says, "in the continent namely, were so given anciently to take away goods from their enemies with a strong hand, that by success of time all those that openly did rob and plunder were called *Brigantes*; and the French has from hence derived the verb *Brigander*, to rob or plunder." Ibid. He also says, that the piece of armour called a *Brigandine*, received its name from the *Brigantes*, as being used by them.

But the hypothesis of Mr. Grose, with respect to the latter, is more rational. "The *brigandine*," he says, "takes its name from the troops by which it was first worn, who were called *brigans*; they were a kind of light armed irregular foot, much addicted to plunder, whence it is probable the appellation of *brigands* was given to other freebooters." Milit. Antiq. ii. 250.

BRAIN, s. Voice, "A braw brain," "a strong brain," a powerful voice, Ang.

To **BRAIN, v. a.** Not, as in E., "to dash out the brains;" but, to hurt, to wound, to bruise, S.; synon. *Pran*, S. B.

"The foresaid Mr. Gordon being in drink, went out to a combat, and lost much blood; and going up stairs, he lost his feet, and *brained* himself, where he died, in Edinburgh." Walker's Peden, p. 53.

But it is perhaps still more frequently used to denote the effects of a severe blow, although not mortal.

To **BRAINDGE, v. n.** "To run rashly forward," S. O.

Thou never *brandyt* an' fecht an' fiskit,
But thy auld tail thou wad hae whiskit,
An' spread abreed thy weel-fil'd brisket,
Wi' pith an' pow'r.

Burns, iii. 143.

Shall we view this as an oblique sense of Belg. *brins-en*, to neigh?

BRAYNE, BRANE, adj. Mad, furious.

He waxis *branc* in furoure bellical,
So desirus of delis marcial.

Doug. Virgil, 398. 16. Furens, Virg.

Quharfore this Turnus, half myndles and *brayne*,
Socht diuers wentis to sle out throw the plane,
With mony wynelis and turnis all on flocht,
Now here, syne thare vnsooirly he socht.

Ibid. 438. 55. Amens, Virg.

Not, as Rudd. supposes, from *brain*, cerebrum: more probably from A.-S. *brinn-an*, to burn, *bren*, *bryne*, fervor; whence *bryne-adj.* a fever; Su.-G. *braanal*, fervor, ardor. Isl. *brana* has a peculiar sense, which is somewhat analogous; Caprino more feror; capellae, seu ibicis more curro. G. Andr. p. 34.

Brain is used in the same sense, Aberd. It is expl. "angry;" but evidently has greater emphasis, as equivalent to furious, enraged.

Sanny soon saw the sutor slain,
He was his ain hawf-brither;
I wat right weel he was fu' brain,
And fu' could he be ither!

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 126.

Hence, probably,

BRAIN, s. Spirit, mettle. "He has a *brain*;" he has a high temper, Loth.

BRAINY, adj. 1. Unmanageable, high-mettled; applied to a horse, Loth.

2. Spirited, lively; applied to man, S. O.

BRAYN-WOD, BRANE-WOD, adj. 1. Mad, in a state of insanity.

— He swa mankyd, as *brayne-wode*
Kest fast with the stwimpe the blode
In-til Willame Walays face.

Wynlown, viii. 13. 51.

He wanted na mare than a schowt,
For til hawe made hym *brayne-wod* owt.

Ibid. 17. 6.

i.e. quite furious.

V. BRAYNE and WOD.

2. Acting with fury, hurried on with the greatest impetuosity, South of S.

—"Gin I can make ye gain the half length of my chanter on thae *brainwode* bairns on the haft and point." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 403.

To **BRAINGE, v. n.** To drive forward precipitately, to do any thing hurriedly and carelessly, Ettr. For.

This is evidently the same with *Braindye*, according to the orthography of Burns. .

BRAINGE, s. Confused haste, Galloway, Ayrs.

—Baith wi' a *brainge*,
Sprang, hap and sten, out o'er a nettle,
An' cry'd, Revenge.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 35.

To **BRAINYELL, v. n.** To break forth, or rush up or forward, with violence, Roxb.

"Scho *brainyellt* up in ane foorye and dowlcappyt me." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

BRAINYELL, s. The act of rushing headlong, or of doing anything hurriedly and without care, Ettr. For.; synon. with *Brainge, s.* *Outbrik* also, conjoined with it, is nearly synon.

"I took him [the dog] in aneath my plaid, for fear o' some grit *brainyell* of an outbrik." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 141.

The *v.* may perhaps be traced to the Isl. term mentioned under **BRAYNE, BRANE, adj.** This is *bran-a*, to be hurried on, or to rush forward like a goat; or, as defined by Haldorson, audacter ruere. Among the ancient Goths, a buck or goat was called *brana*. Item veteribus, dorcas, damā; G. Andr. p. 34. It also signified virago, heroina. Su.-G. *braang-as*, cum labore perrumpere velle, has great appearance of affinity. We may add *brang*, tumultus. It is possible, however, that *Brainyell* may be merely a provincial pronunciation of the *v.* to *Brangle*.

BRAIRD, s. 1. The first sprouting of grain. V. BREER.

2. It is figuratively transferred to early animal growth; as, "That callan is a fine *braird* of a man," Clydes.

BRAIRDIE, *adj.* Abounding with grain in its first appearance, S. O.

Then, when I met ye on the brairdie hill,
Ye sta' my youthfu' heart and keep it still.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 147. V. BREER.

BRAIRDS, *s. pl.* The coarsest sort of flax.
V. BREARDS.

To BRAIS, *v. a.* To embrace.

Thow may to day half gude to spend,
And hestely to morne fra it wend,
And leif ane uthir thy baggis to brais.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 56. st. 3.

Fr. *bras*, the arm, whence embrace, *q. in arms*.

BRAIS, *s. pl.* Snares, gins.

—We se, watchand the ful schepefald,
The wyld wolf ouerset wyth schouris cald,
Wyth wynd and rane, at mykdis of the nicht,
About the bought plet al of wandis ticht,
Brais and gyrnis.—

Doug. Virgil, 275. 55.

This word, which is overlooked by Rudd., is evidently allied to A.-S. *braegd*, figmentum, *braegden*, *fraus*; *gebraegdas*, crafts, *frauds*, subtle contrivances; Somner. Isl. Su.-G. *bragd*, *fraus*; Chaucer, *brede*, to devise crafty ways to abuse or cozen others, Jun.; although Urry reads *drede* in the passage referred to; which seems preferable. *Braid*, *adj.* "an old word, which seems to signify deceitful." Johns.

BRAISE, **BRAZE**, *s.* The Roach, a fish; S.

"The Clyde abounds with a considerable variety of fishes; as the salmon, pike, trout, flounder, perch, *braze*, (*Roach* Anglis) and eel." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 231.

Cyprinus Rutilus, the Roach, *Braise*; P. Luss, Statist. Acc. xvii. 253.

"Salmon, pike, and eels of different kinds, frequent the Enrick and Blane; but no fish in greater abundance, at a certain season of the year, than the *braise* (roach, Eng.) Vast shoals come up from Lochlomond, and by nets are caught in those sands." P. Killearn, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xvi. 109.

The name given in S. to this fish has great affinity to the various designations given to the Bream in other northern languages.

Sw. *bräcken*, cyprinus brama, bream, Wideg. Seren. Teut. *braessem*, id. cyprinus latus, Kilian. Somner defines A.-S. *baers*, lupus piscis; "a kind of fish, which some take to be a pike, others a sturgeon." He thinks that it may perhaps be the same with Teut. *baers*, a perch.

To BRAISSIL, *v. n.* To work hurriedly,
Roxb. V. BREESSIL. Hence,

To WORK BY BRAISSILS, to work unequally,
making more exertion at one time than at another, *ib.*

BRAITH, *adj.* Violent, severe.

Wallace tuke ane on the face in his teyn,
With his gud hand, quhill ness, mowth and eyn,
Through the *braith* blaw, all byrstynt owt of blud;
Butless to ground he smat him quhar he stud.
Wallace, xi. 171. MS.

*Allace ! thi help is falselie brocht to ground,
Thi chyftane [baet] in *braith* bandis is bound.
Ibid. xi. 1112.

Here it may denote either the strength or the galling effect of his fetters. *Best* occurs in edit., although not in MS. Without it, the measure is imperfect.

Isl. Su.-G. *braede*, ira, animi fervor. *Ihre* is at a loss, whether to derive this word from *braad*, celer, or from Isl. *reidi*, *raidi*, ira.

A cognate term occurs as a *a* in O. E. "*Brayde*, or hastynesse of mynde, [Fr.] collé;" *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 21, b.

BRAITHFUL, **BREITHFUL**, *adj.* Sharp, violent.

In sun the greyf and ire dyd fast habound,
Rasyt wyth *braithfull* stangis full unsound.
Doug. Virgil, 379. 22.

Also 390. 55. V. BRAITH.

All kynd of wraith and *breithful* yre now he
Lete slip at large but brydil wyth renye fre.
Ibid. 428. 7.

BRAITHLIE, *adj.* "Noisy, sounding, a vocee *breath*, et hoc ab A.-S. *brathe*, odor, spiritus," Rudd.

This goddess went, quhare Eolus the kyng
In gousty cauis, the windis loud quhisling
And *braithlie* tempestis, by his power refranyt
In bandis hard, schet in presoun constryntys.

Doug. Virgil, 14. 46.

Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premit ———— Virg.

Doug. seems to have transposed the epithets. *Loud quhisling* corresponds to *sonoras*, and *braithlie*, as would appear, to *luctantes*. Rudd., not adverting to this transposition, has rendered *braithlie* as if it gave the sense of *sonoras*. According to this view of the meaning of *braithlie*, *luctantes* is entirely overlooked in the translation. For Rudd. makes it to convey the idea previously expressed by *loud quhisling*. But it is evidently of the same meaning with *braithful*, violent; or may be viewed as literally expressing the force of *luctantes*, struggling, from Su.-G. *bryt-a*, *brott-as*, Isl. *briot-a*, luctare, the very term used by Virg. The same word occurs in the Houlate, ii. 14.

—The battellis so brym *bruthly* and blicht,
Were joint thrally in thraung, mony thowsand.

BRAITHLY, *adv.* Violently, with great force.

Wness a word he mycht bryng out for teyne;
The bailfull ters bryst *braithly* fra hys eyne.

Wallace, vi. 208. MS. Also, iii. 375.

'Thai bend bowis of bras *braithly* within.
Gavan and Gol. ii. 12.

To BRAK, *v. n.* To break, S. B.

To hear her tale his heart was like to *brak*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 29.

A.-S. *brac-an*, id. Isl. *eg braaka*, frango.

BRAKE, *s.* A large and heavy kind of harrow, chiefly used for *breaking* in rough ground, S.

"A pair of harrows, or *brake* for two horses, on the best construction, 1795, £2 2s.; 1809, £4." Wilson's *Renfr.* p. 87.

To BRAK, *v. n.* To express great sorrow on any account, one says, "I'm like to *brak*," S. B.

This is probably allied to Isl. *brack*, *bræk*, wailing.

To BRAK, *v. a.* 1. To break in general, S. B.

2. To *Brak Bread*, to taste food, to eat. "He wadna *brak bread*;" he would eat nothing, S. B.

3. *To Brak out*, to cut out any thing in a rough way, before reducing it to the form required; to block out, Aberd.

BRAK, s. Breaking up; as, *the brak of a storm; the brak of a market*, S. B. V.
BRACK, s.

BRAK, s. Perhaps breach, q. breaking forth.
Teut. *braecke*, ruptura.

"Ane uther sorte startis up faithles, every yeir om-brayssing with great *brak* the faith of the starkast party." N. Winyett's First Tractat. Keith's Hist. App. p. 208.

It may, however, signify noise, uproar; Isl. *brak*, crepitus, stridor, fragor; *brak-a*, crepere; insolenter se gerere.

BRAK, BRAKE, adj. Somewhat salt, brackish.

The entrellis sik fer in the fludis *brake*,
In your reuerence I sall flyng and swake.

Doug. Virgil, 135. 29.

Belg. *brack*, salsus.

BRAK-BACK, BRACK-BACK, s. A designation metaph. given to the harvest-moon, from the additional labour she occasions to reapers, Aberd.

BRAKING, s. Puking, retching, S. B.

But someway on her they fuish on a change;
That gut and ga' she keest with *braking* strange.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

Teut. *braeck-en*, to vomit, *braecke*, nausea. This seems to be properly a secondary sense of *braeck-en*, to break; as Kilian explains *braecke* nausea, dissolutio stomachi. Su.-G. *brak-a*, metaph. denotes any fatiguing exercise.

BRAKKINS, s. pl. The remains of a feast; as, "Will ye cum and eat *brakkins*?" Aberd.

A.-S. *brecing*, fractio.

BRALD, part. pa. Decked, dressed; a term used of a woman, who is said to be

— Rycht braivlie *brald*.—

Maitland Poems, p. 319.

The only word which seems to have any affinity is Fr. *breiller*, to glitter.

It has been suggested by an intelligent correspondent, that this word is probably from Sw. *pral-a* to dress, *pral-a sig*, to dress one's self, *präld*, bedecked, bedizened; B and P being often used indiscriminately in all the Gothic languages.

BRAMLIN, BRAMMIN, BRAMMEL-WORM, s.

A species of speckled or striped worm, found in very old dung-heaps, especially where much cheese has been made on the farm, Roxb.; supposed to be the same with E. *brandling*.

BRANCE, s. Of this word I can find no explanation.

"John Paterson, meason in Auchtermouchtie, strake throw new doores in the lester meate rome, for to be a new *brance* on that syde of the house, towards the garden." Lamont's Diary, p. 156.

This is probably an errat. for *trance* or *passage*.

BRANCHERS, s. pl. Young crows, after leaving the nest, and betaking themselves to the boughs or *branches*, Teviotd.

BRAND, s. The calf of the leg, Ettr. For.

This is merely a corr. of *Braun*; id. q. v.

BRANDED, BRANNIT, adj. Having a reddish-brown colour, as if singed by fire. A *branded cow* is one that is almost entirely brown.

The lads of Fingland, and Hellbeck-hill,
They were never for good, but aye for ill;
"Twixt the Staywood-bush and Langside-hill,
They steald the broked cow and the *branded* bull.

Minstreley Border, i. 233.

V. BROCKED.

In a *brannit* owse hide he was buskit,
Wi' muckle main horns bedight;
And ay wi' his lang tail he whiskit,
And drumm'd on an ald corn weight.

Jameson's Popular Ball. i. 298.

Germ. *braun*, id. Ihre derives Su.-G. *brun* from *brinna*, to burn, because objects that are burnt exhibit this colour.

This term occurs also in our Acts of Parliament:—

"Ther was robbed & away taken violently be the fornamed persons,—the number of nyntie-four labouring oxen, some blak, others *branded*, broun coloured," &c. Acts Cha. II. 1661, VII. 183.

BRANDED, part. pa. Bordered, having a margin.

Here belt was of blunket, with birdes ful bolde,
Branded with brende golde, and bokeled ful bene.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 3.

Brandur is used below for a border:—

His brene and his basnet, burnashed ful bene;
With a *brandur* abought, al of brende golde.

i.e. "having a border about, all of finest gold."
Germ. *braun*, Isl. *brun*, id. limbus.

BRANDEN, part. pa. Grilled. V. BRID.

BRANDER, BRANDRETH, s. 1. A gridiron.

"His heire sall haue—ane kettill, ane *brander*, ane posnett," &c. Burrow Lawes, c. 125. s. 1.

Then fresher fish shall on the *brander* bleez,
And lend the busy browster wife a heez.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 59.

Til this Jak Bonhowme he mad a crown
Of a *brandreth* all red hate;
Wyth that takyn he gave hym state
Of his fell presumptuown.

Wyntown, viii. 44. 41.

S. *brander*. A.-S. *brandred*; "a brandiron," Somner. Dan. *brandrith*; Teut. *brand roede*, *brander*, fulorum focarium; properly, an instrument for supporting the wood which is put on the fire, from *brand*, a brand (torris) and *roede*, which simply signifies a rod.

"*Brandrith*, or *brander*; a trivet or other iron stand to set a vessel over the fire. North." Gl. Grose. This is called a *cran*, S.

2. The grated iron placed over the entrance of a drain or common sewer, Roxb., Aberd.

To **BRANDER, v. a.** To broil on a gridiron, to grill, S.

"The Scots also say to *brander*, for to broil meat." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 172.

Either from the *s.* or from Teut. *brand-en*, to burn.

"'But now Janet, canna ye gie us something for supper?' *Ou ay, sir, I'll *brander* the moor-fowl that John Heather-blutter brought in this morning.'" *Waverley*, iii. 236.

It is also used as a neut. *v*.

"Than for dinner—there's no muckle left on the spule-bane; it will *brander* though—it will *brander* very weel." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 72.

BRANDER-BANNOCK, BRANDER'D-BANNOCK, s.
A thick oat-cake, baked on the gridiron, Aberd.

This is also simply called a *bannock*, *ibid*.

BRANDERIS, s. pl. [Trestles.]

"Item, in the hall thre stand burdis sett on *branderis*, with thair furmes with ane irne chimney." *Inventories*, A. 1580, p. 301.

Apparently frames of wood, for supporting the *burdis* or tables; so denominated from their supposed resemblance to a gridiron.

BRANDIE, s. An abbreviated designation for a *brandled* cow, Roxb.

BRANDNEW, BRENTNEW, a phrase equivalent to *spick and span*, quite new, S.

—Waes me, I hae forgot,

With hast of coming aff, to fetch my coat.

What sall I do! it was almaist *brand new*;

'Tis bat a hellier since't came aff the clew.

Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

This term is also used in provincial E. It is sometimes written *brent new*.

Nae cotillion *brent new* frae France,
But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels,
Put life and mettle in their heels.

Burns, iii. 332.

This is certainly the same with Teut. *brand new*, which Kilian gives as synon. with *vier-new*, recens ab officina profectum, a folibus calens; from *brand*, incendium, ustio. The term has been originally used with respect to military weapons, or any iron tools, newly finished.

BRANDY-CLEEK, s. The palsy in the leg in consequence of hard drinking, Aberd. V. CLEIKS.

BRANDRETH. V. BRANDER.

BRANDUR, s. A border. V. BRANDED.

BRANE, s. Bran, the husks of corn ground, Dunbar, Maitl. P. 112. V. BYK.

BRANEWOD. [Fire-wood.]

Qubyn thay had beirrit lyk baitit bullis,

And *brane-wod* brynt in ballis,

Thay wox als mait as ony mulis

That mangit wer with mallis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 22.

This has still been generally rendered, *brain-mad*. But it seems naturally to signify *wood for burning*, from A.-S. *bryne* incendium, and *wude*, wood. V. BEIR, *v*.

BRANG, pret. Brought, S.

Beath boll'd an' roast auld Bessie *brang*

O' gud fat beef an' mutton.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 143.

An' then the dishes o' the demas green,
Are ranked down' wi' proper space between;

While honest Jean *brang* forward, in a rap,
Green horn cutties rattling in her lap.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 112.

BRANGILL, s. A kind of dance.

Vpster Troyanis, and syne Italianis,
And gan do doubl *brangillis* and gambetti
Daisis and roundis trasing mony gatis.

Doug. Virgil, 476. 1.

-Agmine toto

Permiscent, variantque pedes, raptimque feruntur.

Maffei. Aen. L. 13.

Fr. *branele*, *branele*, "a brawle, or daunce, wherein many, men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move all together." *Cotgr*.

BRANGLANT, adj. In a *branglant* gait, in a brandishing manner, Ayrs.

Fr. *brandill-er*, to glisten, to flash.

To BRANGLE, v. n. 1. To shake, to vibrate.

The tre *brangillis*, boisting to the fall,
With top trymbing, and branschis shakand all.

Doug. Virgil, 59. 50.

—The scharp poynt of the *brangland* spere
Throw out amyddis of the scheild can schere.

Ibid. 334. 16.

2. To menace, to make a threatening appearance.

Bot principallie Mezentius all engreuit,
With ane grete spere, quharewith he feil mischeuit,
Went *brangland* throw the feild all him allone,
Als bustuous as the hidduous Orion.—
Sielike Mezentius *musturis* in the feild,
Wyth huge armour, baith spere, helme and scheild.

Doug. Virgil, 347. 10.

Brangland is explained by *musturis*, q. v. This sense is undoubtedly borrowed from the idea of one brandishing a weapon.

3. To shake, applied to the mind; to confound, to throw into disorder; used actively.

"Thus was this usurper's [E. Baliol] faction *brangled*, then bound up again, and afterward divided again by want of worth in Baliol thair head." *Hume's Hist.* Doug. p. 64.

"This is the upshot of their long plots; and truly, if it [a proposal from the king] had come a little before Mr. Cheesly, when none here had great hopes of the Scots army, it might have *brangled* this weak people, and the strong lurking party might have been able to have begun a treaty without us, which would have undone all." *Baillie's Lett.* i. 430.

Fr. *brant-er*, to shake; Arm. *brancell-at*, vibrare; Su.-G. *brang-as*, cum labore perrumpere velle.

BRANIT, part. pa. Brawned; a term formed from E. *brawn*, the fleshy or muscular part of the body; Dunbar.

To BRANK, v. a. 1. To bridle, to restrain.

—We sall gar *brank* you,
Before that time trowly.

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 38.

The writer here speaks of the earnest expectation of Papists to have their idolatry restored. Lord Hailes says, "probably, *strangle*."

"Those of the nobilitie & gentrie again, whose estait was maid up by the spoyll of the church, they feared also that their estaittes might be *branked* iff bishops

wer in such authoritie and credit." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 74.

It may perhaps signify "curtailed."

2. *v. n.* To raise and toss the head, as spurning the bridle; applied to horses.

Oner al the planis brayis the stampand stedis,
Ful galyeard in thare hardis and werely wedis,
Apoun thare strate born brydillis *brankand* fast,
Now trypan here now thare, *thair hede did cast.*
Doug. Virgil, 385. 35.

Pressis *pugnat* habenis, Virg.

Rudd. renders this, "prancing, capering," quoting this very passage. But the last words of the quotation, *thair hede did cast*, justify the sense given above.

Hay, as ane brydlit cat I *brank*.

S. P. R. iii. 43.

Rendered *strut*, Gl.

3. To bridle up one's self.

It is said of women, when they wish to appear to advantage:—

They lift thair gown abone thair schank,
Synne lyk ane brydlit cat thair *brank*.
Maitland Poems, p. 186. "Prance," Gl.
Scho *brankit* fast, and maid hir bony,
And said, Jok, come ye for to wow!
Bannatyne Poems, p. 158.

i.e. "as soon as she saw him, she bridled up, and put on her best face." Lord Hailes here gives the following explanation:—"She tript away hastily, and dressed herself out to the best advantage." N. p. 293.

A. Bor. *bricken* is synon., and probably allied. "*To bricken* ; to bridle up, or hold up the head. North. Gl. Grose."

4. To prance, to caper.

This day her *branken* wooer taks his horse,
To strut a gentle spark at Edinburgh cross.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 177.

I have not marked any passage, where the word seems properly to include the idea of dressing gaily.

Teut. *brank-en* and *prunk-en*, both signify, ostentare se, dare se spectandum; Germ. *prang-en*, id.; Su.-G. *prunk-a*, superbire. Wachter gives *prang-en*, as also signifying, premere, coartare. Hence, he says, the pillory is vulgarly called *pranger*, Belg. *pranghe*, from the yoke or collar in which the neck of the culprit, who is exposed to public shame, is held. The comparison of these different senses of the Germ. verb, especially as illustrated by the signification of the *s.*, suggests that, as the primary sense of our *v.* is to bridle, this has also been the case as to the Germ. This will be further illustrated from the use of BRANKS. Hence,

BRANKEN, *part. pa.* Gay, lively, S. A.

The moon shot out her horns o' light,
Clear thro' an openin cloud:
A *branken* lass, fu' clean an' braw,
To hail its infant shinin,
Ga'd scowrin to the birken-shaw,
For she wi' love was dwinin

Fu' sair that night.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 31.

BRANKIE, *adj.* Gaudy; corresponding with E. *pranked up*; Peebles, Fife.

Whare hae ye been sae braw, lad?

Whare hae ye been sae *brankie*, O!

Jacobite Relics, i. 32. V. BRANK, v.

BRANKIN, *part. adj.* Making a great show. Fife. Synon. with *Brankie*.

BRANKIT, *part. adj.* Vain, puffed up, Aberd.

The *brankit* lairds o' Gallowa'.

Song. V. BRANK, v.

BRANK-NEW, *adj.* Quite new, q. having the new gloss.

"Then there was the farmer's ball, wi' the tight lads of yeomen with the *brank new* blues and buckskins." St. Ronan, i. 56.

Qu. if an errat. for *Brand-new*?

BRANKS, *s. pl.* 1. "*Brankis*," says Lord Hailes, "are the collars of work-horses;" Bannatyne Poems, 293. But this term properly denotes a sort of bridle, often used by country people in riding. Instead of leather, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added; but more frequently a kind of wooden noose resembling a muzzle.

"The Argathelian faction had indeed—gathered together in the west a few herds, ploughmen, weavers, cobblers, and such canaille, a parcel of unarmed and cowardly fellows; these they—set on horses that had many years before been doom'd to the drudging of the cart and plough, with sods instead of saddles, *branks* and halters instead of bridles." Montrose's Mem. P. ii. c. 3. p. 156.

Some ask'd his horses price and age:—

Some, why no spurs, his sides to claw,

And for boots, several ropes of straw:

Why sodd's for saddle, and *branks* for bridle,

And plaids for scarf about his middle!

Colvil's Mock Poem, ii. 16.

Anciently this seems to have been the common word for a bridle, S. B. Within these few years, an iron bit was preserved in the steeple of Forfar, formerly used, in that very place, for torturing the unhappy creatures who were accused of witchcraft. It was called *The Witch's Branks*.

Gael. *brancas* is mentioned by Shaw, as signifying a halter; *brans* is also said to denote a kind of bridle. But our word seems originally the same with Teut. *pranghe*, which is defined so as to exhibit an exact description of our *branks*; *b* and *p* being often interchanged, and in Germ. used indifferently in many instances. *Pranghe*, *myrl-pranghe*, postomis, pastomis, confibula: instrumentum quod naribus equorum imponitur; Kilian.

2. An instrument of ecclesiastical punishment for female scolds, or those adjudged guilty of defamation, placed at the doors of churches, Aberd. It is of iron, and surrounds the head, while a large triangular piece is put into the mouth.

"When the woman, after he was bishop, stood up once and again before the people, and confronted him with this, he ordered her tongue to be pulled out with pincers; and, when not obeyed, caused her to be put in the *branks*, and afterwards banished with her husband over the water." Howie's Judgements on Persecutors, p. 30. Biographia Scotiana. V. etymon of the *v.*

It appears that the following passage refers to the same fact:—

"He discerned her head to be put in the *Branks*, which had a bit that was put in her mouth, which so bound her tongue that she could not speak; and there-

with to stand at the Tron, in the sight of all the people." Life of Archbishop Sharp.

The term is also used in the North of E. as denoting an instrument formerly used for punishing scolds. The description nearly corresponds with that given of *The Witch's Branks*.

"The Scold wore an iron engine, called the *branks*, in the form of a crown; it covered the head, but left the face exposed; and having a tongue of iron which went into the mouth, constrained silence from the most violent brawler." Hutchinson's Northumb. ii. 415.

"A pair of *branks* is still preserved in the town court of Newcastle." Brand's Newc. ii. 192. N. He has given a plate of this instrument, *ibid.* p. 47, N. 2.

BRANKS, s. pl. A swelling in the chops, S. A.

This disease seems to receive its name from its compressing the parts, as the chops of a horse are compressed by the *branks* which he wears.

This appears to be the same disease called the *buffets*, S. B.

BRANLIE, s. The name given to the Samlet, in some parts of Fife; elsewhere called the *Par*.

Evidently the same with the Yorks. name *Branlin*. V. PAR.

This designation must undoubtedly be traced to Isl. *branda*, *trutta minima*, whence *brand-kœd*, *fectura truttarum*. *Branlin* and *branlie* are merely diminutives from *brant*, which name may have been suggested by the dark-coloured marks on the sides of this fish, or as resembling these burnt in by a *brand*-iron. Thus Isl. *brand-krossotr* is expl. *Virgulis decussatim variegatus, atro colore vel carbone decussatim cinctus*; Haldorson.

BRANNOCK, s. The Samlet, or small fish generally known in S. by the name of *Par*. This is called *Branlin*, Yorks. V. Ray's Lett. p. 198. All the difference is in the termination; both *ling* and *ock* being used as diminutives.

BRASAND, part. pr. Embracing.

Heccuba thidder with her childer for beild
Ran all in vane and about the altare swarnes,
Brasand the god-like ymage in thare arnes.
Doug. Virgil, 56. 22.

Fr. *bras*, the arm.

To BRASE, BRASS, v. a. To bind, to tie.

A roussat gown of hir awn scho him gaff
Apon his weyd, at court all the layff;
A soundly courche our hed and nek leit fall
A wowyn quhyt hatt scho *brassit* on with all.
Wallace, i. 242. MS.

Syne this ilk prince into his legacy—
This girill left to younger Remulus,
His tender neuo, that is here slaue thus.
Eurill (as said is) has this iouell hnt,
About his sydis it *brasin*, or he stynt.

Doug. Virgil, 289. 12.

Syke giftis eik he had bring with him syne,
Hynt and deliuerit from the Troiane rewynne,
Ane ryche garment *brasil* with rich gold wyre.—
Ibid. 33. 31.

In this place it properly signifies, bound on the margin, weltd.

Fr. *embrasser*, to bind. Here, as in many other instances, the prep. prefixed is thrown away.

BRASERIS, BRASARIS, s. pl. Vambraces, armour for the arms.

Quhen this was said he has but mare abade
Tua kempis burdouns brocht, and before thaim laid.
With al thare harnes and *braseris* by and by.

Doug. Virgil, 141. 1.

Pullane greis he braissit on full fast,
A closs byrny, with mony sekry clasp,
Breyst plait, *brasaris*, that worthi was in wer.

Wallace, viii. 1202. MS.

In Edit. 1648, *brasses*. Fr. *brassar*, *brassard*, *brassart*, id.; *brachiale ferreum*, Dict. Trev.; from *bras*, the arm, Lat. *brachium*. They were also called in Fr. *garde bras* and *avant bras*. E. *vambrace*, as Grose observes, is a corr. of the latter. They covered the arms from the elbow to the wrist; the armour of the upper part being called the *pouldron*. Milit. Antiq. ii. 552.

To BRASH, BRASCHE, v. a. 1. To assault, to attack.

Looke on thy Lord, who all his dayes was dead
To earthly pleasures; who with grieves acquainted
A man of sorrows liv'd, here unlamented,
Whose breast did beare, *brash't* with displeasure's dart,
A bruised spirit and a broken heart.

More's True Crucifixe, p. 194, 195.

"It was spoken that they sould have *brashit* the wall whair thair batter was made. Bot the pieces within the town stellit in St. Gelis kirk yard, and vpon the kirk of field condemnit the ordinance without, so that they caused thame retire thair ordinance." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 274.

2. It seems to be occasionally used as equivalent to the military phrase, "to make a *breach* in."

"Bot the bordereris deceived him, and caused his captanes to deceave him, quhillis war all hanged when he had *brashed* and wone the hous." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 309. *Brushed*, Ed. 1728, p. 131.

Fr. *breche*, a breach.

3. To bruise and break the bones; often used by angry persons in threatening children, Dumfr.

Germ. *brass-en* signifies, to vex; and Teut. *broesen*, tempestuosum et furentem ventum spirare, Kilian. It may, however, be contr. from A.-S. *beræsan*, impetuose prouocare, irruere. V. BRESCHIE and BREESIL.

BRASH, BRASCHE, s. An effort, an attack, an assault; as E. *brush* is used.

"The last *brashe* (effort) was made by a letter of the prime poet of our kingdom, whereof this is the just copy." Muses Thren. Intr. p. viii.

Perhaps it was originally used to denote an assault made on a defended place.

Thoise at the bak wall wes the *brasche* thay gaue,
For lake of lederis thair thay wrocht in vane.

Sege Edinb. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 292.

It is the same word which is written BRESCHIE, q. v.

"A *brask* of wooing" is the title of a poem by Clerk, Everg. ii. 18. Hence, perhaps,

BRASHY, BRAUSHIE, adj. Stormy, S.

Whan 'twas denied me to be great,
Heav'n bade the Muse upon me wait,
To smoothe the ruggit brows o' fate;

An' now thegither
We've brush'd the bent, thro' monie a speat
O' *braushie* weather.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 114.

BRASH, s. A short turn of work; often applied to churning; as, "Come, gie's a *brash*;" "Mony a sair *brash* it cost them, afore the butter cam;" Loth.

Brash is familiarly used in E. in a sense nearly similar.

BRASH, s. A transient attack of sickness; a bodily indisposition of whatever kind; S. *Quhither*, *synon.* S. B.

"A *brash*, a slight fit of sickness." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 113.

Was worth that brandy, nasty trash!
Fell source o' mony a pain and *brash*!
Twins monie a poor, doylt, drunken hash,
O' half his days.

Burns, iii. 16.

The lady's gane to her chamber,
And a moanfu' woman was she;
As gin she had ta'en a sudden *brash*,
And were about to die.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 10.

This word is very commonly used to denote the more slight ailments of children. The disorder, to which they are often subject after being weaned, is called the *speaning-brash*. We also speak of "a *brash* of the teeth," as denoting their occasional illness, when teething. The term is likewise used more generally to signify any slight ailment, the nature of which is not understood; or which does not appear to form into any regular disease. In this case it is vulgarly said, "It is just some *brash*."

Brash signifies a fit, Northumb. V. Gl. Grose.

It seems doubtful, whether this should be viewed as merely a different sense of the *s.* as explained above, or as radically different. We find several terms in other languages, which seem to claim some affinity; Isl. *breisk*, *breisk-ur*, infirm, *breiskleike*, weakness, G. Andr. Teut. *broosch*, fragilis, debilis; Arm. *bresk*, *bresq*, Ir. *brisk*, delicate, tender. Hence,

BRASHY, adj. Delicate in constitution, subject to frequent ailments, S.

BRASHLOCH, s. A crop consisting of a mixture of oats and rye, or of barley and rye, Galloway; *synon.* *Mashlin*, *Meslin*.

"In place of winter rye, the farmers often sow in spring a mixture of rye and oats, provincially termed *brashloch*." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 123.

Teut. *brass-en*, miscere, commiscere, *brus*, mixtio, commixtio. Hence,

BRASH-BREAD, s. Bread made of such a mixture, *ibid*.

BRASSY, s. The ancient Wrasse, Frith of Forth.

Labrus Tinca. Ancient Wrasse or Old Wife; *Brassy*. Neill's List of Fishes, p. 13. V. BRESSIE.

BRASSIN, adj. Brazen. Aberd. Reg.

A.-S. *bræsen*, æreus, æneus.

To **BRAST, v. n.** To burst.

— Mycht nane behald his face,
The fyrie sparkis *brasting* from his nee.

Doug. Virgil, 399. 44.

Brast is used in the same sense by R. Glouc.

BRAT, s. 1. Clothing in general. *The bit and the brat*, S. Food and raiment.

A highly respected friend suggests, that, in his opinion, the term primarily signifies a coarse apron. I hesitate, however; as I find that Gael. *brat*, like A.-S. *bratt*, signifies "a cloke, mantle, veil, or covering;" Shaw.

"He ordinarily uses this phrase as a proverb, that he desires no more in the world, but a *bit* and a *brat*; that is, only as much food and raiment as nature craves." Scotch Presb. Eloq. p. 36.

"It is a world that will not give us a *bit* and a *brat*." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 205. He thus expl. it: "If a man be honest and industrious, he can hardly miss food and raiment." It would seem that the Prov. is printed erroneously. According to the explanation, it should be, "It is a *poor* world," or "an *ill* world," &c.

2. A coarse kind of apron for keeping the clothes clean, S. "*Brat*, a coarse apron, a rag; Lincolns." Gl. Grose; *id.* Lancashs.

3. Coarse clothing, S.; *dudds*, *synon.* A.-S. *bratt* signifies both pallium and panniculus; "a cloak, a rag;" Somner. C. B. *brathay*, rags.

4. A bib, or pinafore, S. B.

5. Scum, S. It does not necessarily signify refuse; but is also applied to the cream which rises from milk, especially of what is called a *sour coque*, or the *floatings* of boiled whey.

6. The clotted cover of porridge or of flummery, S.

"*Brat*, a cover or scurf." Statist. Acc. xv. 8. N.

This seems to be merely an oblique sense of the same word, as used to denote an apron which covers the rest of one's clothes.

C. B. *brat*; "a clout, piece, or rag;" Owen.

BRATCHART, s. Expl. "Silly stripling;" and traced to Teut. *broedseel*, pullus; or viewed "q. *vretchet*, little wretch;" Gl. Sibb.

That *bratchart* in a busse was born;
They fand a monster on the morn,
War faced than a cat.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 12.

The term undoubtedly is equivalent to *whelp*; from Fr. *bratchet*, a kind of small hound; or immediately formed from *Brach*. V. BRACHELL.

This is also pron. *bratchet*, and expl.,

1. A little mischievous boy or girl, Teviotd.

"*Bratchet*, an untoward child, North." Grose.

2. A silly person, Ettr. For.; and viewed as a dimin. from *Brat*.

3. A true lover; as "She has seven wooers and a *bratchet*;" *ibid*.

In this sense it seems to refer to the fidelity of a dog who constantly follows its master.

BRACHEL, s. The husks of flax set on fire, Highl. of S.

—"Norman suddenly remembered a heap of husks which he carefully collected during the preceding week, while the young women were skutching their flax.—The heap was soon formed, and Norman—carried the brand, and set fire to the *Brachel*."

—"She could not help expressing her uneasiness for the Lowlanders, whom, what are called flax-mills and fulling-mills, precluded from all the social delights of beating and skutching, the blaze of a *Bratchel*, and above all, the superlative joys of a waulking." *Clan-Albin*, i. 75, 77.

Apparently *q. bracksel*, from Teut. *braeck-en*, to scutch flax. *S. praik, brack*, the instrument used for this purpose.

To BRATH, v. a. To plait straw-ropes round a stack, crossing them at intervals, *S. B.*

A.-S. *braed-an*, to weave together; Isl. *bregd-a*, nectere fila in funem, per obliquos nexus, et complexus; G. Andr. p. 33, 34. Alem. *broihen*, contexere. Hence,

BRATHINS, s. pl. The cross ropes of the roof of a thatched house, or stack; also called *etherins*, Ang.

Isl. *bragd*, nexus.

BRATHLY, adj. Noisy. **V. BRAITHLIE.**

To BRATTYL, BRATTLE, v. n. 1. To make a clashing or clattering noise, *S.*

Branchis *brattlyng*, and blaiknyt shew the brayis, With hirstis harsk of waggand wyndil strays. *Doug. Virgil*, 202, 23.

2. To advance rapidly, making a noise with the feet, *S.*

Daft lassie, when we're naked, what'll ye say,
Giff our twa herds come *brattling* down the brae,
And see us sae!—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 75.

3. To run tumultuously, *S.*

A *brattlin* band unhappily
Drave by him wi' a binner,
And heels-o'er-gouldie coupit he.—
Christmas B'd'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

4. To make a confused and harsh noise, *Dumfr.*

But, a' this while, wi' mony a dunner,
Auld guns were *brattling* aff like thunner.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 45.

Not, as Rudd. conjectures, formed from the sound; but derived perhaps from Isl. *briot-a, bryt-a*, which sometimes signifies, exagitare, huc illucque movere, ut luctantes; Ihre, vo. *Brottas*; or Teut. *bortel-en*, tumultuari; fluctuare, agitare.

Isl. *bratt*, cito, celeriter, may be viewed as a cognate term.

BRATTYL, BRATTLE, s. 1. A clattering noise, as that made by the feet of horses, when prancing, or moving rapidly, *S.* It is thus expl. by Rudd.

Now by the time that they a piece had ta'en,
All in a *brattle* to the gate are gane;
And soon are out of the auld noorise' sight,
To dress her milk hersell wha shortly dight.

Ross's Helenore, p. 96.

"For, thinks I, an' the horse tak a *brattle* now, they may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me yavil an' as styth as I had been elf-shot." *Journal from London*, p. 4.

Thou need na start awa sae hasty,
Wi' bickering *brattle*.
Burns, iii. 146.

2. **Hurry, rapid motion of any kind, S.**

Bauld Bess flew till him wi' a *brattle*,
And spite of his teeth held him
Close by the craig.—*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 261.

3. **A short race, S.**

The sma' droop-rumpl't, hunter cattle,
Might aiblins waur't thee for a *brattle*;
But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,
An' gar't them whaizle.
Burns, iii. 143.

4. **Fury, violent attack, S.**

List'ning, the doors an' winnocks rattle;
I thought me on the ourie cattle,
Or silly sheep, wha bide this *brattle*
O' winter war.

Burns, iii. 150.

BRAVE, adj. Handsome; *bravest*, handsomest, now pron. *bravest*, *S.*

"A son was born to him called Absalom, who was the *bravest* man perhaps in the world;—he was a man of the greatest perfection from the crown of his head unto the sole of his foot." *Dickson's Sermons*, p. 109. *Society Contendings*. **V. BRAW.**

BRAVERY, s. A bravado, a gasconade.

"In which time one Tait, a follower of Cesford, who as then was of the Lords party, came forth in a *bravery*, and called to the opposite horsemen, asking if any of them had courage to break a lance for his Mistress; he was answered by one Johnston servant to the Master of Glammis, and his challenge accepted." *Spotswood*, p. 287.

Fr. *braverie*, id. from *braver*, to brave, to play the gallant.

BRAVERIE, s. 1. Shew, appearance of splendour, *S.*

"Did not I say—that the braw bridal would be followed by as braw a funeral?" "I think," answered Dame Winnie, "there's little *bravery* at it, neither meat nor drink, and just a wheen silver tippences to the poor folk." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 113.

2. **Fine clothes, showy dress, S.**

Fr. *braverie*, "gorgeousness, or costliness in apparel;" Cotgr. This is also O. E., being used by Spenser.

3. **Metaph. applied to fine diction, or ornate language.**

"In the present cause, we must not be pleased or put off with the buskry or *bravery* of language."—"Clothed and adorned with the busk and *bravery* of beautiful and big words."—*M'Ward's Contendings*, p. 324. 356.

BRAVITY, s. Used as denoting courage, bravery.

"Let us put on courage in thir sad times; brave times for the chosen soldiers of Jesus Christ to shew their courage into;—offering brave opportunities for shewing forth the *bravity* of spirit in suffering." *Ja. Wolwood's Letter, Walker's Remark. Pass.* p. 23.

Perhaps from O. Fr. *bravels*; C'est dit pour avoir de beaux habits; Roquefort. He derives it from L. B. *bravi-um*, as would seem in the sense of prestantia, excellentia.

BRAUTIE, s. 1. A show, a pageant.

All curious pastimes and consoils
Cud be imaginat be man,

Wes to be sene on Edinburgh gaitis,
Fra time that *bravutie* began.
Burel's Entry Q. Anne, Watson's Coll. ii. 5.

2. Finery in dress, S.

Syne she beheld ane heuinly sicht,
Of Nymphs who supit nectar could;
Whois *bravuties* can scarce be tauld.

Ibid. p. 7.

Fr. *braverie*, dépense en habits; Diet. Trev. V.
BRAW.

BRAUL, BRAWL, s. [A kind of dance.]

It was ane *celest* recreation to behold ther lycht
lovene, galmouding, stendling bakuart & forduart, dan-
sand base dansis, pauuans, galyardis, turlions, *brautis*
and branglis, buffons, vitht mony vthir lycht dansis,
the quhilk ar ouer prolix to be rehersit." Compl. S.
p. 102.

Menstrel, blaw up ane *brawl* of France;
Let se quha hobblis best.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr. ii. 201.

In Gl. Compl. it is justly observed, that this is the
same as *brangle* (Fr. *bransle*, *branle*), contr.

BRAVOORA, s. Such a degree of irritation or fury, in man or beast, as to assume the appearance of madness. It is said of a brute animal, when ferocious, "He's in his *bravooras*," Ayrs.

"Thae—critics get up wi'—sic youfat *bravooras*—as
wud gar ane that's no frequent wi' them trow they
ettit to mak a bokeek o' 'im." Edip. Mag. Apr. 1821,
p. 351.

Merely the Spanish word *Bravura* applied as expl.
by Cormon, Ferocité d'un animal.

BRAUSHIE, adj. Stormy. V. BRASH, v.

BRAW, BRA', adj. 1. Fine, gaily dressed, S.

Braw gaes ilk Borrow's blade, an' weel ye ken,
'Tis wi' the profits ta'en frae ither men.

Morison's Poems, p. 183, 184.

Teut. *bravue*, ornatus, bellus; Fr. *brave*, id. These
terms are perhaps radically allied to Isl. *braer*, nitet,
splendet, G. Andr.

2. Handsome, S.

Young Robie was the *bravest* lad,
The flower and pride of a' the glen;
And he had owsen, sheep, and kye,
And wanton naigies nine or ten.

Burns, iv. 80.

3. Pleasant, agreeable, S.

O Peggy, dinna say me na:
But grant to me the treasure
Of love's return; 'tis unka *bra*,
When ilka thing yields pleasure.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739. p. 27.

4. Worthy, excellent, S. A *braw* man, a worthy man; S.

5. Very good, surpassing in whatever respect, S.

"Mr. Christopher Parkinson, the recorder of Bar-
vick, ane man grave and reverend, maid ane *braw*
speech to his majestic, acknowledging him thair sole
and sovaine lord," &c. Pitcottie's Cron. p. 584.
Brave, Edit. 1728.

6. Stout, able-bodied, fit for warfare, S. In this sense it is often used in reference to soldiers, as synon. with S. *pretty*.

"He said that Callum Beg,—and your honour, were
killed that same night in the tuilzie, and mony mae
bra' men." Waverley, iii. 218. V. *Pretty*, sense 4.

7. Often used intensively, sometimes as a superlative, when joined by the copula to another word, whether *adj.* or *adv.*; as, *braw and able*, abundantly able for any work or undertaking; *braw and weel*, in good health; *braw and soon*, in full time, &c. &c.

Bydby, neist day, when noon comes on, appears,
And Lindy, what he could, his courage cheers;
Look'd *braw and canty* whan she came in by,
And says, Twice welcome, Bydby, here the day.

Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

Here it is equivalent to "very cheerful." It is
stronger than *gay*, *gay*. For, *gay and canty* signifies
no more than "moderately," or "indifferently cheer-
ful."

Su.-G. *brat*, bonus, praestans. *En brat man*, the
very phrase still used by the vulgar in S. Germ. *brav*,
id. Isl. *brat*, *brat*, fortis, Verel. Wachter views
Lat. *probus* as the origin. Thre prefers *brage*, a hero;
observing that any one distinguished by wisdom, elo-
quence, or ingenuity, was by the Goths called *Brag-
madur*; from *brag*, and *madur*, man. Gael. *breagh*,
signifies fine, sightly, pretty, handsome.

Su.-G. *brat* and *bra* are also used in the sense of
valdè. *Brat lunge*, valdè diu.

Braw is often used adverbially, as conjoined with
the copulative: *braw and able*, abundantly able for
any work or undertaking; *braw and weel*, in good
health. Hence,

BRAWLY, adv. Very well, S. sometimes *braw- lins*, Ang.; *browlies*, *browlins*, Aberd.

"Bat for a' that we came *browlies* o' the rod, till we
came within a mile of Godlammin." Journal from Lon-
don, p. 3.

This corresponds to Sw. *Han maer brat*, He is
well; Wideg.

BRAWLINS, adv. Bravely, quite well, Kinross.; formed like *Bucklins*, *Sidelins*, &c. *Braw- lies*, id. Ang.

BRAWEN, part. pa. [Brown ?]

For fault of cattle, corn and gerse,
Your banquets of most nobility.
Dear of the dog *braven* in the Merse.

Folwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 9. 10.

Can this signify boiled? A.-S. *browen*, coctus; or
perh. *browed*, referring to some popular story. V.
DEAR.

To BRAWL, v. n. To run into confusion; part. pr. *brawland*.

The Erle with that, that fechtand was,
Quhen he hye sayis saw *brawland* sua,
In hy apon thaim gan he ga.

Barbour, xii. 132. MS.

This word is immediately formed from Fr. *brouill-er*,
to embroil, to confound, to put into disorder; derived,
by Menage, from Ital. *brogl-are*, which, he says, is
from *broglia*, a wood. But it may be traced to Su.-G.
bryll-a, perturbare, a frequentative from *bryd-a*, id.
Arm. *brell-a* has the same sense.

To BRAWL, v. n. To gallop, Moray. V. BREEL, v.

BRAW-WARLD, adj. Showy, gaudy.

"True, true, my lord," said Crawford;—"but if I were at the head of threescore and ten of my brave fellows, instead of being loaded with more than the like number of years, I would try whether I would have some reason out of these fine gallants, with their golden chains and looped-up bonnets, with *braw-warld* dyes and devices on them." Q. Durward, iii. 106.

BRAWLINS, s. pl. The trailing Straw-berry tree, or Bear-berry, S. B. *Arbutus uva-ursi*, Linn. The name is sometimes applied to the fruit of the *Vaccinium vitis Idaea*, or red bill-berry.

Gael. *brailag*, denotes a whortle-berry. It may have been transferred to the straw-berry; as *brailagan-con*, signifies bear-berries; Shaw.

The name *breigh'tac* however is perhaps exclusively given to the whortle-berry.

"There also they may taste the delicious juice of the *vaccinium vitis idaea*, (the whortle-berry, or Highland *breigh'tac*)." P. Clunie, Perth. Statist. Acc. ix. 237.

BRAWLIT, part. pa. Perhaps marbled, mixed; from the same *v.*; Fr. *brouill-er*, to jumble.

Bot ye your wyfe and bairns can tak na rest,
Without ye counterfeit the worthiest,
Buft *brawlit* hois, coit, dowblet, sark and scho;
Your wyfe and bairns conform mon be thairto.

L. Scotland's Lament, Fol. 7. a.

BRAWN, BRAUN, s. The calf of the leg; Gl. Surv. Nairn. This sense is common in S.; and differs from that in which the term is used in E., as denoting "the fleshy or muscular parts of the body" in general.

Yit, thoct thy *brawnis* be lyk tyra barrow trammis
Defend the, man—

Lyndsay's Works, Chalm. Ed. ii. 193.

Herd gives a different orthography. "*Brands*," he says, "calves of the legs;" Gl. This is the pronunciation of Teviotd.

Teut. *brauwe*, sura, seems the radical word.

BRAWN, s. A male swine; synon. with E. *boar*; Roxb. "*Brawn*, a boar, Cumb." Grose.

As our forefathers called the boar *bare*, and the vulgar in modern times denominate the bear *boar*; one might almost suppose that the term *brawn*, as thus applied had been borrowed by a slight transposition from the Danes. For Isl. *biarn* and *beorn*, Su.-G. and Dan. *biern*, denote a bear.

BRAWNY, BRAUNY, s. A cow, ox, or bull, that has its skin variegated with black and brown streaks; also *brawnit*, id. Galloway.

He views the warsle, laughing wi' himsel
At seeing auld *Brawny* glowr, and shake his nools.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 45.

Now *brawny* aft wad leave the craft,

An wander by hersel'

Cropping the blade upo' the stream,

To where she lov'd sae well.

Ibid. p. 49.

Germ. *braun*, brown. *Braun* in compounds denotes a blackish colour; Wachter. *Braun-rot*, rubrum nigricans. V. BRANDED, BRANNIT.

BRAWS, s. pl. Fine clothes, one's best apparel; S.

A' her *braws* were out of order now,
Her hair in taits hung down upon her brow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

"But the moralist may speculate on this female infirmity as he chooses; as far as the lass has cash or credit, to procure *braws*, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters." P. Glenorchay, Argyles. Statist. Acc. viii. 350.

This is evidently from the *adj.* sense 1. It deserves notice, that, analogous to this, the Teut. *adj. brauwe*, signifying, decked, is also used as a *s.* denoting the furrowed border of a garment, this being chiefly an ornamental part of dress.

BRAXY, BRAXES, BRACKS, s. 1. A disease in sheep, S.

The term *bract* is also used.

"—On the accidents and disorders to which sheep are liable, and particularly to those destructive diseases,—called in different parts of Scotland,—by the name of *braxy*, or *braxit*, or the sickness," &c. Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot. iii. 340.

Braxit might seem to be corr. from A.-S. *bræcseoc*, one subject to epilepsy, as if it had been primarily applied to the *Staggers*.

"To two diseases, of a very serious nature, the flocks here are still exposed. The one a fever, to which the hogs or sheep of the first year are so liable in winter, and especially in variable weather, with intermitting frosts, that the farmer reckons himself fortunate, if he lose only three of each score in his hirsle. This disease, (the *braxy*, as some call it), has been examined, and is found to arise from the withered grass on which the animal then feeds, and the want either of liquid, or muscular motion in the stomach to dissolve it. The consequence is, that the dry and unconcocted food enters the intestines in an impervious state; the obstructions excite an inflammation, a fever and mortification, of which the animal dies." P. Selkirk, Statist. Acc. ii. 440.

"Many are cut off by a disease which is here called the *Braces*." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 8.

This is also called *bruik* and *bracks*, Ang.

"Another malady—preys on the sheep here. Among the shepherds it is called the *Bracks*." P. Barrie, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 242.

A.-S. *breac*, rheuma; *broc*, sickness, disease, a malady, Somner. Su.-G. *brak*, id. Ir. *brachta*, corruption. All these terms seem to be allied.

What confirms this etymon is, that it seems to be the same disease which is also denominated the *sickness*.

"Of these, what is called the *sickness* is generally the most common and the most fatal. It is an inflammation in the bowels, brought on by the full habit of the animal, by sudden heats and colds, by eating wet and frosted grass, or by lying on wet ground." P. Peebles, Statist. Acc. xii. 4.

2. A sheep which has died of disease; also, mutton of this description, S.

While highlandmen hate tolls an' taxes,
While moorlan' herds like guid fat *braxies*,—
Count on a friend in faith and practice,
In Robert Burns.

Burns, iii. 253.

BRAXY, adj. Of or belonging to sheep that have died of disease, S.

"The consequences of the consultation were not of the choicest description, consisting of *braxy* mutton, raw potatoes, wet bannocks," &c.—Marriage, ii. 86.

Defined, in a note, "Sheep that have died a natural death, and been salted." But, although the term may be applied to mutton of this description that has been hung, it more usually denotes what is dressed immediately after being brought home.

It is said, perhaps partly as a jest, that in the districts where *braxy* is eaten, the rule of judging whether the sheep found dead is fit to be used as food, is to try whether it will "stand three shakes."

DRY BRAXIE, a disease of sheep, S. A. •

"Inflammation of the bowels [of sheep,]—commonly called *dry braxy*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 393.

DUMB BRAXY, the dysentery in sheep.

"The *dumb braxy*,—is distinguished from sickness, by the season of the year in which it appears, and by dysentery in its common form of a bloody flux." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 416.

WATERY BRAXY, S. A.

"*Watery braxy* consists in the bladder being over-distended with urine, which raises violent inflammation in that organ, and produces an incapacity to discharge the urine that is accumulated." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 399.

BRAZARS, *s. pl.* Armour for the arms.
V. BRASERIS.

BRAZE, *s.* A roach. V. BRAISE.

To BRE. *K. Hart*, i. 24. V. BIGGIT.

BRE, BREE, *s.* The eye-brow, S. B.

Hir ene affixit apoun the ground held sche,
Mouing na mare hir curage, face nor bree,
Than scho had bene ane stawe of marly stane.
Doug. Virgil, 180. 21.

"Ee nor bree," is still a proverbial phrase. "Ho moved neither *ee nor bree* ony mair than he had been dead," S. B.

Now they conclude, that here their turf maun be,
And lay stane still, not moving *ee nor bree*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 74.

A.-S. *breg*, palpebra; Isl. *braa*. V. BRA.

BREACH, *s.* The broken water on the sea-coast, by which sailors know their approach to land in a dark night, Moray; supposed to be the same with *Land-brist*.

BREAD, *s.* A roll or loaf. V. BREID.

* **BREAD**. To be in *bad bread*, to be in a dilemma, or in an evil taking, S.

It seems to have been originally restricted to short allowance.

BREADBERRY, *s.* That food of children, which in E. is called *pap*, S.

Perhaps from *bread* and A. Bor. *berry*, to beat, Sn.-G. *baeria*, Isl. *beria*, id. q. "bruised bread."

Berry had been used in the same sense.

—"Where before a peevish nurse would be seen tripping up stares and down stares with a posset or *berry* for the laird or lady, you shall now see sturdy jackmen groaning with the weight of sirloins of beef, and chargers laden with capons and wildefoul." *Mercur. Caled.* Jan. 1661, p. 8.

BREAD-MEAL, *s.* The flour of pease and barley; because commonly used for making bread, Roxb.

—The *bread-meal* is sold at five shillings a stone,
An' the oat-meal at six an' some more.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 108.

In Clydes, the term denotes meal made of barley; from its being, as would seem, much used for bread.
V. WHITE-MEAL.

BREAD-MORNING, *s.* A piece of bread given to the ploughman when he goes to his labour in the morning, Roxb.

BREAD-SPAAD, *s.* A sort of spattle, made of iron, somewhat in the shape of a *spade*, used for turning, or otherwise moving, bread on the girdle, Aberd.

BREADLINGIS, *adv.* [Broadwise.]

—"He escaped their furie, and straik ane of them *'breadlingis* with his sword to the eird, wha cryed that he wald be tane." *Bannatyne's Journ.* p. 173.

That is, with the broad or flat side of his two-handed sword. V. BRAID.

BREAD SWORD, a broad sword, S.

"That the horsemen be aimed with pistollis, *bread swordis* and steill capes." *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, vi. 43.

BREADWINNER, *s.* 1. One who by industry wins bread for others, S.

"We were saddled with his family, which was the first taste and preening of what war is when it comes into our hearths, and among the *breadwinners*." *Ann. of the Par.* p. 162.

2. Any instrument of a profession, by the use of which one earns a sustenance.

"A small ail is a great evil to an aged woman, who has but the distaff for her *bread-winner*." *Ibid.* p. 174.

"I se gang hame,—and then get my *bread-winner*, and awa' to your folk, and see if they hae better lugs than their masters." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 255. This refers to the fiddle.

BREAK, *s.* A division of land in a farm, S.

"They shall dung no part of their former crofting, till these four new *breaks* are brought in.—Let them give ten or twelve bolls of lime to each acre of their oat-leave *break*." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* p. 216.

"Such farms as are divided into 3 inclosures, or, as they are commonly called, *breaks*, the tenant, by his lease, is bound, under a certain stipulated penalty, to plow one only of these at a time." *P. Kilwinning, Ayr. Statist. Acc.* xi. 152.

BREAK, *s.* The act of breaking, a breach.

"Our reformed churches agreeing soundly in all the substantial points of faith, & without *break* of communion, yet, *heerein*, for the matter of government, have taken libertie, diverslie as seemed best to each, to rule either by Bishops, or common counsel of Elders." *Forbes's Defence*, p. 5.

BREAK, BRAKE, *s.* A furrow in ploughing, S.

"The field which is designed for bear gets two furrows; the one a *break*, the other clean." *Surv. Banffs. App.* p. 37.

BREAK-FUR, BREAK-FURROWING, *s.* Ploughing in a rough way, Banffs.

"Another use of *breakfur*, at this time, is to cover the stubble with a light earth." Surv. Banffs. p. 38.

"Dry and late *break-furrowing* have quite contrary effects." Ibid.

"In the autumn, *brakefurrowing*, or ribbing,—is adopted as a substitute for clean ploughing." Ibid. p. 146.

To BREAK in, v. a. To go twice over ground with the harrow, the first time that this instrument is applied, Fife.

Teut. *braecken den acker*, proscindere agrum.

BREAK, BREAK-HARROW, s. A large harrow, S.

"Then harrow again with a *break-harrow*, or larger harrow than ordinary, and spare not." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 249. V. BRAKE.

BREAK, s. An instrument for taking the rind off flax, S.; *brake*, E. V. BRAIK.

To BREAK, v. a. To disappoint, S. B. "I've no *break* you, I shall not disappoint you," Shirr. Gl.

Isl. *bregd-a*, frustrari aliquem, G. Andr. p. 34. Su.-G. id. mutare; fallere.

BREAK (of a hill) s. A hollow in a hill, S. Isl. *breck-a*, crepido, declivitas.

To BREAK, v. n. Used to denote the sudden course which an animal takes, in fleeing from its pursuers.

—"Therefore ye see in him that hopes, as the hart *breaks* vpward, so will the eye looke vpward, the hand, the head will be raised vpward." Rollock on 1. Thes. p. 45. V. Etymon of the following word.

BREAK, s. A considerable number of people, a crowd; as a *break of folk*, Fife.

This has been viewed as a metaph. use of *Break*, a division of land, q. "as many" as would cover a *break of land*." But it is more probably the same with Isl. *brak*, strepitus, tumultus, turba; from *brak-a*, strepere, tumultuari; G. Andr. p. 34.

To BREAK, v. a. To *Break a Bottle*, to open a full bottle; especially when it is meant only to take out part of its contents, S. Hence, a *Broken Bottle*, one out of which part of its contents has already been taken, S.

To BREAK up, v. a. To open an ecclesiastical convention with a sermon.

"The assembly sate down the twenty-first of November 1638, and old Mr. John Bell, minister of the town, did *break up* the assembly." Guth. Mem. p. 47.

BREAKING BREAD on the BRIDE'S HEAD, a custom generally prevalent in S.

When a bride is conducted home to the bridegroom's house, before she is allowed to enter it, or at the very threshold, a cake is broken on her head; the fragments of which all the young people are eager to gather; it being used as *dreaming bread*. This being laid under the pillow of each person who gets a share of it, it is

pretended that it has the virtue of producing pleasant dreams in regard to one's sweetheart.

"The bride now stopped short on the threshold, while the old man *broke* a triangular cake of short-bread over her head, the pieces of which he threw out among the young people. These scrambled for them with great violence and earnestness. 'Now,' continued she, 'ye maun lay this aneath your head, sir, when ye gang to your bed, and ye'll *dream* about the woman ye are to get for your wife.'" Edin. Mag. May 1817, p. 146, 147.

The use of bread on this joyful occasion seems to have been very ancient. The Romans had a rite, which although somewhat different in form, had probably the same design. Their most solemn form of contracting marriage was called *confarratio*. The parties were joined by the *Pontifex Maximus*, or *Flamen Dialis*, by the use of a set form of words, and by partaking together of a cake, made of flour, water, and salt, called *Fur*. It was necessary that this should be done in the presence of at least ten witnesses; and that the cake should have been offered, with a sheep, in sacrifice to the gods. According to Dionysius, in *Romulo*, this rite was used because husband and wife are sustained by the same bread. This was also viewed as a symbol that the wife became partner of all the substance of her husband, and had a community with him in the sacred rites; in consequence of which, if he died intestate, and without children, she inherited all his property as if she had been his daughter.

I shall not pretend to determine whether the act of breaking the cake on the head of the bride has any reference to the ancient sacrificial rite of placing the *mola salsa* on the head of the victim.

Among the Greeks, "when the bridegroom entered the house with his bride, it was customary to pour upon their heads figs, and divers other sorts of fruits, as an omen of their future plenty." Aristoph. Scholiast. in Plutum. V. Potter, ii. 287.

The Macedonians entered into the marriage covenant by dividing a piece of bread with a sword, and jointly eating of it. Alexander the Great, when charmed with the beauty of Roxana, the daughter of a Satrap, ordered bread to be brought; and having divided it with his sword, partook of it with her, as a symbol of his taking her to wife. Q. Curt. lib. 8.

Among some of the ancient German nations, as well as the Samogitians and Lithuanians, a custom was observed still more nearly resembling ours. The bride, being brought to the bridegroom's house, was covered with a veil, and being led to all the doors of the house, which she was required to strike with her right foot, at each door she was sprinkled with wheat, flour, oats, barley, peas, beans, and poppy. For a person followed her, carrying all these in a sack, who, having scattered them around her, said; "None of these shall be wanting to the bride, if she attend to the duties of religion, and exercise that domestic diligence which becomes her." Meletius, de Relig. et Ceremoniis Vet. Borussiae, ap. Stuck. Antiq. Convivial. p. 109. At Zurich in Switzerland, after the bride is brought home, bread is thrown out of the house, for which the young people scramble. Ibid., also p. 170.

BREARD, s. The first appearance of grain. V. BREER.

BREARDS, s. pl. The short flax recovered from the first tow, by a second hackling. The tow, thrown off by this second hackling, is called *backings*.

"To be sold, a large quantity of white and blue *breards*, fit for spinning yarn, 4 to 6 lib. per spindle." Edinburgh Evening Courant, Sept. 1. 1804.

* **BREAST, s.** *To make a clean breast of.*
V. CLEAN.

BREAST. *In a breast, abreast, S. B.*

As they're thus thrang, the gentles came in view,
A' in a breast upon a bonny brow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 96.

To BREAST, v. a. *To mount a horse by applying a person's breast to the back of the horse, in order to get on, S.*

To BREAST, v. n. *To spring up or forward; a term applied to a horse, S.*

Thou never lap, and stent, and breastit,

Then stood to blaw;

But just thy step a wee thing hastit,

Thou snoo't awa.

Burns, iii. 144.

From the action of the breast in this effort.

BREAST-BORE, s. *An instrument for boring, Clydes. V. BORAL.*

BREAST-PEAT, s. *A peat formed by the spade being pushed into the earth horizontally, S.*

"A perpendicular face of the moss [is] laid bare, from which the digger, standing on the level of the bottom, digs the peat, by driving in the spade horizontally with his arms; this peat is designed *breast-peat*." *Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 208.*

BREAST-WODDIE, s. *That part of the harness of a carriage-horse, which goes round the breast, S. B.*

"Sometimes the *breast-woddies*, an' sometimes the *theats brak*." *Journal from London, p. 5. V. RIG-WIDDIE.*

* **BREATH, s.** 1. Opinion, sentiments; tendency of thought, S. For it seems often merely to respect a partial expression of one's mind. "I wad fain hear his *breath* about this business."

As A.-S. *braeth* signifies spiritus, the E. word is here used like Fr. *esprit*, for "mind, thought, opinion; disposition, inclination."

2. *In a breath, in a moment, S.*

BRECHAME, BRECHEM, s. *The collar of a working horse, S.*

—Ane *brechame*, and twa *brochis fyne*.—

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160. st. 8.

"*Barsham*, a horse collar. North." *Gl. Grose. Baurghuan* is used in the same sense, A. Bor. *ibid.*; also, "*Branchin*, a collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw. Cumb." *Ibid.*

"The straw *brechem* is now supplanted by the leather collar." P. Alvah, Banffs. *Statist. Acc. iv. 395. V. WEASSIS.*

Your armour gude ye mauna shaw,

Nor yet appear like men o' weir;

As country lads be a' array'd,

Wi' branks and *brecham* on each mare.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 176.

"Item, certane auld *brechomes* and hernes of the French faciou." *Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.*

Gael. Ir. *braigh*, the neck; whence *braighaidain*, a

collar. The last syllable has more resemblance of Teut. *hamme*, a collar. V. HAIMS.

BRECKSHAW, BREAKSHUACH, s. *A name given to the dysentery in sheep, Loth., Roxb.*

"Dysentery, or Braxy, *Breckshaw*, &c. Mr. Beattie.—*Breakshuach*, or Cling, Mr. J. Hogg." *Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 411.*

Breschaw is also given me as the name of internal inflammation in sheep, ending in sphacelation." *Peeb., Roxb.*

Breakshuach comes nearest to the A.-S. term *braec-seoc*. V. BRAXY. This term, as is observed, *Ess. ut sup. p. 412.* "by many is used to denote a very different disease, the *Sickness*."

BRED, s. 1. A board, a plank, Dumfr.

2. The lid or covering of a pot or pan, Roxb.; A.-S. *bred*, tabula; Germ. *bret*, a board, a plank.

POT-BRED, s. *The wooden lid of a pot, ibid.*

ASS-BRED, s. *A wooden box with handles, for carrying out ashes, ibid.*

BREDDIT, part. *Wreathed.*

The durris and the windois all war *breddit*

With massie gold, quhairof the fynes scheddit.

Palice of Honour, iii. 68. Edin. edit. 1579.

It seems to signify *wreathed*, from A.-S. *bred-an*, Teut. *breyd-en*, to wreath. *Scheddit* is rendered "streamed forth;" *Gl.* But the expression may perhaps denote that the *fynes* or ends of the golden wreaths parted from each other.

BREDE, WYNTER-BREDE, s. *Provisions for winter.*

—Of emotis the blak rout—

Had beikdit vnder the rute of an hye tre

In tyll ane clift thare byke and duelling stede,

To hyde thare langsum werk, and wynter brede.

Doug. Virgil, 462. 33.

This may be merely *bread*, as Rudd. supposes, used more largely. But *Isl. braud* is rendered, *praeda*, *esca*, *carnivori animalis*, G. Andr. p. 33. which seems to indicate that A.-S. *breod* is only a restricted use of the radical word.

BREDIR, s. pl. *Brethren. V. BRODIR.*

BREDIS. IN BREDIS.

The birth that the ground bure was brondyn in *bredis*,

With gerss gay as the gold, and granis of grace.

Houlate, i. 3. MS.

This is certainly the same with *in brede* as used by Chaucer, which Tyrwhitt renders *abroad*. Thus *brondun in bredis* is "branched out." V. ABREID.

BREE, BRIE, S. B. BREW, BROO, S. s. 1. Broth, soup.

The priest said grace, and all the thrang fell tee,

And ply'd their cutties at the smervy bree.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

Of cookrie she was wonder slee,

And marked all as it should be;

Good beef and mutton to be broo,

Dight spits, and then laid the rosts to.

Sir Egeir, p. 66.

"Bree, broth without meal," *Gl. Yorks.*

2. Juice, sauce, S.

"*Breau*, is supping meat, or gravy and fat for brewis;" Gl. Yorks.

3. Water; moisture of any kind, S.

A' ye douce folk, I've borne aboon the *broo*,
Were ye but here, what would ye say or do?

Burns, iii. 57.

Thus *snow-brue* is melted snow, *herring-bree*, the brine of a herring-barrel, S.

This has been derived from Gael. *bri*, substance. But it appears in the same forms in other languages. Teut. *bry*, *broeye*, *bruwe*; puls, jus, jusculum, liquamen. A.-S. *brīw*, Germ. *brue*, *bruhe*, id. liquor; q. decoctum, according to Wachter, from *brau-en*, to boil. G. Andr. in like manner derives Isl. *brugg*, calida coctio, from *brugg-a*, coquere.

BREE, s. Hurry, bustle.

Nae doubt when ony sic poor chiel' as me
Plays tricks like that; ye'll, in a hurry, see
It thro' the parish raise an unco tree.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 67. V. also p. 215.

Su.-G. *bry*, turbare, vexare; which some derive from *brigda*, litigare, *brigd*, contumelia.

BREE, s. The eye-brow. V. BRE.

To BREED of, to resemble. V. BRADE, v. 5.

To BREEGHLE, v. n. 1. A term expressive of the waddling and bustling motion of a person of small stature; as, *He's breeghlin awa'*, Fife.

2. Applied also to the mode in which a person of this description does any kind of work; to fiddle, to make little progress notwithstanding much bustling; *ibid*.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *brock-ur*, succussatim curro, more equi desultoris; *brock*, talis cursus, *brockur*, equus desultorius. Sumitur etiam quasi bruto actu. G. Andr. p. 37. Su.-G. *braaka*, to break, is used metaph. to denote any troublesome work. Dicitur de molesto quovis labore. *Braaka med en ting*, cum re aliqua conflictari. Thre refers to A.-S. *brocu*, miseriae, *broc*, labor, as synon.

BREEGHLIN, BRECHLIN, s. Motion conveying the idea of considerable exertion, but little progress, Fife.

BREEK, BREIK, s. One leg of a pair of breeches, S. *pl. breeks, breiks*, breeches.

The word is used in the sing. in a proverbial phrase, the origin of which is ascribed to what was said by Archibald III., fourth Earl of Douglas, after a battle, in which he had been wounded in that quarter which modesty veils.

"When after the battell every man was reckoning his wounds, and complaining, hee said at last when hee had hard them all; *They sit full still that have a riven breike*. The speech—is passed into a proverb, which is used to designe such as have some hidde and secret cause to complaine, and say but little." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 120.

Than gan thair baith for to think schame,
And to be naikit thoct defame;
And maid them *breikis* of leuis grene.

Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 28.

Another throw the *breiks* him bair,
Whill flatties to the ground he fell.
Raid of Reidswire, Minstrelsy Border, i. 118.

This word occurs both in the Gothic and Celtic dialects. Anc. Goth. and Isl. *brok*; A.-S. *braec*, *brec*; Su.-G. *braeckor*; Alem. *pruah*; Arm. *brgg*; C. B. *bryccan*; Gael. *brigis*; Ir. *broages*. It was known to the Romans. Ovid insinuates that this was a Persian dress.

Hos quoque, qui geniti Graja, creduntur ab urbe,
Pro patria cultu *Persica bracca* tegit.

TRIST. v.

From this dress, the Romans gave the name of *Gallia braccata* to one part of Gaul; because, this not being used by themselves, they had for the first time seen it there. This was the province otherwise called *Gallia Narbonensis*, Cellar. Geog. L. 2. c. 2. It included Savoy, Dauphiné, Languedoc, and Provence. The origin of the word is obscure; although Bochart and G. Andr. both derive it from Heb. בֵּרֶךְ *berck*, the knee; because the breeches worn by some nations reached no higher.

It is singular, that Lyndsay, in the passage quoted, uses the same term for the aprons made by our common parents, which occurs in the A.-S. Pentateuch, only as conjoined with *waec*, a garment: *Siwodon fcleaf, and worhton him waedbreec*. Gen. iii. 7.

Dr. Macpherson contends that *Braccæ* "was undoubtedly a Celtic" word, "signifying a party-coloured garment." Dissert. x. p. 115. He afterwards says: "Every Highlander in Britain knows that the *Bracca* was an upper garment of divers colours. The very word is to this day preserved in the Gaelic language, with the addition of only a single letter [*Braccan*, p. 115]; and, in the same language, any thing that is party-coloured is constantly distinguished by the epithet *Breac*." Diss. xii. p. 151.

But according to his own acknowledgment, the name depended on the colour. For he says, "If the *Sagum* [Celt. *saic*, the name of their original garb,] was of one colour, it was called, in the language of the country, *Plaide*; if party-coloured or streaked with different dyes, it was called *Breaccan*." Ibid. p. 150.

I am, therefore, much disposed to admit the reasoning of Dr. Ledwich. "As the *braccæ* or trowsers were sometimes coloured,—and sometimes not, it is—more likely they were denominated rather from their shape and figure than from their colour, which was accidental. Hence the name seems to be derived from the Teutonic *Broeck*, which was Latinized *Bracca*, and alluded to the rupture or division of the body at the thighs, and such is the opinion of the best critics." Antiq. of Ireland, p. 268.

He here quotes Casaubon, Salmasius, Braunius, and Sperling. Junius, in like manner, deduces the term from *brech-en* frangere, assigning the same reason for the etymon. Wachter derives Germ. *bruch*, breeches, from the same verb, as signifying scindere, secare. G. Andr. renders Isl. *brekan*, apes [f. tapes] lectisternii discolor contexta; p. 35. V. Errat. Verelius says that *bracca*, (for this is the form in which he exhibits the Isl. word for breeches) is the origin of the Lat. designation.

To BREEK, v. n. A term used by females, when on a rainy day, in *shearing*, they tuck up their petticoats to their knees, somewhat in the form of breeches. The question is often asked, "Are ye gaun to *breek* the day?" Loth.

BREEKS, BREIKS, BREIKIS, s. *pl.* 1. Breeches.

"Item ane pair of *breikis* of figurit velvot, the

ground thairof of clayth of silver, with ane doublet of the same." Inventories, p. 281.

Niniane Winyet, in his rough invective against the "Preichouris of the Protestantis in Scotland," introduces this term in a curious comparison:—

"Thai, confessit thameselfis to hef bene afore—forgeing thair sermonis for the plesuir of every auditor, efter the fassoun of schipmenis *breiks*, mete for every leg: ane thing to hef understandit and roundit privatlie in the mirk, and ane uther thing to hef prechit oppinlie in the pulpet: ane thing to hef had closit in thair brestis, and ane uther reddy, as thai thoct tyme, in thair mouthe." Four scoir thre Questionis; Keith's Hist. App. p. 210.

2. The term occurs in what seems to have been, two centuries ago, a cant phrase used to denote the apprehension or fettering of a prisoner.

It occurs in Henderson's deposition as to the Gowrie Conspiracy. "The deponer hearing the noyse of their forthgoing, supposed they were going to *make breakes* for Maconilduy: and the deponer sent his boy for his gantlet and steele-bonnet."

This refers to what Gowrie had enjoined; for "the earle bade him putte on his secret, and plaite sleeves, for he had an Hyland-man to take." Moyse's Mem. p. 303.

In Cromarty's, p. 48, the first expression is rendered: "Believing that my Lord was going to take the said Highland man." It is the same in Cant's Hist. of Perth, p. 232.

Perhaps there is a ludicrous allusion to a Highland-man using the *kill* or philibeg, instead of breeches.

3. Used, in low proverbial language, in relation to ability, but always in a negative form, as addressed to one who boasts that he can do this or that; *It's no in your breiks, man, S.*

"*It is not in your breeks*," an allusion to money in our pockets; signifies our inability to effect, or procure such a thing." Kelly, p. 220.

As it is still most commonly applied to physical strength, I suspect that this had been the original application; and that it had even been used in a sense not of the most delicate description.

BREEK-BROTHER, s. A rival in love.

"Rivalia, qui cum alio eandem amat, a *Breek-brother*." Despaut. Gram. Edin. 1708, p. 34.

BREEKUMTRULLIE, s. 1. One whose *breeches* do not fit him, Ayrs.

2. Also applied to a boy who wears breeches, but is reckoned of too small a size for this part of dress, *ibid*.

Trulie is often used, *S.* as expressing contemptuous or derisory admiration; *q. breek him trulie!*

BREEKLAN, part. adj. Shabby in appearance, whether in person or in dress, Mcarns.

This seems the same with **BREEGHLE**, *q. v.*

To BREEL, v. n. To move with rapidity, Border; as, *to breel down the brae*, always, or at least generally, applied to the motion of a carriage, and thus implying the idea of the noise made by it.

Isl. broeltte is expl. *bovino, vel aprino*—more ferri; *G. Andr.* p. 37. to be hurried on like an ox or boar; *brial-az*, extra mentem rapi; *Su.-G. bryll-a*, perturbare, a frequentative from *bryll-a*, *id*.

BREELLS, s. pl. Spectacles in general; but more strictly double-jointed spectacles; Clydes.

Aubrey, speaking of the precious stone called a *beryl*, says: "I have heard that spectacles were first made of this stone, which is the reason that the Germans do call a spectacle-glass (or pair of spectacles) a *Brill*." *Miscellanies*, p. 165. *V. Brill*.

Gern. brill, *Su.-G. briller*, *id. oculi vitrei*, *L. B. berill-us* is used in the same sense. Various are the conjectures as to the origin of the term. Ihe thinks it had been applied to them, in a jocular way, by the Italian tradesmen, from *briglia*, a bridle, *q. a* bridle for the nose.

Had the term been formed in our own time, we might have traced it, somewhat in the same way, to *Isl. brial*, affectatio, as many, it is thought, wear glasses now from no higher motive; not, at any rate, in consequence of their sight being injured by reading.

BREEM, adj. The same with *Brim*, as signifying keen, fierce, violent, Lanarks.

The sun sae *bream* frae hint a clud,

Pour't out the lowan day.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

We beek ourselves on the faimie heaps,

Whan simmer suns are *bream*.

Marmalade of Clyde, Edin. Mag. Mar. 1820.

To BREEM, v. n. A term applied to the female of a swine, when she desires the male; *E. to brim*, *id*.

BREEMIN, A-BREEMING, part. adj. Applied to a sow when in season, or desirous of the boar, Roxb.

"A sow goes to *brimme*; that is, to boar. South." Grose. Both Skinner and Kersey give it as a verb of general use. Skinner refers to *A.-S. brynne*, incendium, as the only probable origin. But it is evidently allied to *Flandr. breemigh*, ardens in Venerem, Veneri deditus, and *Isl. breima*, felis catuliens. Perhaps *brimi*, calor naturalis, gives the primary idea; or *brim*, fervor. It also signifies flamma. *O. Teut. brem-en*, to burn with desire, ardere desiderio, Kilian; *Ital. bramare*, *id*. *To brim* as a sow is *E.*, although overlooked by Johns. *V. BRUMMIN*.

Our ancestors seem to have had a variety of terms, appropriated to different animals, for expressing the desire of the male; some of which still remain. As *breemin* distinguishes the sow, the female cat is said to *cate*, the cow to *eassin*, &c. The *v. to Bell*, *q. v.* was confined to the hart.

BREER, s. A briar, *S.*

He sprang o'er the bushes, he dashed o'er the *breers*.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 215.

"*Breers*, brambles and briars;" Yorks. Marshall.

BREER, BRERE, BRAIRD, BREARD, s. 1. The first appearance of grain above ground, after it is sown, *S.*

A fine *breer*, an abundant germination. "*Brere*, new sprung corn," Rudd.

"There is no *breard* like midding *breard*," *S. Prov.* Kelly, p. 328, applied to low-born people who suddenly come to wealth and honour; in allusion to the stalks of corn which spring up on a dung-hill.

There's an auld saw, to ilk ane notum—
"Better to save at *braird* than bottom."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 143.

Or in prose; "Better hain at the *bried* than at the bottom;" *Ramsay's Prov.* p. 19.

2. Metaph. transferred to the first appearance of the seed of the word, after it has been sown in the ministry of the gospel.

"If left free, the *braird* of the Lord, that begins to rise so green in the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest." *R. Gilhaize*, i. 195.

An ingenious conjecture has been mentioned to me, as if *breard* were Germ. *über erd*, contracted, as denoting what appears immediately above ground, *über erd* corn being a common expression in Germany. But what is said as to the meaning of A.-S. *brodd* seems to place this etymon rather out of date.

- A.-S. *brodd*, *frumenti spicae*, "corn new come up, or the spires of corn." *Somner*. But as we learn from the same writer, that the primary sense of the word is *punctus*, a prick or point; this enables us to trace it a little farther. For Su.-G. *brodd*, a point, (*cuspis*, *aculeus*), also signifies the first appearance of the blade, used in the same sense with *spik*. Deinde etiam *brodd* vocatur herba segetis, primum sese e terrae gremio exserens, utpote quæ cacumina sua, instar clavorum acuminata, humo exserunt. *Marc.* iv. 28. Simili metaphora *spik* dicitur primum illud germen, quod e grano prodit. *Kornet aer i spik*. *Ihre*, i. 270.

The Su.-G. word claims Isl. *brydd-a*, *pungere*, (*to brodd*, S. B.) as its origin. *Ir. pruid-im*, id. is undoubtedly from the same root.

"*Bruart*, the blades of corn just sprung up;" *Gl. Lancash.* This word has the closest affinity to A.-S. *brodd*.

- TO BREER, BRERE, BREARD, *v. n.* To germinate, to shoot forth from the earth; applied especially to grain, S. *Brerde*, part. pa. Loth. *brairded*.

The sulye spred hir brade bosum on brede,
Zephyrus confortabill inspiratioun
For tyll ressaue law in hir barne adoun:
The cornis croppis, and the bere new *brerde*,
Wyth gladesum garment reuesting the erd.

Doug. Virgil, 400. 27.

—Whuddin haes 'mang *brairdit* corn,
At ilka sound are startin.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 1.

- BREIRDING, *s.* Germination; used metaph. in relation to divine truth.

"I find a little *breirding* of God's seed in this town, for the which the Doctors have told me their mind, that they cannot bear with it." *Rutherford's Lett. P.* I. ep. 73.

- BREEIE, *adj.* • Sharp, clever, Loth.; a figurative use of E. *briery*, full of briars. E. BRYIE.

- BREESE, BREIS, *s.* Pottage made in a particular manner, *Aberd.*, *Mearns*. V. BROSE, of which this is the northern pronunciation.

This term more closely resembles A.-S. *brivas*, pottage, than the one more generally used.

- BREESE, BREEZE, *s.* 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, *Fife*.

2. A quarrel, a broil, *Loth*.

This may be merely a figurative use of E. *breeze*. Yet some affinity might be supposed to exist between the word in this peculiar signification, and Isl. *bras*, *petulantia*, *brys*, *ardens calor*, *bryss-a*, *fervide agere*, Su.-G. *brasa*, *focus luculentior*.

- TO BREESSIL, *v. n.* To come on in a hurry, making a rustling noise, *Lanarks*. V. the noun.

- BREESSIL, *s.* 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, *Fife*.

It is also pronounced *Breishil*, *ibid*.

The justcoat sune on he flung,
An' up he gat his hazel rung;
Then but he ran wi' hasty *breishill*,
An' laid on Hab a badger-reishill.

M.S. Poem.

2. A violent attack in whatever way. Hence the phrase *to bide a breessil*, to endure a severe onset, *Fife*.

This is immediately allied to A.-S. *brastl*, *crepitus*, *strepitus*, *fractio*, *fractura*, *arsio*, "cracking or crackling; also, burning;" *Somn.* *Brastl-ian*, *crepitare*, *strepere*; to crack, to crackle, to make a noise;—to burn; *ibid*. These terms have been primarily used to denote the noise made by fire. There can be no doubt as to their affinity to Isl. *brys*, *ardens calor*. The Isl. *v.* corresponds exactly to our word; *bryss-a*, *fervide aggredi*; *G. Andr.* p. 36.

- BREGER, *s.* One given to broils and bloodshed.

Sic men than, ye ken than,
Amangs our selfs we se,
As *bregers* and tygers,
Delyts in blud to be.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 46.

This at first view might seem to be merely a corr. of E. *bragyard*. But it is from Fr. *briguer*, "a quarrelsome, contentious or litigious person; used also as *brigand*," *Cotgr.*; both being from *brigue*, contention. Chaucer uses *brige* in the latter sense. The origin is most probably Su.-G. *brigd-a*. V. BREE, *s.* 2.

- BREHON, *s.* A hereditary judge.

"The *Brehons* were, in North Britain and Ireland, the judges appointed by authority to determine, on stated times, all the controversies which happened within their respective districts. Their courts were usually held on the side of a hill, where they were seated on green banks of earth. The hills were called *mute-hills*.—The office belonged to certain families, and was transmitted, like every other inheritance, from father to son. Their stated salaries were farms of considerable value. By the *Brehon* law, even the most atrocious offenders were not punished with death, imprisonment or exile; but were obliged to pay a fine called *Eric*. The eleventh, or twelfth part of this fine fell to the judge's share; the remainder belonged partly to the King or Superior of the land, and partly to the person injured; or if killed, to his relations." *Dr. Macpherson's Critical Dissertations*, D. 13.

After Scotland had been overrun by Edward I., in the regulations made for the government of the country, it was ordained, that "the custom of the *Scots* and *Brets* should, for the future, be prohibited, and be no longer practised." *Ryley*, p. 506. This has been understood, as if it denoted a total abrogation of the Scottish laws and customs. But Lord Hailes views the usage of the *Scots* and *Brets* as something entirely distinct from the laws of the land. "We know from

our statute-book," he says, "that the people of Galloway had certain usages peculiar to them, Stat. Alexander II. c. 2. One was, that causes among them were tried without juries. Quon. Attach. c. 72. 73. and this may probably have been the usage which Edward abolished. The people of Galloway were sometimes distinguished by the name of *Scots*: thus, the *wild Scot of Galloway* is an expression to be found in ancient instruments, and is proverbial even in our days. The usage of the *Brets* I take to be what relates to the judge called *Brithibh* or *Brehon*; in Ireland, *Brehan*; and consequently, that the thing here abolished was the commutation of punishments, by exacting a pecuniary mulct." Annals, I. 286. V. also 2. Statutes Rob. I. c. 56.

This learned writer is certainly in a mistake, however, when he supposes that the *Brehons* were the same with the *Brets*. The latter are evidently mentioned as a people, equally with the *Scots*. "The custom of the *Scots* and *Judges*," would form a harsh connexion. By the *Scots* may be here meant the wild *Scots*, or the descendants of the Irish, in the Western parts of Galloway. The *Brets* are certainly *Britons*; those most probably, who inhabited *Strat-clyde*, and who seem to have retained customs peculiar to themselves, even after the dissolution of their kingdom. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, I. 80, 81.; where it appears incontestibly proved, that this name was given to the *Britons* or *Welsh*.

With respect to the term *Brehon*; as *Ir. breathav*, *breitheav*, still signifies a judge, C. B. *braudur* has the same meaning. Bullet supposes that *Breth* has been used in this sense by the ancient Gauls; whence *Vergobret*, the name of the supreme magistrate among them. The *Aedui*, a nation of Gauls, whose chief city was *Augustodunum*, now *Autun* (Cellarii Geog. I. 171. 172.) gave this name to their chief magistrate. *Divitiacus* et *Lasco* summo magistratu praeerant. *Vergobretum* appellant *Aedui*, qui creatur annuus, et vitae necisque habet potestatem. Caesar. Bell. Gall. Lib. 1. Du Cange observes, that to this day the supreme magistrate of *Autun* is called *Vieng*. Schilter, giving a Germ. etymon, supposes that this word is composed of *werk*, work, and *bret*, illustrious. Bochart still more wildly derives it from the two Syriac words, *Farga*, change, and *partun*, supreme governor; because this *Vergobret*, although the first magistrate, was subject to change. De Colon. Phenice. p. 79. Wachter views it as formed of the old British *ver* a man, and *cyfraith* law, q. one who legally settles all differences. But it seems to be merely the man who judges; as in *Ir. Fear go fraith* literally bears this meaning; Biblioth. Anglic. T6m. XV. Par. I. p. 412. referred to by Wachter. Or the word may be thus formed; *Fear*, a man, *go*, a conjunctive particle, and *breath*, judgment. *Go*, however, may here be the preposition signifying *to*, as it is commonly used. Thus it is, the man appointed for judgment.

Since collecting the preceding materials on this article, I have observed that Sir James Ware gives an account of the *Brehons*, substantially the same with that given by Dr. Macpherson. But as the Irish antiquary is more circumstantial than the Scottish, as he had better opportunities of investigation, and as at best our sources of information on this subject are very limited; some extracts from Ware may be acceptable to the reader.

"The Dynast, or Chieftane," he says, "had certain judges under him called *Brehons*, who at stated times sat in the open air, generally upon some hill, on a bench raised with green sods, where they distributed justice to the neighbours, who pleaded their cause before them. These Judges were unskilled in the English Laws; but when any matter was debated before them, they directed their judgment partly by principles

drawn from the Civil and Canon laws, and partly by prescriptions and customs in use among the Irish. And as the Dynast had *Brehons*, who were always of one sept or family, so he had also Historians, Physicians, Surgeons, Poets and Harpers of other septs; to every one of whom particular lands were allotted for their support.—The *Brehons* were divided into several tribes, and the office was hereditary: yet their laws were wrapt up in an obscure language, intelligible only to those who studied in their schools, in order to succeed the family *Brehon*. The eleventh part of the matter in demand was the *Brehon's* fee, and the loser paid no costs. The Irish historians mention the *Mac-Kiegans*, *O-Deorans*, *O-Brislans*, and *Mac-Tholies*, as *Brehons*.

"By the *Brehon* laws, murders, rapes and theft were punished by a fine called *Erick*, which was raised out of the substance of the delinquent; or for want of that, out of the territory where the offence was committed.—As murder was punished by an *Erick*, so a bare attempt to commit it, though unsuccessful, was subject to the like fine.—This law of *Erick* is said to have been introduced by *Fedlimid*, surnamed *Reachtair*, or the Law-giver, so called from his great care in making good laws, (however the present law may be considered) and seeing them exactly observed. He began his reign A. D. 164, and died in 173. Before the reign of this monarch, the law of retaliation prevailed in Ireland, viz. "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." But he changed it into this milder punishment of the *Erick* or fine, in proportion to the quality of the offence.

"It is not to be denied that the English laws and customs were introduced into Ireland at the very first arrival of the English there in the reign of King Henry II., and that they were afterwards more firmly established by King John, and deposited under his seal in the Exchequer at Dublin; but it is manifest that for many centuries after that period they did not extend their force and efficacy further than to the countries in possession of the English. For in the other parts of Ireland, the law of *Tanistry* remained in its full vigour, together with the *Brehon-law*, and that of *Gavelkind*; which laws and customs by degrees also crept in among some of the English, even among those of better note, as appears by a statute made in a Parliament held at Kilkenny in the 40th year of Edward III., under the government of Lionel Duke of Clarence, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; by which the English are commanded in all controversies to govern themselves by the common laws of England, and whoever submitted himself to the *Brehon-law*, or to the law of the *Marches*, is declared a traitor. Yet notwithstanding that act, those Irish laws and customs were afterwards here and there received by many of the English; nor were the English laws universally acknowledged and submitted to through all Ireland until the final settlement made in the reign of King James I.

"—In the Depositions of witnesses examined before the Lord Deputy and Council at Limerick, A. 36. Hen. 8., in proof of the marriage of the Earl of Clanrickard to Grany O-Kerwill, one of the witnesses is stiled Hugh Mac-Donnell, Mac-Egan, *Brehon* of Cloghketinge in Ormond: and among the articles made with the Earl of Desmond, (A. 6^o Eliz.) one is, "that the *Brehon* laws, according to the Act of Parliament therein provided, be abolished in all the shires under the jurisdiction of the Earl."

The etymon of the term here given, is the same with that already suggested. "*Brehon* or *Breathav* in Irish signifies a judge, from *Breath* judgement." Antiquities of Ireland, p. 69—71.

Dr. Ledwich has endeavoured to show that the *Brehon* laws are so nearly akin to the Gothic, that they must have been introduced into Ireland by the Belgae or Firlbolgians; Antiquities of Ireland, p. 259-280.

To BREY, *v. a.* To terrify.

Bot thare of couth that fynd rycht noucht,
Bot a serpent all wgly,
That *breyd* thame all standand thare-by.
Wyntown, vi. 4. 8d.

Landash: "to *bree*, to fear a person; *breed* frightened;" Tim Bobbins.

A.-S. *breg-an*, id. probably allied to Sw. *bry*, to vex.
V. BIGGIT.

To BREID, BREDE, *v. n.* To resemble. V. BRADE, *v. 5.*BREID, *s.* Breadth. *On breid*, broad, or in breadth.

Sic *breid* abufe the wallis thair was,
Thre cartes nicht-sydlings on them pas.
Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 77. Edit. 1592.

He fell in ane meikil myre, as was his hap,
Was fourtie fute *on-breid*, under the stayer.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 84.

A.-S. *braed*; Su.-G. *bredd*, id. *Brede* occurs in O. E.

Suane, the Dānes kyng, was of so grete strength,
That he destroyed this lond in *brede* & in length.
R. Brunne, p. 41.

BREID, BRED, *s.* 1. Bread.

"Quhow understand ye that is writtin be S. Paull,
We ar mony ane *breid* and ane body?" N. Winyet's
Questions, Keith's Hist. App. p. 232.

2. A loaf or mass of bread by itself, whether large or small. The term is still vulgarly used by bakers in this sense, S.

"Quhy use ye at your Communion now four,
now thre coupis, and mony *breidis*? nother keipand
the ceremonie expressit in the evangel, nor confessing
the trewth of the mysterie with us, sen our Sal-
viour useit ane *breid* and ane coup?" Ibid.

—"The measure Chaenix, beeing of all measures
the sharpest, as which was the ordinary stint of a bond-
slaue his deies allowance, out of which, at most, four
breads could be beaked." Forbes on the Revolution,
p. 34.

This sense is sanctioned by the language of our acts
of Parliament:—

"James Coluile of Vchiltre comptrollare to our so-
uerane lorde—sall furniss his houshalde, quhil Lammes
cum ane yer, his expensis extending daly to xiiij score
of *breid* with the pertinentis tharto, or within." Acts
Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 305.

This seems to have been bread of the smallest size,
apparently resembling what is now called a penny-
loaf.

It is sometimes distinguished by its relative size.

"Imprimis, daylie xiiij *gret bred*.—To the lavender
iij *gret bred*.—Summa of bred, lix *gret bred*." Royal
Household, Chalmers's Mary, i. 178, 179.

BREID, BREED, *s.* A breadth of cloth, woollen or linen, S.

"Of claith of silver—contening threttie lang *breid-
dis*, sevin schort *breidis*, four lang and small *breidis*,
and tua small and schort *breidis*." Inventories, A.
1578, p. 211. It is written *bread*, p. 123.

Ye maun sleeve-button't wi' twa adder-beads;
Wi' unchristened fingers maun plait down the *breads*.
Remains Nithsdale and Galloway Song, p. 111.

"This is an allusion to the Scottish *Brownie*, whose
unbaptised fingers loved to plait and fit on the ladies'
frills." Ibid.

To BREIF, BREVE, BREUE, BREW, *v. a.* 1. To write, to commit to writing.

Glaiddie I wald amid this writ haue *breuit*,
Had I it sene how thay war slane or schent.
Palice of Honour, iii. 92.

Maistir Jhon Blayr that patron couth rasaff,
In Wallace buk *breuit* it with the layff.

Wallace, ix. 1941. MS.
Ane heuinlie rout out throw the wod eschevit,
Of quhome the bounty gif I not deny,
Uneth may be intill ane scripture *breuit*.

Palice of Honour, ii. 2.
"Abbreviated," Gl. But it is evident that this is
not the meaning.

Hence the phrase, "breif the bill," seems to be
merely, write the deed.

Sall never berne gar *breif* the bill,
At bidding me to bow.

Mailland Poems, p. 209.

i.e. "No man shall ever have it in his power to
cause that deed, or contract of marriage, to be written,
which shall bring me into a state of subjection. I am
determined to live single."

2. To compose.

Quhen udir folkis dois flattir and fenyé,
Allace! I can bot ballattis *breif*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 65.
And in the court bin present in thair dayis,
That ballatis *breuis* lustely and laylis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 185.

Alem. *priaf-a*, *gebriaf-an*, scribere; *gebriafte* in
himilriche, written in heaven; Otfriid. Su.-G. *bebrēf-wa*,
litteris confirmare. L. B. *brevi-are*, in breves redigere,
describere, Du Cange.

BREIF, BRIEF, BREEF, *s.* A spell, S. O.

—As he lav'd, sounds came sae sweet,

Frae ilka rock and tree;

The *brief* was out, 'twas him it doom'd

The mermaid's face to see.—

The mermaid leuch, her *brief* was gane,

And kelpie's blast was blawin'.

The Mermaid, Finlay's Scot. Ball. ii. 85.

Ye surely hae some warlock-*breef*,

Owre human hearts;

For ne'er a bosom yet was prief,
Against your arts. *Burns*, iii. 84.

"Being demanded for what cause my Lord kept
the characters so well, depones, that, to his opinion,
it was for no good, because he heard, that in those
parts where my Lord was, they would give sundry
folks *breeves*." Gowrie's Conspir. Cant's Hist. Perth,
i. 216. "I think this word here means magical writ-
ings, amulets," &c. N.

O. Fr. *brief*, *brief*, legende, talisman, de *brevis*; Ro-
quefort, Suppl.; also written *breu*. L. B. *brev-ia*,
characteres magici in *Brevibus* descripti, quos secum
deferre solent, qui iis utuntur. Gloss. Graec. Lat.
φυλακτήριον, Servatorium, Amolimentum, Amuletum,
Brevia. The L. B. word was used in this sense at
least as early as the twelfth century. Du Cange in
vo.

We have all in our day found that there was a cer-
tain charm in *sugarcanly*. But could it ever have been
supposed, that this confection would have been worn
in battle as a preservative from danger? Yet this
was undoubtedly the case. "Ne y mette armes qui
aien vertut, ne nomina, ne pera preciosa, ne *Breu*, ne
portare *Sucre candi*," &c. Lib. Catalan. de Batallia
facienda; ibid.

The terms, originally denoting a short writing in
general, and particularly one of legal authority, came
to signify a charm, because written on a bit of parch-
ment.

BREYFE, BREVE, s. A writing.

Hys *breyfe* he gert spede for-thi
Til swmmownd this Ballyole bodyly.
Wyntoun, viii. 10. 37.

A.-S. *braur*, literae; Germ. *brief*, a letter; Isl. Su.-G. *bref*, epistola, diploma; Fr. *brief*, *breve*, a writ. These are all from Lat. *breve*, a term used by Vopiscus. This word, as we are informed by Salmasius, came to signify a schedule or small book, towards the decline of the empire. The *v*. is evidently formed from the *n*.

BREIRD, s. The surface, the uppermost part, or top, of any thing, as of liquids.

"We beseech you therein to perceive and take up the angry face and crabbed countenance of the Lord of hosts, who has the cup of his vengeance, mixed with mercy and justice in his hand, to propine to this whole land;—of the which the servants of his own house, and ye in speciall, has gotten the *breird* to drink." Declaration, &c. 1596, Melville's MS. p. 279.

This is evidently the same with *Breird*, q. v. The idea, thrown out in the latter part of that article, that this is not allied to *brørd*, spica, but to *brerd*, summum, seems confirmed by the definition which Somner gives of the latter; "Summum, labrum; the brim of a pot, or such like, the shore or banke, the brinke."

The *breird* of the water is a phrase still used Dunbartons, for the surface of it.

BREITH, adj.

The *breith* toris was gret payn to behald,
Bryst fra his eyn, be he his tale had tald.
Wallace, viii. 1370. MS.

In old Edit. *bright*; in Perth Ed. *breicht*. It seems rather to signify, "tears proceeding from fervour of mind;" from Su.-G. *bræde*, ira. V. BRAITH.

BREITHFUL. V. BRAITHFUL.**BREIVE, s. A kind of judge in the Western Islands of S.**

"Rorie Macloyd, haveing repudiat Mackeinzie his daughter, for her adulterio with the *Breive* of the Lewes, he mareid Macklain his daughter.—The *Breive* is a kynd of judge amongst the ilanders, who hath an absolute judicatorie, vnto whose authoritie and censure they willingly submitt themselves, when he determineth any debatable question betuein partie and partie." Gordon's Hist. Sutherl. p. 267-8.

This, at first view, might seem to have been a word of Norse extract, and allied to Su.-G. *bref*, scriptio, dom-bref, sententia judicis literis consignata. But it is certainly from Gael. *breathamh*, pron. q. *bree-av*, (*mh* being pron. as *v*.) a judge, whence *breathamhnas*, judgment. *Breath* signifies judgment; as an *adj.*, clean, pure. This judge had originally been the same, as the term has a common origin, with BREHON, q. v.

BREK, s. 1. Breach in a general sense, as breach of promise.

"That the said maistor James walde not mak him subtennent to him of the said landis, nor enter him tharto, & tharfore he aucht nocht to pay the said soumez because of the *brek* of the said promitt." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 228.

2. Eruption of water.

—The burne on spait hurlis down the bank,
Vthir throw ane *wattir brek*, or spait of flude,
Ryfaund vp rede erd, as it war woud.

Doug. Virgil, 49. 18.

A.-S. *brice*, *bryce*, Alem. *bruch*, ruptura.

3. Quarrel, contention of parties; like E. breach.

"It is to be provided for remede of the gret *brek* that is now, & apperand to be, in diuersis partis of the realme; and specially in Anguse betuix the erle of Buchane & the erle of Eroule & thar partijs," &c. Parl. Ja. III. 1478, Ed. 1814, p. 122.

4. Brek of a ship, the breaking up of a vessel, from its being wrecked, or the shipwreck itself.

"Gif it chance any ship of ather of the parties afoir-said sufferand shipwrak to be *brokin*,—the saidis gudis—to be saillie kept to thame be the space of ane year, from the newis of the shipwrak, or *brek* of the ship to be comptit." Balfour's Pract. p. 643.

Teut. *schip-breke*, naufragium.

BREK, s.

For all the *brek* and sterge that has bene,
In fere of were and birnyst armour kene,
Wyth sa grete rage of laubour and of pane,
The wylde furie of Turnus, now lyis slane.
Doug. Virgil, 467. 21.

—Tanto armorum flagrante tumultu
Tantum furisque operum, atque laboribus actum est.
Maffei.

Rudd. refers to this passage, although misquoted, as exhibiting the word in the sense of *breach*. But *brek* here certainly signifies, "uproar, tumult," as connected with *sterge*, stir; Isl. *brak*, strepitus, tumultus, *eg brak-a*, strepo, cerpo, G. Andr. p. 34. Su.-G. *braaka*; metaph. de molesto quovis labore. *Braaka med en ting*, cum re aliqua conflictari.

BREKANE TYNIS, s. pl. A strange orthography in the Records for Brigandines. Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 226. Brigantinis, Ed. 1566.**BREKBENACH, s. A particular military ensign.**

"The Laird of Drum held certain lands of the Abbot of Arbroath for payment of a yearly *reddendo*, et ferendo vexillum dicti Abbatiss, dictum *Brekbenach*, in exercitu regis." Old Chart.

This signifies "the blessed" or "consecrated banner;" from Gael. *bratach*, a banner or ensign, and *beannuichte*, blessed. It is obvious that the latter is not an original term, but formed from Lat. *benedictus*.

BREME, adj. Furious, Wynt. V. BRIM.**BRENDE, part. pa. Purified.**

Here belt was of blunket, with birdes ful bolde,
Branded with *brende* gold, and bokeled ful bene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 8.

This might signify, polished or burnished; from Germ. *brenn-en*, facere ut ardeat. But I understand it as rather meaning what has been *burnt*, or thoroughly purified. The same expression is used in Sw. V. BURNED SILVER.

BRENE, s. Corslet, habergeon.

The Knight in his colours was armed ful clene,
With his comly crest, clere to beholde;
His *brene*, and his basnet, burneshod ful bene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 4. V. BRIAN.

To BRENN, BRIN, v. a. To burn.

Give owre your house, ye lady fair,
Give owre your house to me,
Or I sall *brenn* yoursel therein,
Bot and your babies thre.

Edom o' Gordon, Herd's Coll. i. 9.

Brin, Pink. Scot. Trag. Ball. i. 46.
The A.-S. *v. is byrn-an*. Both *brenn* and *brin* more nearly resemble the Isl. and Germ. *v. BRENNING*.

BRENT, *pret. and part.* Burned; S. *brunt*.

Of cruel Juno the drede *brent* her inwart.
Doug. Virgil, 34. 6.

A.-S. *brenn-ing*, burning; Isl. *brenn*, ardeo.

BRENT, *adj.* High, straight, upright, S.

My bak, that sumtyme *brent* hes bene,
Now cruikis lyk ane camok tre.

Mailland Poems, p. 193.

"*Brent* is supposed to imply, *burnt* with lust." *Ibid.* Note, p. 425. But it must naturally occur, that *brent* implies a property the reverse of *crooked*; which is indeed the proper meaning. It most frequently occurs in one peculiar application, in connection with *brow*, as denoting a high forehead, as contradicting from one that is flat. This is mentioned as a mark of dignity of appearance, or of beauty:—

Heich in the fore stam stand he micht be sene,
For his blyth *browis bent*, and athir ene
The fyre twinkling, and his faderis star
Schew from his helms top schynand on far.

Doug. Virgil, 268. 12.

Laeta tempora, Virg.

A fairer saw I never none;
With *browes bent*, and thereto small;
A drawing voice she speaks withall!

Sir Egeir, p. 29.

Ramsay uses it in the same manner:—

Ah! wha cou'd tell the beauties of her face?
Her fair *brent brow*, smooth as th' unruined deep,
When a' the winds are in their caves asleep?

Poems, ii. 17.

How *brent's* your *brow*, my lady Elspat!
How gouden yellow is your hair!
O' a' the maids o' fair Scotland,
There's name like lady Elspat fair.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 91.

The editor of these ballads thinks that *bent*, as applied to *bow*, has, in another place, been substituted for *brent*:—

"This *bow*, which he carried unbent, he seems to have *bent* when he had occasion to swim, in order that he might more easily carry it in his teeth, to prevent the string from being injured, by getting wet. At other times, he availed himself of its length, and elasticity in the *brent*, or *straight* state, and used it (as hunters do a leaping pole) in vaulting over the wall of the outer court of a castle." *Ibid.* i. 175, N.

The term, in reference to the *brow* at least, is used in this sense, S. It is undoubtedly misapplied by Burns, when he contrasts it with *beld*, i.e. bald:—

John Anderson my jo, John,
When we were first acquint;
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was *brent*;
But now your brow is *beld*, John,
Your locks are like the snaw.

Burns, iv. 302.

I have been informed, since writing this article, that, in Ayr. and Galloway, *brent* is used in a peculiar sense. As applied to the brow, it signifies smooth; being contrasted with *runkled*, or wrinkled. But, even according to this provincial signification, it is evident that *baldness* is not properly opposed. In Roxb. it also signifies smooth, as applied to the brow. Here too it has another sense quite different, signifying flat, as descriptive of a brow which has a small angle.

Our sense of *brent* is illustrated by A. Bor. *brant*, or *brunt*. "Steep. A brant hill. Northumb." Gl. Grose. It is also used in Westmore. "*Brent-brow*, a steep hill; metaph. North." *Ibid.*

Brent-moll is a steep conical hill, Somersets.; and *Brent-torr*, a rock of similar character, Devon.

If any thing further were necessary to determine its sense, it might be observed, that, as a high forehead is generally considered as giving an air of dignity to the countenance, this phrase has been used to express an attribute of Deity:—

"At the first sight of that angrie Majestie, with *brent browes* and his sterne countenance, a torrent of terrours shall violently rush vpon their soules, dashing them with a dazzling astonishment." Boyd's Last Battel, p. 678.

We most probably have the root in Su.-G. *bryn*, vertex montis; or Isl. *brun-a*, to lift one's self on high. It gives the very idea attached to the word in S. when he says, *Meo judicio bryn notat id, quod ceteris superstat, aut prae aliis eminet*. The same Goth. word is used in a sense still more nearly allied to that of ours. It signifies the eye-brow; Isl. *brun*, Germ. *aug-braunen*, Alem. *braune*. Sw. *brant*, steep; *en brant klippa*, a steep rock; Su.-G. *en brante backe*, mons arduus; Italic, *vo. Bratt*.

As Isl. *brun*, *bryn*, and Germ. *braun*, also signify a border, welt, or list, Wachter views this as the original idea; "because," he says, "the eyebrows are the borders of the eyes." But this is merely fanciful. It is far more natural to suppose that the original signification is, high or steep; especially, as for this reason, it is not only applied to a rock or mountain, but to the brow in general, which, as an eminence, projects over the eyes.

Isl. *lata sigu bryn*, supercilia demittere, torva aspicere, Ol. Lex. Run., "to let down the brows," S. The Isl. word *brun*, supercilium, makes a conspicuous figure in a passage, in which we have an amusing picture of the manners of the tenth century, and at the same time a ludicrous description of a singular character. It is that of Egill an Icelandic warrior, who, with his brother Thorolf, and the soldiers under them, acted as auxiliaries to Athelstan, king of England, in his war against the Scots, A. 937. Egill is represented as returning from the interment of his brother Thorolf, who had fallen in battle.

"Egill, with his hand, betook himself to King Athelstan, and approached him seated amidst joyous acclamations. The king, observing Egill enter, ordered a lower bench to be emptied for his troop, and pointed out a distinguished seat for Egill himself, directly opposite to the throne. Egill, seating himself there, threw his shield at his feet, and bearing his helmet on his head, having placed his sword on his knees, he drew it half out of its scabbard, and then thrust it back again. He sat erect, with a sterner aspect. Egill's face was large, his brow broad; he had large eye-brows, (*brunamikill*); his nose was not long, but abundantly thick; (*granstaedir*), the seat of his *grunzie*, the circuit of his lips was broad and long; his chin and cheeks were wonderfully broad; his neck was gross; his shoulders surpassed the common size; his countenance was stern and grim, when he was enraged. He was otherwise of great stature; he had thick bushy hair of the colour of a wolf, and was prematurely bald.

"When he had seated himself, as has been already mentioned, he drew down the one eye-brow on his cheek, and at the same time raised the other to the region of his forehead and of his hair. Egill was black-eyed, and had dun eyebrows. He would not taste drink, although it was presented to him; but alternately raised and let fall (*hann brununum*) his eyebrows. King Athelstan, seated on his throne, also placed his sword on his knees. When they had sat thus for some time, the king drew his sword out of its scabbard, placed on the point of it a large and valuable ring of gold, which, rising from his throne and forward on the pavement, he reached over the fire to Egill. He, rising, received the ring on the point of

his sword, and drew it to him. He then returned to his place. The king seated himself again on his throne. Egill, placed below, put the bracelet on his arm; and his *eyebrows* returned to their proper station. Laying down his sword with his helmet, he received the horn presented to him, and drunk. Then he sung; 'The death of the destroyer of hooked breastplates, made me let fall my *eyebrows*.—I can now carry on my sword the jewel I received from a hero, as my reward; which is no mean praise.'

"From this time forward Egill drunk his share, and conversed with those who were near him. Then the king caused two chests to be brought in, each of them full of silver, and carried by two men. He said; 'Egill, receive these chests; and if thou return to Iceland, bear this money to thy father, which I send to him as a compensation for the loss of his son. Part of it, however, thou mayst distribute among thy own and Thorolf's nearest kinsmen, whom thou holdest most dear. But thou thyself shalt receive with me compensation for the loss of thy brother, either in lands or moveables, according to thy choice. If it be thy inclination to remain with me, I shall give thee what honour or dignity thou shalt please to ask.' Egill, receiving the money, thanked the king for his gifts and gracious promises: and brightening up, he thus sung:

'Grief made me let fall my *eyebrows*. But now I have found him who can smooth all these asperities. My *eyebrows* have been quickly raised by the king.' Egill Skallagrím Sag. ap. Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Scand. p. 52—54.

BRENT, adv. 1. Straight, directly; as, "He look'd me *brent* i' the face," Roxb.

2. Straight forward. *To come brent on*, to advance in a straight line, and in a fearless or precipitate manner, Loth., Selkirks.

This seems to be a term radically different from the *adj.* signifying high, straight, upright; as probably allied to Isl. *bran-a*, audacter ruere, caprimo more ferri, *brun-a*, progredi, currere.

3. To *Hae*, or *See*, a thing *brent*, to see it distinctly, as if directly before one, Loth.

It's true, he no that deep did read;
"What then," quo' he, "I dinna need,
I hae it a' *brent* i' my head,
Ay to produce."

The Smugglers, ii. 116.

BRENT, s. A door-post, Nithsdale.

—"I gae them to a lady fair;
I wad gie a' my lands and rents
I had that *ladie* within my *brents*;
I wad gie a' my lands and towers,
I had that *ladie* within my bowers."
"Keep still yere lands, keep still yere rents;
Ye hae that *ladie* within yere *brents*."

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 216.

This term I have found only in an old ballad given from recitation, which may have been composed in the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth century. The phrase, "within my *brents*," from the connexion, seems to require some such sense as that—"within my gates." This exactly corresponds with the signification of Isl. *brand-ar*, columna lignea ante fores. Hence the phrase, *at brondum*, in aditu, prae foribus; and most probably that of *branteen*, sedile lapideum ante portam positum; Verel. Ind. *Brandar hussadyra*, perticae, postes, expl. by Dan. *dorposter*, i.e. door-posts; Haldorson. According to G. Andr., the posts of a lofty house are called *direbrandar*, q. the door-*brents*; Lex. p. 34.

BRENT-BROWED, adj. Forward, impudent, Perth.

BRENT-NEW, quite new. V. BRAND-NEW.

BRERD, s.

For ony trefy may tyd, I tell the the teynd,
I will nocht turn myn entent, for all this world *brerd*:
Or I pair of pris ane penny worth in this place,
For besandis or beryell.
I know my aune quarrell
I dreid not the pereill,
To dee in this cace.

Gawan and Gol, iv. 7.

Brerd may here denote produce in a general sense, from A.-S. *brord*, spica. V. BRER. But perhaps it is rather *brerd*, which Lye renders *sumum*; as signifying the whole substance on the surface of the earth.

To BRERE, v. n. To germinate. V. BREER.

BRESCHÉ, s. An attack.

"Bot be ressoun the wall was cirth, —the *breiche* was not maid so grit' upon the day, bot that it was sufficiently repaired in the night; quhareof the Ingliche men begynning to weary, determinate to give the *bresche* and assault, as that thay did upon the 7th of May, 1560, beginning befor the day-light, and continewng till it was neir sevin hours."—Knox's Hist., p. 226.

In Lond. ed. it is *breach*, p. 246, understood in the same sense with *breich* in the second line preceding. In MS. II. in both places it is *breache*. But in MS. I. *brek* is used to denote the breach made in the wall, while the other phrase is "*brasche* and assault."

As in the latter, which is the most correct of the two MSS. the orthography is so different from that of the preceding word, and as the *breach* was previously made; it seems to denote the act of storming the breach, as synon. with *assault*.

Su.-G. *brask-a*, sonitum edere, tumultum excitare denotat, a simplici *brask*, sonitus; Ihre. It may, however, be originally the same with *Brash*, q. v.

BRESS, s. The chimney-brace.

"The crow thinks it's ain bird the whitest;—but for a' that, it's as black's the back o' the *bress*." The Entail, ii. 277. V. BRACE.

BRESS, s. pl. Bristles.

As *bress* of ane brym hair his berd is als stiff.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

BRESSIE, s. A fish, supposed to be the Wrasse, or Old Wife, *Labrus Tinca*, Linn.

"*Turdus vulgarissimus Willoughbaei*; I take it to be the same our fishers call a *Bressie*, a foot long, swine-headed, and mouthed and backed; broad bodied, very fat, eatable." Sibb. Fife, 128. "Several of them are occasionally caught in the Frith of Forth, and are called by our fishers by the general name of *Sea Swine*." Ibid. N.

If Sir R. Sibbald's conjecture be well-founded, the S. name may be radically the same with E. *wrasse*.

BREST, part. pa. Forcibly removed; or as denoting the act of breaking away with violence; for *burst*.

With the cloudis, heuynnys, son and dayis lycht
Hid and *brest* out of the Troianis sycht;
Derknes as nycht beset the see about.

Doug. Virgil, 15. 46. V. BRIST.
Breste, to burst. Chaucer; Sw. *brist-a*, id.

To BREST, v. n. To burst.

—"When they shall see the elect so shining in glorie, they shall *brest* forth in crying, Glorie, glorie, glorie, and nothing shall be heard but glorie euer more." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 32, 33. V. BRIST.

BRETH, s. Rage.

I see by my shaddow, my shap has the wyte.
Quhame sall I blame in this *breth*, a besum that I be?
Houlate, l. 6. MS.

This seems to signify rage; as the same with *berth*, used by Wyntown; and more nearly resembling Su.-G. Isl. *braede*, *praeceps ira*, furor. This is probably allied to *braud-a*, *accelerare*.

BRETHIR, s. Brother.

"Than Marcius Fabius lap on the body of his dede *brethir*, and—said;—I sall outhir retourne victoure, or ellis I sall here end my life with my *brethir* Quincius Fabius." Bolland. T. Liv. p. 179.
A.-S. *brether*, id.

BRETHIR, BRETHIR, s. pl. Brethren.

"Thir two *brethir* herand the deayris of the ambas-saturis, tuke wageis, and come in Britain with X. thousand weil exercit and vailyeant men." Bolland. Cron. B. viii. c. 10. Wyntown, id.

"Let courtiers first serve God, and syne their prince; and do to their neighbours and *brether* as they would be done withal." Pitscottie, p. 143.

The word is used by R. Brunne, p. 95:—

Malde's *brether* thir wei, of Margrete douhter born.

"*Brether*, brothers;" Gl. Lancash.

Isl. and Sw. *broeder*, brethren. The A.-S. pl. is formed differently, *gebrothru*.

BRETS, s. pl. The name given to the Welsh, or ancient Britons, in general; also, to those of Strath-clyde, as distinguished from the Scots and Picts.

Lord Hailes refers to "the law of the Scots and *Brets*," as mentioned in an instrument, A. 1304. V. BREHON.

Wyntown seems to use *Bretlys* as an adj. signifying the British:—

Of langagis in Bretayne sere
I fynd that sum tym fyf thare were:
Of *Bretlys* fyrst, and Inglis syne,
Peycht, and Scot, and syne Latyne.

Cron. i. 13. 41. V. BARTANE.

A.-S. *Bryt*, Brito, Britannus; *Brettas*, Britones, Lye.

BRETTYTS, s. A fortification.

Thai—schupe thame stowtly in all by
Pypys and townyns for to ta,
And dwris and wyndowys gret alsua,
To mak defens and *brettyts*.

Wyntown, viii. 26. 233.

L. B. *bretachiae*, *bertesca*, *brutesche*, *bertescha*, *bertesca*, *bertescha*, *bresteschia*, *breteschia*, *briteschia*, *baldreschae*, *baltrescha*, *brisegas*, *bristegus*. For it occurs in all these forms. It properly denotes wooden towers or castles: *Bretachiae*, *castella lignea*, quibus castra et oppida muniebantur, Gallis *Bretesque*, *Breteque*, *breteches*; Du Cange. Fabricavit *Brestachias* duplices per 7 loca, *castella videlicet lignea munitissima*, a se proportionaliter distantia, circumdata fossis duplicibus, pontibus versatilibus interjectis. Guill. Armoricus de Gestis Philippo Aug. A. 1202. Ibid.

—*Brisegae* *castellaque lignea surgunt*.

Willelm. Brito, Philipp. lib. 4. v. 186.

Bristegus, Spelm. vo. Hurdilutis.

This term may perhaps be radically allied to Su.-G. *bryt-a*, to contend, to make war. We may add, that Germ. *pritsche* is expl.: *Omnis suggestus ex asseribus*; Wachter. It has a common origin with BARTIZAN, q. v.

So BREVE, v. a. To write. V. BREIF.

BREUK, s. A kind of boil.

She had the cauld, but an' the creuk,
The wheezlock, an' the wanton yeuk;
On ilka knee she had a *breuk*.

Mile aboon Dundee, Edin. Mag. June 1817, p. 238.

Apparently the same with BRUCK, q. v., as denoting a kind of boil.

BREUKIE, s. A cant term for a smith's bellows, S. B.

An' maun we part, my guid auld *breukie*!
Maun ye be twin't o' that lythe neukie
Whare ye hae win't sae lang?

The Blacksmith to his Auld Bellows,
&c.—Tarras's Poems, p. 128.

Most probably transferred from the designation given to the blacksmith himself. V. BROOKIE.

BREW, s. Broth, soup. V. BREE.

BREW-CREESH, s. A term expressive of a duty paid to a landholder or superior, which occurs in old law-deeds. It is still used, Aberd. Sometimes it is called Brew-tallow.

This seems to refer to a tax paid for the liberty of brewing. That such a tax was exacted in burghs, appears from the following statute:—

"Ane Browster quha brewes aill all the yeare, sall pay to the Provost foure pennies; and for ane halfe yeare twa pennies; and he may brew thrie times pay-and na dewtie. And for the fourt *browest*, he sall gae the dewtie of ane halfe yeare, and na mair (quhither he be man or woman)." Burrow Lawes, c. 39.

BRIBOUR, BRYBOUR, s. A low beggarly fellow.

Ane curlorous coffe, that hege-skraper,
He sittis at hame quhen that thay baik,
That pedder *brybour*, that scheip-keipar,
He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171. st. 7.

This word is not expl. by Lord Hailes. Mr. Pinkerton has observed, that it signifies a thief, N. Maitl. P. p. 536. He refers to Tyrwhitt's Gl. Tyrwhitt however does not speak with certainty. "In Piers Plough. p. 115. b. a *bribour* seems to signify a thief; as *bribors*, *pilors*, and *pikelarneis*, are classed together; and still more closely in Lydg. *Trag.* 152:—

"Who saveth a thefe, whan the rope is knet,—
With some false turne the *bribour* will him quite."

He also refers to the passage under consideration in Bann. P.

But this is not the original sense of the word. It is from Fr. *bribeur*, "a beggar, a scrap-craver; also, a greedy devourer;" *briber*, to beg; and this from *bribe*, a lump of bread given to a beggar; Cotgr. *Briba*, Anc. MSS. Bullet; from C. B. *briu*, *brib*, a morsel, a fragment; Hisp. *briear*, *bribar*, a boggar, because one gives a morsel to a beggar.

It seems to be here used rather in this sense, as corresponding more closely with the character of a miser; especially as there is nothing else in the stanza that implies absolute dishonesty. And as used by Dunbar in his *Flyting*, it conveys no worse idea.

Ersch *brybour* baird, vyle beggar with thy brats.—

Evergreen ii. 50.

Brybour and *beggar* are undoubtedly synon. He calls Kennedy a beggar, because a bard; alluding to the circumstance of bards receiving their support from the bounty of others. V. HEGE-SKRAPER.

"I find that Palsgr. uses the *v.* as denoting violence. "I *bribe*, I pull, I pyll; [Fr.] Je *bribe*. Romant, i.e. derobbe. He *bribeth*, and he polleth, and he gothe to worke: Il *bribe*, il *derobbe*, il *pille*, et se met en oeuvre." B. iii. F. 173, a. Thus it appears that Palsgr. viewed the Fr. word as having a worse sense than Cotgr.

BRICHT, BRYCHT, a young woman, strictly as conveying the idea of beauty.

Wallace hyr saw, as he his eyne can cast,
The prent off luff him punyeit at the last,
So asprely, throuch bewt off that *brycht*,
With gret wness in presence bid he mycht.

Wallace, v. 607. MS.

We might view this as the same with A.-S. *bryt*, a nymph; did it not seem, from analogy, to be merely a poetical use of the adj. *bright*; in the same manner as ancient writers used *fre*, *clere*, &c. *Gudlye* occurs in a similar sense, in the same poem.

Than kisset he this *gudlye* with plesance,
Syne hyr besocht rycht hartly of quentance.

Ibid. v. 671. MS.

I need scarcely observe that *fair* in modern E. is used in the same manner. V. FRELY.

BRICK, s. A loaf of bread, more generally of fine flour, of an oblong form, S. It is applied to bread of different sizes; as, a *penny brick*, a *three-penny brick*, a *quarter brick*, i.e. a quarter loaf.

It seems to have been denominated from its resemblance to a *brick* made of clay; in the same manner as Fr. *brique*, id. is also used to denote a plate or wedge of metal fashioned like a brick. V. Cotgr.

BRICK, s. A breach, S.; *break*, Roxb.

And when they chance to mak a *brick*,
Loud sound their hawing cheers.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 54. V. next word.

BRICK OF LAND, apparently a division, a portion, as distinguished from others.

"All and hail the lands called Wester Caimes, with houses, bigings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thair of whatsoever, with the *bricks* of lands vnderwritten, viz. that *brick* of land lyand north and south, consisting of fourteen rigs, with ane other *brick* of land, lyand east and south, consisting of other fourteen rigs," &c. Act. Parl. V. vii. p. 516, No. 96. Ratification of the lands of Caimes, in favours of George Home of Caimes.

Teut. *braecke* and *braecke-land* denote land that is not taken in, or what is lying barren. But it seems rather from the *v.* to *break*, like *Shed* of land from *Shed*, to divide. A.-S. *bric*, ruptura.

BRICKLE, adj. Brittle.

"He understood well, that an army being *brickle* like glasse, that sometimes a vaine and idle brute [report] was enough to ruine them; and to breake them, like the *bricklest* glasse that is." Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 16. V. BRUKYL.

BRID, BRIDDE, s. A bird, a pullet.

The King to souper is set, served in halle,—
Briddes branden, and brad, in bankers bright.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

A.-S. *brid* is used for chicken, as also S. *burd*. *Branden* and *brad* seem strictly to have the same meaning. *Branden* may be the part. pret. of A.-S. *brinn-an*, urore. The terms, however, may here be used differently; as denoting that pullets were served up, dressed both on the gridiron, and on the spit. V. BRADE, *v.*, and BIRD.

BRIDAL, s. A *Crow's Bridal*, the designation given to a flight of crows, if very numerous, S.

BRYDE, s. Not understood. Perhaps, damsel; as *Brid* in boure, for *bird*.

—Ay the mair this smatcher gettis,
The closser garris he keip the yettis;
Feiding his bellie and his *bryde*,
Begging and borrowing ay besyde.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 340.

BRIDGES SATINE, satin made at Bruges in Flanders. V. BRUG and BROIG.

"*Bridges satine*, the elne—iii l." Rates, A. 1611.

BRIDLAND, part. pr.

—The fiend was fow
At banquet *bridland* at the beir.

Watson's Coll. iii. 8.

This is some of Polwart's doggerel; which has no other claim to attention, than the use of a variety of old words that do not occur elsewhere.

The only conjecture I can form as to this word, is, that it is derived from *bridal*, *q.* bridalling, drinking as freely as men do at a bridal.

BRIDLE, s. The piece of iron fastened on the end of the beam of a plough, to which the harness is attached, S. A.

"All ploughs have a rod of iron doubled so as to embrace the beam either perpendicularly or horizontally, with four or five holes in that part of it which crosses the point of the beam, in one or other of which the harness is fixed. This *brille*, as it is here called, moves upon a strong pin piercing the beam." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 50.

* **BRIEF, adj.** 1. Keen, Upp. Clydes.

2. Clever; as, a *brief discourse*, a good sermon; "He gae us a very *brief* sermon," Ang.

To **BRIEN, BREIN, v. n.** Apparently, to roar, to bellow, S. B.

Wha was aside but auld Tam Tull?—

His frien's mishap he saw,—

Syne *brind* like ony baited bull,

And wi' a thud dang twa

To the yird that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 124.

Briend is the word used in the Aberd. Ed. A. 1805; in the Edin. one of 1800, it is changed to *rair'd*.

Perhaps from Isl. *bran-a*, audacter ruere (Haldorson), or from *bran-a*, caprino more ferri. V. BRAYNE. Dan. *brumm-en* signifies to roar.

To **BRIERD, v. n.** To germinate.

"Euen as the husband-man after he has casten the seede in the ground, his eye is on the ground to see how the corne *brierdes*: so the Pastor should haue his eye on his ground vpon the which he sowes the seede of the word, that is, his flock, and see how it fructifies in them." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 152. V. BREER, *v.*

BRIG, BRÉG, BRYG, s. A bridge, S. A. Bor. Lancash.

Corspatryk raiss, the keyis weile he knew,
Leit *breggis* doun, and portecless that drew.
Wallace, i. 90. MS.

The *brig* was doun that the entré suld keipe.
Ibid. iv. 228. MS.

Scho helped him upon his hors ryg,
And sone thai come until a *bryg*.

Yewaine, Ritson's E. M. R. i. 77.

A.-S. *bricg*, *brigge*, Su.-G. *brygga*, Belg. *brug*. Wachter mentions *briga* as a Celtic word, which in composition signifies a bridge; as *Catobriga*, pons militaris; *Samarobriga*, the bridge of Samara. But, I suspect, he has mistaken the sense of *briga*. Three views *brygga* as a diminutive from *bro*, anc. *bru*, which has the same meaning.

BRIG on a hair [BRIG o' ae hair, Aberd.], a very narrow bridge, S. B.

To BRIG, v. a. To throw a *bridge* over, to bridge; as, "to *brig* a burn," Lanarks.

"We had mony fowseis to pas, and ane deip water, *briggid* with ane single trie, afor we come to the castell." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 124.

BRIGANCIE, s. Robbery, depredation, violence.

—"To the end he [Bothwell] micht bring his wikit, filthie and execrable attemptat better to pas, he—at twa houris eftir midnycht or thairby come to the lugeing beside the Kirk of Feild,—quhar our said souerane lordis darrest fader wes lugeit for the tyme, and thair be way of hame sukkin, *brigancie* and forthocht felony, maist vyldlie, vnnmercifullie and treasounable slew and murtherit him, with William Tailleour and Andro M'aige his cubicularis, quhen as they buriit in sleip wes takand the nichtis rest, brint his haill lugeing foirsaid, and rasis the same in the air be force of gun pulder, quhilk alitill befor wes placeit and impute be him and his foirsaidis vnder the ground and angular stanis, and within the volta, laiche and darne partis and placeis thairof to that effect." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 305.

This word is synon. with Fr. *brigandage* and *briganderii*; but, in form, is most nearly allied to L. B. *briganti*, corresponding with the modern term *brigands*; from *briga*, Fr. *brigue*, jurgium, rixa, pugna.

BRIGANER, s. A robber, S. B.

"I did na care to stilp upo' my queets, for fear o' the *briganers*."—Journal from London, p. 6.

This is evidently from *brigand*. V. BRAYMEN.

"This Patrick Ger [or M'Gregor, as above] died of this shot,—a notable thief, robber, and *briganer*, oppressing the people wherever he came, and therefore they rejoiced at his death to be quit of sic a limmer." Spalding, i. 31.

BRIGDIE, BRIGDE, s. The basking shark, *Squalus maximus*, Linn.; North of S., Shetl.

"*S. maximus*. Basking Shark.—On the west coast it is well known by the names of *sail-fish* and *cairban*; in the north of Scotland it is called *pricker*, and *brigdie*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 25, 26.

"*Squalus Maximus*, (Lin. Syst.) *Brigde*, Basking Shark." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 302.

If we might suppose that this fish were denominated from its *change* of position, sometimes lying on the surface of the water on its belly, and sometimes on its back; we might trace the term to Su.-G. Isl. *brigid-a*, *mutare*, or *brigdi*, *mutatio*. The basking shark seems

to have no character corresponding with that expressed by Isl. *braegd*, *fraus*; unless we should call into account the tradition of the Shetland fishermen, "that this shark claps its belly to the bottom of a boat, and seizing it with its fins, drags it under water." Edmonstone, *ut sup*.

BRIK, s. Violation of, or injury done to, like E. *breach*."

"That sum men and women professing monastik lyfe, and vowing virginity, may efter mary but *brik* of conscience." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith, App. p. 228. A.-S. *bric*, *ruptura*, *fractio*.

BRIKCANETYNES, s. pl. That kind of armour called *Brigandines*.

—"Assignis continuacioun of dais to pref that the said Schir Mongo haid the *brikanetynes* contenit in the summondis, & the avale," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 132. V. BREKANE TYNIS.

BRIL, s. The merry-thought of a fowl.

"Os, quod vulgo *Bril* appellatur, adeo in hac ave cum pectore connexum est, ut nulla vi avelli queat." Sibb. Scot. p. 20.

This is merely Teut. *bril*, specillum; ossiculum circa pectus; a specilli similitudine dictum; Kilian. For the same reason this bone elsewhere in S. is called the *Spectacles*. V. BREEELS.

BRYLIES, s. pl. Bearberries. V. BRAWLINS.

BRYLOCKS, s. pl. Apparently the whortleberry, or *Vaccinium vitis idaea*.

"Here also are everocks, resembling a strawberry, —and *brylocks*, like a red currant, but sour." Papers Antiq. Soc. Scotl. i. p. 71.

Gael. *brailag*, *breigh'lae*, id.

BRIM, BRYM, BREME, adj. 1. Raging, swelling; applied to the sea.

"The yeir of God i. m. iiii. c. lxxxvi. yeris, certaine marchandis wer passand betuix Forth & Flanders (quhen hastelie come sic ane thud of wynd) that sail, mast and taikillis wer blawin in the *brym* seis, throw quhilk the schip beleuit nocht bot sicker deith." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 20. *Tumentes* undas, Boeth.

Rudd. adopts the derivation of Skinner, from A.-S. *bryn*, ardor. But Isl. *brim*, the raging of the sea, seems to give the original idea, which is here preserved by Bellenden. The Isl. word is thus defined: *Aestus maris, vehementibus procellis littus verberans*; Olai Lex. Run. *Brimsaant*, aestuans, *brimreid*, aestuarium; Verel. Allied to these are A.-S. *brim*, *brym*, salum, aequor, mare, the sea; *brymmas* saec, the friths of the sea; and *brim flod*, a deluge or inundation. This word bears considerable resemblance to Gr. *βρεμ-ω*, *βρεμ-αομαι*, fremo; as well as to Su.-G. *brunn-a*, id.

2. Fierce, violent.

"With *brym* furie thay followit sa fast on thir Pychtis, that thay war baith taikin and cruelly put to deid." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 7.

And mony a ane may mourn for ay
The *brim* battil of the Harlaw.

Evergreen, i. 90.

In this sense it is used by Palgrave; "*Brimme*, *feirse*, [Fr.] *fier*, *fiero*;" B. iii. F. 84, a.

3. Stern, rugged; applied to the countenance.

Bot this sorrowfull boteman wyth *bryme* luke,
Now thir, now thame within his weeshell tuke.

Doug. Virgil, 174. 20.

4. Denoting a great degree either of heat or of cold.

Vulcanis oistis of *brym* flambis rede
Spreland on bred, vpbleis euey stede.

Ibid. 330. 48.

——— *Brym* blastis of the northyn art
Ouerquhelmyt had Neptunus in his cart.

Ibid. 200. 20.

Thus, "a brim frost," is still a common phrase for a severe frost, S. B.

5. Bleak, exposed to the weather, Dumfr.

Perhaps as originally applied to a place open to the sea-breeze.

BRIM, s. A cant term for a trull, Loth.

The late ingenious and learned Callander of Craighforth, in some MS. notes, under the Su.-G. v. *Brumm-a*, fremere, (Thre, Prooem. xlii.) mentions *brim*, as signifying a scold, S. This has most probably been the primary sense. The reason of the transition is obvious.

BRYMLY, adv. Fiercely, keenly. Wall. vii. 995. V. ARTAILYE.

BRIME, s. Pickle, E. brine; "As saut's brine," as salt as brine, S.

A.-S. Belg. Fris. *bryne* has the same sense, muria. But the S. pronunciation is analogous to A.-S. *brym*, salum, Isl. *brim*, fluctus, *brimsalt*, valde salsum.

BRIMMIN, part. pr. V. BRUMMIN.

To BRYN, BRIN, BIRN, v. a. To burn.

Now ga we to the King agayne,
That off his victorie wes rycht fayne,
And gert his men *bryn* all Bowchame
Fra end till end, and sparyt nane.

Barbour, ix. 296. MS.

Doug. Virgil, 136. 54. Moes-G. Alem. *brinn-an*, Su.-G. *brinn-a*, Germ. *breun-an*, id. A.-S. *bryne*, burning.

BRIN, BRINN, s. A ray, a beam, a flash, S. B.

The gowden helmet will sae glance,
And blink wi' skyrin *brinns*,
That a' his wimples they'll find out,
Fan in the mark he shines.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

i.e. when shining in the dark. V. also p. 29.

BRINDLE, s. Cash, money; a cant term, Aberl.

To BRING HAME, or HOME, v. a. To bring to the world, S.; equivalent to the E. v. to bring forth.

"In the meane tyme Margaret, our young queine, brought home ane sone." *Pittscottie's Cron.* p. 256.

BRINGLE-BRANGLE, s. A very confused bustle, Lanarks.

A reduplicative term, of which *Brangill*, v. or s., may be viewed as the origin.

BRINK. To BRINK.

Ganhardin seighe that sight,
And sore him gan adrede,

To brink;

"To sle thou wilt me lede,
To Beliaog me think."

Sir Tristrem, p. 170.

The only idea I can form concerning this phrase is, that it signifies inwardly, q. in pectore; Isl. Su.-G. *bring-a*, pectus. *Vaenti ec at ythur skioth skell i bringo*; Auguror, metu pectora vestra saucia futura. Heims Kring. Tom. i. 566.

BRINKIT, part. pa.

As blacksmyth *brinkit* was his pallatt
For battring at the study.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 20. st. 7.

If this be not, as Lord Hailes conjectures, an error of some transcriber, for *bruikit*; it may signify bronzed, blackened with heat; allied to Su.-G. *brinna*, to burn, *braecka*, to roast.

BRYNSTANE, BRYNT-STANE, s. Brimstone, sulphur.

There followis ane streme of fyre, or ane lang fure,
Castand gret licht about quhare that it sohanes,
Quhill all inuiron rekit lyke *brynt-stane*.

Doug. Virgil, 62. 14.

This Skinner derives from A.-S. *bryn*, incendium, and *stone*, q. lapis incendiū seu incendiarius. Sw. *braensten*, id. from *braenn-a* to burn, and *sten*, a stone.

BRYRIE, s. *Lyk bryrie*, equivalent to the vulgar phrase, *like daft*.

For if I open wp my anger anes—

My tongue is lyk the lyons; vhair it liks,
It brings the flesh, lyk *Bryrie*, fra the banes.

Montgomery's Poems, p. 94.

BRISKET, BISKET, s. 1. The breast, S.

Down through the fair wi' kilted coats,
White legs and *briskets* bare;
Ned's glass had cleand'd their face o' motts,
An' sorted weel their hair.

Morison's Poems, p. 15.

You crack weel o' your lasses there,
Their glancin een and *bisket* bare.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 113.

This seems to have been originally a term of veneration as applied to the breast of a hart, when broken up:—

He that undoes him,
Doth cleave the *brisket*-bone, upon the spoone
Of which a little gristle grows, you call it—
The Ravens-bone.

B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

2. It is used obliquely, and perhaps rather arbitrarily, for the stomach.

"Twa wanton glaikit gillies;—o'er muckle marth i' the back, an' melder i' the *brusket*. Gin I had the heffing o' them, I aude tak a staup out o' their bickers." *Perils of Man*, i. 55.

This term has been generally deriyed from Fr. *brichet*, id. But it is probable, that we have the origin of the word in Isl. *brisk*, Sw. *brusk*, gristle, because this part is generally cartilaginous.

The word in E. denotes "the breast of an animal." It bears this sense also in S. and is sometimes corr. called *briskin*.

BRISMAK, s. The name given to Torsk, our Tusk, in Shetland.

"The torsk, often called the tusk and *brismac*, is the most valued of all the cod kind, and, when dried, forms a considerable article of commerce; it is only to be found in the north of Scotland." *Ess. Highl. Soc.* iii. 15.

Gadus Brosme (Linn. syst.) *Brismac*, Tusk." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* ii. 309.

This is originally an Isl. word. *Brosma* not only signifies, *fætura pleuronectum*, or the fry of flounders;

but is also rendered, *Gadus dorseo dipterygio*, expl. in Dan. *en art Torsk*, a species of Torsk; Haldorson. Hallager, in his Norw. *Ørdsamling*, expl. *Brosmæ*, "a species of fish," (*en art fisk*).

BRISSAL, *adj.* Brittle. Gl. Sibb.

Fr. *brisill-er*, rompre, briser, mettre en pieces; Gl. Roquefort.

Alem. *bruzzi*, fragilitas; Otfriid.

BRISSEL-COCK, *s.* A turkey-cock.

"There was of meats, wheatbread, mainbread and ginge-bread; with fleshes, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, venison, goose, grice, capon, coney, cran, swan, partridge, plover, duck, drake, *brisel-cock* and pawnies, black-cock and muir-fowl, capercailies." Pitscottie, p. 146.

This perhaps denotes a turkey, because of its rough and *bristly* appearance; in the same manner as the Friesland hen is vulgarly called a *burry hen*, from *burr*, the rough head of a plant, or Fr. *bourru*, hairy.

Or *Brissel* may be viewed as a corr. of *Brasil*. For the Turkey, according to Pennant, "was unknown to the ancient naturalists, and even to the old world before the discovery of America. It was a bird peculiar to the new continent.—The first birds of this kind must have been brought from Mexico, whose conquest was completed, A. D. 1521." This supposition, that it *must* have been brought from Mexico, is solely founded on the circumstance of its being "first seen in France, in the reign of Francis I., and in England, in that of Henry VIII." As this bird is by the French called *Cog' d' Inde*, from the general name given to America, it is not improbable that by some it might be denominated the *Brasil-cock*, or as the name of the country is written in Fr. and Belg. *Bresil*; as this country was discovered as early as A. 1499, or 1500. Thus in Holland *Bresilian peper*, is equivalent to Piper Indicum: Kilian, Append. Or our forefathers might be first made acquainted with this fowl through the medium of Portugal.

TO BRISSELE, *v. a.* To broil, &c. V. BIRSLE.

TO BRIST, **BRYST**, *v. n.* To burst.

Solynus sayis, in Brettany
Sum steddys growys sa habowndauly
Of gyrs, that sum tym, [but] thair se
Fra fwlth of mete refrenyht be,
Thair fwe sall turne thame to peryle,
To rot, or *bryst*, or dey sum quhyle.

Wyntoun, i. 13, 14.

Sone as Turnus has him inclusit sene,
Ane glowand new light *bristis* from his ene.

Doug. Virgil, 304. 22.

Brest is also used, *q. v.* Isl. *brest-a*, Dan. *brist-er*, frangi, rumpi, cum fragore (crepitu) dissilire; Gl. Eld. It is there said that all the words of this form and signification are from *briol-a*, frangere, to break. Perhaps, *bryss-a*, ferveide aggreidi, to come on with ardour, may have as good a claim.

BRISTOW, *adj.* The designation given in former times, to the white crystals set in rings, &c.

BRISTOW, *s.* A crystal of this kind, S.

"Mr. Buchanan of Greenock, author of the "Walks by Clyde," has transmitted to Mr. Walter Scott the brooch of Rob Roy's wife, the Scottish Amazon. Its circle appears to be of silver, studded with what was once the vogue, *bristow*." Edin. Ev. Cour. 22d Oct. 1818.

This name seems to have been given to these stones from *Bristol* in England, whence this species had been brought. For St. Vincent's, a steep rock on the banks of the Avon, in its vicinity, "abounds so with diamonds," as Camden expresses himself, "that one may fill bushels with them." Brit. i. 87.

The vulgar in this country, in designing the stone, retain the true name of the city; A.-S. *Briht-stow*, i.e. "the illustrious" or "celebrated place."

BRITH, *s.* A term left for explanation by Mr. Pinkerton. It seems to mean wrath or contention.

Schir Gawyne, graith ye that gait, for the gude rude;
Is nane sa bowsum ane berne, *brith* for to bynd.

Gawain and Gol. i. 10.

i. e. to restrain rage.

Su.-G. *braede*, anger; *brigd*, controversy; *brigd-a*, to litigate; *bry-a*, to agitate.

BRITHER, *s.* The vulgar pronunciation of *Brother*, S. V. FOISTERT.

TO BRITHER, *v. a.* 1. To match, to find an equal to, Lanarks.

2. To initiate one into a society or corporation, sometimes by a very ludicrous or filthy process, S.

TO BRITHER DOWN, *v. a.* To accompany in being'swallowed; *q.* to go down in brotherhood, Ayr.

Thick nevell't scones, beer-meal, or pease,
To *brither down* a slave o' cheese,
I'd rather hae, &c.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 63.

TO BRITTYN, **BRYTEN**, **BRETYN**, *v. a.* 1. To break down, in whatever way.

Bretynit doune braid wol maid bewis full hair.

Gawain and Gol. ii. 13.

It might signify, "Broad wood broken down made boughs," &c. But *braid wol* is probably an error for *brayne wol*. V. BEIR, *v.*

2. To kill; applied both to man and beast.

— Ye haif our oxin reft and slane,
Bryttnyt our sterkis, and young beistis mony ane.

Doug. Virgil, 76. 5.

— Feil corpis thare was *bryttnit* down,
Be Turnus wappinnis and his dartis fell.

Ibid. 296. 1.

Rudd. not only renders it to kill, but "to sacrifice;" while he overlooks the primary sense. I have not observed that it is ever used as properly denoting sacrifice. As it primarily signifies to break down, it is transferred to the act of killing. For as a tree is said to be felled, when broken down by the ax, because deprived of vegetable life; it is only an extension of the same idea to apply it to the destruction of animal life. It is also written *bertyn*. V. BERTYNIT.

A.-S. *bryt-an*, Su.-G. *bryt-a*, Isl. *briot-a*, frangere.

TO BRITTLE, *v. a.* To render friable.

"Early in the spring harrow it, to mix the clay brought to top (which will be *brittled* by the winter frosts) with the ashes, and any moorish earth that remained unburnt; then cross-plow it." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 109.

This *v.* seems formed from the E. *adj.* *brittle*; originally from A.-S. *brytt-an*, Su.-G. *bryt-a*, *britt-a*, Isl. *briot-a*, to break.

BRITTLE-BRATTLE, *s.* Hurried motion, causing a clattering noise, Lanarks. *V. BRATTYL.*

BRITURE, Houlate iii. 8. is in Bannatyne MS. *brit ure*, and *Ena* is *Eua*. The passage should be printed,

Haile altare of *Eua* in ane *brit ure*!

i.e. "altar of Eve in a bright hour."

It is part of an address made to the Virgin Mary.

To BRIZE, *v. a.* To bruise. *V. BIRSE.*

To BRIZZ, *v. a.* 1. To press, *S.*

2. To bruise, *S. V. BIRSE, v.*

To BROACH, *v. a.* To rough-hew. *Broached* stones are thus distinguished from *aishler* or polished work, *S. V. BROCHE, BROACH, v.*

BROACH, *s.* Apparently, some sort of flag-on or tankard.

The herd-boy o'er his shoulder flings his plaid;
His *broach* and luggy dangling by his side;
An', frae the theekit biggin takes his way
Unto the wattle'd fold. — *Davil, Seas., p. 59.*

"*Brochia* (in ancient Latin Deeds) a great can or pitcher;" Phillips. *Fr. broc*, "a great flagon, tankard, or pot;" Cotgr. *Du Cange* mentions *L. B. brochia*, referring to *Ital. brocca*, a pitcher, a water-pot.

BROAD-BAND. *V. BRAID-BAND.*

BROAKIT. *V. BROCKED.*

BROAKIE, *s.* 1. A designation given to a cow that has a face variegated with white and black, *S.*

2. Also to a person whose face is streaked with dirt, *S.*

BROAKITNESS, *s.* The state of being variegated with black and white spots or streaks; applied in both the senses mentioned above, *S.*

BROBLE, *s.* A short piece of wood with a *jag* or sharp point on each end, to keep horses asunder in ploughing; also called a *Hiddiegiddie*; *Berwick's.*

This is evidently a diminutive from *A. Bor. brob*, to prick with a bodkin. *V. BRUB.*

BROCARD, *s.* The first elements or maxims of the law; an old forensic term.

"Alledged, He was minor, and so *non tenetur placitare super haereditate paterna*. Answered, The *brocard* meets not, this being only conquest in *persona patris*, and so not *haereditas paterna*." Fountainhall, i. 243.

Fr. brocard, *L. B. brocard-um*, *Hisp. brocardico*, juris axioma; *Carpentier.*

BROCH, BROTCH, *s.* "A narrow piece of wood or metal to support the stomacher;" *Gl. Sibb. S. A. and O.*; apparently an oblique use of *Fr. broche*, a spit. This word in *O. Fr.* is synon. with *baton*.

To BROCHE, *v. a.* To prick, to pierce.

—Thir knychtis rydis,
Wyth spurris *brocheand* thefomy stedis sydis.
Doug. Virgil, 197. 46.

This is evidently the same with *E. broach*, although used in a peculiar sense. As the word is of *Fr.* origin, this is a *Fr.* idiom. *Brocher un cheval*, to spur a horse, properly to strike him hard with the spurs. *V. Cotgr.* Hence,

BROCHIE, *s.* 1. A spit.

Ane Duergh braydit about, besily and bane,
Small birdis on *broche*, be ane brigh fyre.

Gowan and Gol. i. 7.

A. Bor. broach, id. It has the same signification in *O. E.*

"Item, v *brochis*, a pere of rackes, iij brandardes, iij per of cobberds, iij pot-hangings, iij pere of hockes, & a rack of iron, xx s." Inventory, temp. *Henr. VIII.* penes *W. Hamper, Esq. Birmingham.*

2. "A narrow piece of wood or metal to support the stomacher;" *Gl. Sibb.*

3. A wooden pin on which yarn is wound, *S.* "The women call that a *brooch* (rather *broche*) on which they wind their yarn," *Gl. Rudd.*

Hir womanly handis nowthir rok of tre,
Ne spyndil vsit, nor *brochis* of Minerve,
Quhill in the craft of claitch makyng dois serve.

Doug. Virgil, 237. b. 13. also, 293. 40.

This word is evidently the same with *Fr. broche*, a spit. *Du Cange* views this as derived from, or at least as the same with, *L. B. broccae, brochae*, wooden needles, a term used in the twelfth century. *Arm. brochen* signifies a spit; from *broch-a*, to pierce, transfigere. *Lye, Add. Jun. Etym. vo. Broach.*

4. A narrow pointed iron instrument, in the form of a chisel, used by masons in hewing stones; also called a *puncheon*, *S.* Hence,

To BROCHE, BROACH, *v. a.* To indent the surface of a stone with this instrument, *S.* When a broader tool is used, it is said to be *drowed*. Both operations are contrasted with polishing, or complete dressing.

BROCHAN, *s. (gutt.)* Oat-meal boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel, *S.* It differs from *crowdie*, as this is oat-meal stirred in cold water.

Brochan is much used in the Highlands and Islands, both as meat and as medicine:—

"When the cough affects them, they drink *brochan* plentifully; which is oat-meal and water boiled together, to which they sometimes add butter." *Martin's West. Isl. p. 12.*

"O'er mickle cookery spills the *brachan*;" *Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 57. Leg. brochan.*

Braughwham, Lancash., is probably allied; "a dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together." *Gl. Grose.*

Gael. *brochan*, pottage, also, gruel; *C. B. bryhan*, a sort of flummery.

Mr. Lloyd writes the *C. B.* word *brokhan*; *Ray's Collect. p. 123.*

BROCHE, BRUCHE, BROACH, s. 1. A chain of gold; a sort of *bullæ*, or ornament worn on the breast.

The *bruche* of gold, or chene loupit in ringis
About thare hals down to thare breistis hingis.
Doug. Virgil, 146. 21.

—It pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
Virg. v. 558.

It is also applied to the ornament put on a horse's chest:—

For eueri Trolane perourdour thare the Kyng
With purpoure houssouris bad ane cursoure bryng,
Thare brusit trappouris and patrellis reddy boun,
With goldiff *bruchis* hang from thare breistis down.
Ibid. 215. 25.

2. A fibula, a clasp, a breast-pin, S.

Large *broches* of silver, of a circular form, and often nicely embossed, are worn by the better sort of Highlanders, for fastening their plaids before.

"M'Dougal of Lorn had nearly made him [K. Rob. Bruce] prisoner. It is said that the silver *broach* which fastened his plaid was left on the field, and is in the possession of a descendant of M'Dougal's." Muses Threnodie, Note, p. 58.

This word occurs in R. Glouc. p. 489:—

Vor *broches*, & ringis, & yimmes al so;
And the calis of the wewed me ssolde ther to.

i.e. For paying the ransom of Richard I. *broches*, rings, gems, and even the chalice of the altar were sold. Hearne has not rightly understood the term. For he renders it, "very fine and beautiful pyramids of gold." Gl. The word is used by Chaucer:—

And eke a *broche* (and that was little need)
That Troilus' was, she gave to Diomede.

Troilus and Creseide.

Tyrwhitt says that this "seems to have signified originally the *tongue* of a buckle or clasp, and from thence the buckle or clasp itself." Here he apparently refers to Fr. *broche*, a spit, as the origin. But Isl. *bratz* signifies *fibula*, Su.-G. *braz*, from Isl. *brus-a*, to fasten together. Teut. *broke*, *broecke*, *breucke*, *bullæ*, torques, monile; which Kilian derives from *brock-en*, *brock-en*, pandare, incurvare. Gael. *broiside*, a clasp; *broisde*, a brooch, Shaw. It seems doubtful, however, whether these words may not have been introduced into the Gael. from some Goth. dialect; as both appear to be unknown to the Ir. Neither Lhuyd nor O'Brien mentions them. Lhuyd, indeed, when giving the different Ir. terms signifying *fibula*, inserts in a parenthesis (Scot. *brast*). He seems to mean the *Scottish* dialect of the Irish, or what is commonly called *Gaelic*.

BROCHIT, part. pa. Stitched, sewed.

"Item, the rest of blak velvet *brochit* with gold, containing ten ellis and a quarter." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 147.

Fr. *broch-er*, "to stitch grossely, to set, or sowe with (great) stitches;" Cotgr.

I know not if it be in the same sense that we should understand the term *Brochtclait*, Aberd. Reg.

BROCHLE, (gutt.) adj. Lazy, indolent; also *brokle*; Galloway. Also used as a s. "A lazy useless *brochle*," an inactive boy, *ibid.*

Gael. *brogh*, and *broghaidhil*, denote filth, dirt.

BROCHT, s. The act of puking.

Ben ower the bar he gave a *brocht*,
And laid among them sic a locket,

With *eructavit* cor meum,
He hosted thair a hude full fra him.
Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16 Cent. p. 313.

C. B. *broch*, spuma. This seems originally the same with *BRACKING*, q. v.

To BROCK. V. BROK.

BROCKED, BROAKIT, adj. Variegated, having a mixture of black and white, S. A cow is said to be *broakit*, that has black spots or streaks, mingled with white, in her face, S. B.

"The greatest part of them [sheep] are of the Galloway breed, having black or *brocked* faces, and their wool is coarse." P. Edderachyllis, Sutherland. Statist. Acc. vi. 285. V. BRANDED.

This seems the meaning of the term, as applied to oats, S. B.

"Some *brocked*, but little, if any, small oats are now raised." P. Rathen, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vi. 17.

Su.-G. *brokug*, *brokij*, parti-coloured; Ir. *breach*, speckled; Gael. *brucach*, speckled in the face, Shaw.

"I find that the phrase, *brocked oats*, denotes the black and white growing promiscuously." Gl. Surv. Nairn. By mistake the term is printed *brokil* for *brokit*.

THE BRUE O' THE BRUCKIT EWES, a metaphor. phrase for mutton-broth, S.

"We drank other's health with the *broe* of the *bruckit ewes*, we brought from boughts of the German boors." J. Falkirk's Jokes, p. 8.

Dan. *broged*, parti-coloured; also speckled, grised.

BROCKLIE, adj. Brittle. V. BROUKYLL.

BROD, s. 1. A board, any flat plat piece of wood, a lid, S. A. Bor. *breid*, a shelf or board, Ray.

"When that utheris was compellit to kiss a painted *brodde*, which they callit *Nostre Dame*, they war not preassed efter ones." Knox's Hist. p. 83.

—"To ressaue the rebellis names within thair schirrefdome fra the officiar executour of the lettres, caus thame be copyit and affixt vpoun ane *brod*, and the samyn *brod* hung up daylie fra the sone rysing to the dounsetting at thair mercat croce." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 174.

2. Transferred to an escutcheon on which arms are blazoned.

"Other abuses in hinging of pensils and *brods*, affixing of honours and arms,—hath crept in.—Inhibites them to hing pensils or *brods*, to affixe honours or arms, or to make any such like monuments, to the honour or remembrance of any deceased person, upon walls, or other places within the kirk, where the public worship of God is exercised." Acts Ass. 1643, p. 171.

3. Commonly used to denote the vessel for receiving alms in churches, S.; most probably from its being formerly a circular *board*, hollowed out so as to resemble a plate.

Isl. *broth*, A.-S. *braed*, *bred*, id. According to Junius, E. *board* is, by metathesis, from *broad*, *latus*.

To BROD, v. a. 1. To prick, to job; to spur, S.

Wyth ime graith we ar boun,
And passand by the plewis, for gadwandis
oddis the oxin with speris in our handis.
Doug. Virgil, 299. 26.

I may be comparit to the dul asse in sa far as I am compellit to bayr ane importabil byrdyng, for I am lung and broddit to gar me do & to thole the thing that is abuiß my pouer." Compl. S. p. 190.

It is used, rather in a neut. sense, in a beautiful address to the Nightingale, extracted from Montgomerie's MS. Poems :—

Yit thocht thou seis not, sillie saikles thing !
The peircing ykiss brod at thy bony breist.
Even so am I by plesur lykwyis preist,
In gritest danger quhair I most delyte.

Chron. S. P. iii. 495.

It occurs in Sir Cauline, a tale most probably of the North countrie :—

Upon Eldrige hill there groweth a thorne,
Upon the mores brodinge.

Percy's Reliques, i. 35.

"Prickling," Gl.

2. To pierce, so as to produce an emission of air, S.

We had,—in the afternoon, wholsom food, but in a very airy fine dress : Good Lord, pierce his heart with the compunction of a broken law, and fright him with the terror of the curses thereof ; Good Lord, brod him, and let—the wind out of him, make him like his father ; otherwise he will be a sad grief of heart to many." Walker's Passages, p. 11.

The allusion apparently to the custom, still occasionally used, of piercing the belly of a cow that is in danger of bursting from eating too much wet clover.

C. B. *brath-u*, to prick, *bratha*, a prick. Dan. *brod*, a sting, prick. At *slikke med brodden*, to prick.

3. To pierce, used metaph., S.

His words they brodit like a wumil,
Frae ear to ear.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 82.

4. To incite, to stimulate ; applied to the mind.

How oft reheris Austyne, choif of clerkis,
In his grete volume *Of the cietyß of God*,
Hundreth versis of Virgil, quhilkis he markis
Aganis Romanis, to vertew thame to brod.

Doug. Virgil, 159. 22.

This Rudd. derives from A.-S. *brod*, punctus. But it is more immediately allied to Su.-G. *brodd*, id. cuspis, aculeus ; Isl. *brodd*, the point of an arrow ; sometimes the arrow itself, a javelin, any pointed piece of iron or steel ; *brydd-a*, pungere ; *brulde*, cuspidem acuo, et apto, G. Andr. p. 37. *brodd-geir*, pointed arms, Verel. Ir. *bruid*, pricked or pointed ; Ir. Gael. *brod-am*, to spur, to stimulate ; Arm. *brut*, Ir. *brod*, a goad-prick, a sting.

BROD, BRODE, s. 1. A sharp-pointed instrument ; as the goad used to drive oxen forward, S.

Bot gyve a man wald in thame thyrst
A scharpe brode, or than wald styke
In-to thai sergis a scharpe pryke,
Quhare the ayre mycht hawe entré ;
Swa slokynyd mycht thai lychtis be.

Wyntown, vi. 14. 71.

Hence the S. Prov. "Fling at the brod was ne'er a good ox." Kelly, p. 107. He properly explains it, "goad." In this sense the term is still used by old people.

In the same sense it is said ; "He was never a good aver, that flung at the brod ;" S. Prov. Spoken of them who spurn at reproof, or correction, whom Solomon calls brutish ; Kelly, p. 168.

Also ; "It is hard to sing at the brod, or kick at the prick ;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 21. The sense seems to require *fling* instead of *sing*.

2. A stroke with any sharp-pointed instrument, S.

"Ane ox that repungnis the brod of his hird, he gettis doubil broddin, & he that mispris the correctione of his preceptor, his correctione is changit in rigorous punitione." Compl. S. p. 43.

3. An incitement, instigation.

In this sense it is applied to the Cumaeen Sibyl :—

—On sic wyse Apollo hir refrains,
Bridellis hir sprete, and as him lest constrictis,
From hyr hart his feirs brod withdrawing.

Doug. Virgil, 168. 22. Stimulus, Virg.

"I am scho that slew kyng Fergus with my cursit handis this last nycht be impacione of ire & lust, quhilkis ar two maist sorrowful broddis amang wemen." Bellend. Chron. B. ix. c. 29. Amarissimis stimulis, Boeth. V. the v.

BRODDIT STAFF, "a staff with a sharp point at the extremity," Gl. Sibb. Also called a pike-staff, S. This is the same with broggit-staff. V. BROG.

BROD, s. Brood, breed, Loth.

A.-S. *brod*, proles, from *bred-an*, fovere. Hence,

BROD-HEN, s. A hen that hatches a brood of chickens.

Hir best brod hen callit Laily Pekle pes,—

Colkethie Son, v. 846.

BRODYRE, BRODIR, s. A brother ; pl. bredir, bredyre.

Iny's brodyre Inglis gat.

Wyntown, li. 10. 72.

This Brennyus and Belyne

Bredyre ware—

Ibid. iv. 9. 20.

Isl. *brodur*, pl. *broeder*.

BRODIR-DOCHTER, s. A niece, S.

Fra hys brudyre dowchtris away

All thare herytage than tuk he.

Wyntown, viii. 28. 36.

Brodir-son or *brother-son*, and *sister-son*, are used in the same manner ; and *brother-bairn* for *cousin*, S.

Neww for til have wndon,
Is nowthir brodyr na syster sone.

Ibid. viii. 3. 112.

Edgare hys brodyr sone for-thi

Tuk this Donald dyspytwsly,

And hard demaynyd his persown.

Ibid. 6. 72.

Modyr fadyr, grandfather by the mother's side.

That schyr Jhon Cumyn befor thane,

That hyr modyr fadyr wes,

It awcht, and syue he deyde swines.

Ibid. 6. 297.

—Til succede in-til his sted,

Noucht bredyr, na bredyr barnys ar,

Bot in thare greis ar ferrare.—

Ibid. 4. 47.

This is certainly a Sw. idiom. *Broredotter*, niece ; *brorson*, nephew ; *brorsbarn*, the children of a brother ; *bror*, contr. from *broder* ; *moderfader*, contr. *moderfader*, grandfather by the mother's side ; Wideg.

BROD MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally explained, as by Rudd., "brood, offspring,"

—Vnder ane aik fyndis into that stede
Ane grete sow ferryit of grises thretty hede,
Ligging on the ground milk quhite, al quhite *brod male*,
About hir pappis soukand.

Doug. Virgil, 81. 16.

Hyr quhyte *brodmell* about hyr pappis wound.

Ibid. 241. 11.

I have met with nothing in any etymological work, that tends to elucidate the meaning, or direct to the origin, of this word. *Brod male* being used by Doug. for translating *nati*; at first view, the term might seem to denote "male offspring," as if all the thirty *grises* had been boar-pigs. But I suspect that it rather signifies, "brought forth or littered at one time," from A.-S. *brod*, proles, *brodige*, incubans, Teut. *brod-en*, incubare; and A.-S. Teut. *mael*, tempus; or O. Germ. *mael*, consors, socius; whence *ee-ghe-mael*, conjunx, Kilian.

BROD SOW. A sow that has a litter.

Thou sowked syne a sweet *brod sow*,
Amang the middings many a year.

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 8.

BRODMOTHER, BRODSMOTHER, s. 1. A hen that has hatched chickens; the first is the pron. of Angus, the second of Loth.

2. Metaph. applied to a female who is the mother of a family. If one be about to be married to a husband, who has children by a former wife, when it is supposed that she has not the qualities requisite in a step-mother, it is commonly said, "She'll mak an ill *brod-mother*;" Ang. Thus it is said of a broody hen, "She's a gude *brodsmother*," Loth.

BRODDIT AITIS, supposed to be the same with *bearded oats*.

"In the actioun—for the wrangwise spoliatioun, away taking, and withholding fra the said Elyss Makcoulay's wif of LXVI bolle of clene *broddit aitie*,—the lordis decretis—that the saidis persounis sall restore, deliuer, & gif again the saidis LXVI bollis of clene *broddit aitie* to the said Elizabeth, or the avale of thaim." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 63.

As Su.-G. *brodd* denotes the first spire of grain, as well as any thing that is sharp-pointed; and S. *broddit* signifies what has a sharp point; perhaps the phrase, *clene broddit* might be applied to oats, or to any other pointed grain, as intimating that the proof of its goodness in part depended on its being *clean*, and not husky, at the points.

BRODERRIT, part. pa. Embroidered.

"Item, ane gown of cramasay sating, *broderrit* on the self with threidis of gold, of the Franche fassoun, with thrie buttonis on ilk sleif enamellit, and lynit with luterdis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 80.

Fr. *brod-er*, to embroider; whence *brodeur*, an embroiderer. Su.-G. *border-a*, acu pingere. V. BROD, v.

BRODIE, s. The fry of the rock-tangle, or Hettle coddling, Fife.

A.-S. *brod*, proles, E. *brood*.

BRODYKYNNIS, s. pl. The same with *Brottekens*, q. v., signifying buskins or half-boots. Still used in this sense, Aberd.

—"That Henrj Chene—sall restore—twa lokis, price xvj d., a pare of *brodykynnys*, a speit [spit] price vj s., a pare tayngis & a gounce price xx s." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 287.

In this act there is no great regard to order in the classification of the articles.

"Lindsay mentions *brodikins*, or a kind of half-boots." Pink. Hist. ii. 434.

BRODINSTARE, BRODINSTER, s. An embroiderer.

"Certane werklumes for ane *brodinstare*;" Coll. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

"Item, ten single blankottis quhilkis servit the beddis of the *brodinsters*, quha wrocht upoun the great pece of broderie." Ibid. p. 140

It appears from this notice, that besides the maids of honour, or ladies of the court, females were occasionally hired for the purpose of embroidering in the palace. V. BROWDINSTAR.

BROE, s. Broth, soup; the same with *Brew*.

—The auld runt,
Wi' boiling *broe*, John Ploughman brunt.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26.

To BROG, v. a. To pierce, to strike with a sharp instrument, S.

Hence *broggit staff*, which is mentioned as a substitute for an axe, in the enumeration of the different pieces of armour with which yeomen should be provided.

"The yeman, that is na archear, na can not draw a bow, sall haue a gude souir hat for his heid, and a doublet of fence, with sword and bucklar, and a gude axe, or els a *broggit staffe*." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 135. edit. 1566.

He stert till ane *broggit stauif*,

Wincheand as he war woode.

Pebbles to the Play, st. 13.

"D'ye think I was born to sit here *brogging* an elshin through bend leather, when sic men as Duncan Forbes, and that other Arniston chield there, without muckle greater parts—than mysell, maun be presidents and king's advocates nae doubt, and wha but they?" Heart Mid. Loth. i. 110.

The term *prog-staff* is now used in the same sense, q. v. The provincial E. phrase, *to brog*, seems to have the same origin. "There are two ways of fishing for eels, call'd *brogging*, one with a long pole, line, and plummet; the other by putting the hook and worm on a small stick, and thrusting it into holes where the eels lye;" Gl. Lancash.

BROG, s. 1. A pointed instrument; such as an awl, S.

2. A job with such an instrument, S.

This term is also used to denote the small instrument used by carpenters, for making punctures in wood, to prevent the nails from splitting it; called "entering wi' the *brog*," S. A.

In E. this is designed by tradesmen a *brad-awl*. A. Bor. "*brogs*, small sticks." Grose.

BROG, BROGUE, s. A coarse and light kind of shoe, made of horse-leather, much used by the Highlanders, and by those who go to shoot in the hills, S.

"There were also found upwards of ten thousand old *brogues*, made of leather with the hair on." Dalrymple's Ann. II. 293.

From the description, these were what are more properly called *rough rullions*.

Brogues, as they were made about eighty years ago, are otherwise defined.

"The poor men are seldom barefoot in the town, but wear *brogues*, a sort of pumps without heels, which keep them little more from the wet and dirt than if they had none, but they serve to defend their feet from the gravel and stones." Burt's Letters, i. 86.

They are reckoned peculiarly adapted for travelling through the mossy grounds of the Highlands.

"I was harass'd on this slough, by winding about—in my heavy boots with high heels, which, by my spring, when the little hillocks were too far asunder, broke the turf.—But to my guide it seem'd nothing; he was light of body, shod with flat *brogues*, wide in the soles, and accustomed to a particular step, suited to the occasion." Ibid. ii. 31.

This entertaining and intelligent writer describes shoes "made of leather with the hair on," under another name. V. QUARRANT.

Ir. and Gael. *brog* signifies a shoe. Whitaker imagines that the *brogue* received its name from Celt. *brac*, parti-coloured, being variegated like the rest of their dress; Hist. Manch. i. 128. But this is quite fanciful. Others have derived it from *broc*, a badger, it being said that brogues were anciently made of the skin of this animal. Dr. Ledwich seems partly inclined to deduce it from Su.-G. *bro*, stratum aliquod, which Ihre gives as the primary signification of *bro*, a bridge, whence Mod. Sw. *brygga*, id.

BROGH, s. BROGH AND HAMMER, BROGH AND HAMMEL. "Ye maun bring *brogh and hammer* for't," i.e. you must bring proof for it, Loth.

Brugh is the pronunciation, Lanarks. When one, in a market, purchases any goods, which, from the price or from other circumstances, he suspects have been stolen, he asks the seller to *gie him brugh and hammer o' them*; i.e. to give him satisfactory evidence that he came honestly by them.

"This sort of caution," says the learned Spottiswoode, "is still in use in fairs and markets, especially in buying of horses from strangers, and in the country dialect is termed *Burgh and Hammer*, corrupted from *borge in heyne*." Vo. *Borgh of Hamelhald*. He views *heyne* as a Saxon word, denoting the birth-place of the seller.

The phrase has been originally used to denote legal security, especially in relation to suretyship; the first word being evidently the same with our *borch*, *borgh*, a surety. I am assured by a gentleman, who has long filled the highest diplomatic stations on the continent, that, in the north of Germany, he has often heard the phrase, *burg und emmer*, or one very like it, used in a similar sense. Although satisfied that *burg* denotes a surety, he does not recollect the sense of the latter term.

In Aberd. it is pronounced *Brogh and Hammel*, and understood as signifying good or sufficient proof.

To this the following passages, in the extracts transmitted from Aberd. Reg. seem to refer:—

"He auch to keip him skaitles of the saidis kow & stirk, & fynd hym *borgh and hammald* of the samyn." Cent. 16.

In another place:—"To find him *borcht & hawmald* for the samyn."

It is also written *borcht and hammet*.

This is evidently the same with the phrase used in Shetl. *Brough and Hamble*:—

"You are also to examine the house-store of flesh and meal, and likewise the wool, stockings, yarn, webs, &c., and inquire how they came by all these; and if they cannot give you a satisfying account thereof, and *brough and hamble*, you are to inform against them." Instructions for Rancelmen, Surv. Shetland, App. p. 8.

I see no other sense it can properly bear save that of suretyship. From the use of *hamble* in Shetland, it is most reasonable to view our *hammer* as a corr. from the lapse of time. *Hamble* seems to be merely Dan. *heimmel*, "authority, a voucher, a title," Wolff; Isl. *heimill*, auctoritas, jus, titulus possessionis; Sw. *hemul*, "the satisfaction which he who sells an article which he has no legal right to dispose of, must give the buyer, when the right owner claims the property," Wideg. Thus the phrase signifies, "proof of rightful possession." It is highly probable, indeed, that our vulgar phrase is a corr. of the old forensic one, *Borgh of hamhald*, from the sense of which there is only a slight deviation. V. HAMALD, HAM-HALD.

To BROGLE, BROGGLE, v. a. To prick, Loth.; synon. *Brog, Job*.

To BROGLE, BROGGLE, v. n. 1. To persist in ineffectual attempts to strike a pointed instrument into the same place, Lanarks.

This word, as used in Clydes., implies the idea of unsteady motion in the agent that pricks, so as not to touch the point that is aimed at.

2. To fail in doing any piece of work in which one engages; to be unable properly to finish what one has begun; Berwicks. Selkirks.
3. *v. a.* To botch, to bungle, to spoil, *ibid*.

To BROGLE up, v. a. To patch, to vamp; applied to shoes; Roxb. *q.* to cobble, or work by means of an awl or sharp-pointed instrument.

BROGLE, BROGGLE, s. An ineffectual attempt to strike a pointed instrument into a particular place, Lanarks.

BROGLER, s. 1. The person who makes this ineffectual attempt, *ibid*.

2. A bad tradesman, a bungler, Selkirks.

Brogle seems to be merely a frequentative from the *v. to Brog*, to pierce.

BROGUE, s. "A hum, a trick," S.

Ye cam to Paradise Incog,
And played on man a cursed *brogue*
(Black be your fa'!)

Burns, iii. 74.

Isl. *brogd*, astus, stratagemata, Verel. *brigd*, id.

BROG-WORT, BROUG-WORT, s. A species of mead, the same with *Bragwort*, Fife.

BROICE.

Speaking of Arthur, Barbour says:—

Bot yelt, for all his gret valour,
Modreyt his systir son him slew,
And gud men als ma then inew,
Throw tresoun, and throw wikkities.
The Broice bers thair off witnes.

The Bruce, i. 560.

It is certainly *Broite* in MS., the *c* and *t* being written in the same manner. Barbour refers, either to Wace's *Le Brut*; or more probably to the poem written by himself, under the name of *The Brute*, or *Broyt*, containing the history of the fabulous Brutus the pretended father of the Britons. This work Wyntown mentions in different parts of his Cron. V. Mr. Pinkerton's Pref. to *The Bruce*, p. xix. xx.

BROICH, BROIGH, (gutt.) s. A *broigh* of heat, a fume, a state of complete perspiration, Lanarks. Perth.

Synon. with *Brothe*, q. v.; but of a different origin. For, like many words in this district, *Broich* retains undoubted marks of its Cumbrian origin. C. B. *broch*, spuma, foam, froth. *Broch-i*, to fume; Owen.

BROIG. V. BAIKIN.

"Item, the covering of the sacrament house with ane antipend for the Lady's altar, of blew and yellow *broig* satin." Inventory of Ecclesiastical Vestments, A. 1559. Hay's *Scotia Sacra*, p. 189.

Denominated, perhaps, from the place whence it was imported, which might be *Bruges*, Teut. *Brugge*, in Flanders. For "as Venice was the grand seat of trade between Asia and Europe, so *Bruges* in Flanders was the commercial link, which connected the merchandize of Venice, and the south of Europe, with its northern countries." Pink. Hist. Scot. i. 116.

To BROIGH, v. n. To be in a fume of heat; to be in a state of violent perspiration, and panting; Lanarks. V. *Brothe*, from which it is probably corr.

To BROIK, BROUK, v. a. To possess, to enjoy, S.

"The said Andro sall *broik* & joise the said tak of the saidis landis for all the dais of his life." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 52.

A.-S. *bruck-an*, Teut. *bruyck-en*, frui, potiri. E. *brook* is properly, to endure.

To BROILYIE, v. a. This term is, in Fife, applied only to what is first parboiled, and then roasted on a *brander* or gridiron.

O. Fr. *bruill-er*, griller, rôtir, sécher; Roquefort.

BROILLERIE, s. A state of contention.

"His motion, belike hath not beene immodestly moved, or too vehemently pressed, that he gave it soone over, farre from the unbridlednesse of turbulent mindes, that would rather have moved heaven and earth (as we say) to have come to their purpose, and have cast themselves, their country, and all, into confused *broillerie*, and into forraigne hands and power." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 92.

Fr. *brouillerie*, confusion. V. *BRELYIE*.

To BROIZLE, v. a. 1. To press, to crush to atoms, Ettr. For.

"How do ye mean, when you say they were hashed?" 'Champit like—a' *broizled* and *jurmummed*, as it

Teut. *brozel-en*, *breusel-en*, in minimas micas frangere.

2. The term seems to be also used in a loose sense, *ibid.*

"Mucht it pleiz mai sovrayne lege, not to trowe— that withoutten dreddour I shulde gaung till *broozle* ane fayir deme, ane honest mannis wyffe, and mynnie to twa bairnis." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

BROK, s. Use.

—"For the *brok* and profit of the said v ky be the said thre yeris, ilk kow a calf furth cumand gude, &c. And for the profit of the *brok* of the said ix score of scheip, &c. Item, for the *brok* & profit of the said four skore of yowis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 289.

"Gif ony man obliasses him to pay to ane pupill— ane certane sowme of money, as for his portioun natural fallin to him throw deceis of his father, and bindis and obliassis him to sustene and uphald in the mene time the said pupil honestlie in all necessaris, upon his *brok*, and revenue of the said principal sowme, without diminutioun of ony part thair of, the obligatioun is sufficient and nawayis usurie." A. 1562, Balfour's Pract. p. 533.

A.-S. *broce*, Teut. *broke*, *bruyk*, *ghe-bruyk*, id. V. *BRUIK*.

BROK, BROCK, BROKS, s. 1. Fragments of any kind, especially of meat; S.

— The kail ar soddin,
And als the laverok is fust and loddin;
When ye haif done tak hame the *brok*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 10.

"I neither got stock nor *brock*," i.e. offals, S. Prov., neither money nor meat. Kelly, p. 211.

2. Trash, refuse; Fife.

Moes-G. *ga-bruko*, Alem. *bruch*, id. Hence also Germ. *brocke*, a fragment.

To BROK, BROCK, v. a. To cut, crumble, or fritter any thing into shreds or small parcels, S.

Apparently formed as a frequentative from *break*; if not immediately from the *s*.

BROKAR, s. A bawd, a pimp.

Of *brokaris* and sic baudry how suld I write?

Of quham the fylth stynketh in Goldis neis.

Doug. *Virgil*, 96. 51.

This is merely a peculiar use of E. *broker*, which Skinner derives by contr. from *procurer*; Junius, from *break*, frangere, as a steward was called A.-S. *brytta*, from *brytt-an*, to break or cut into small pieces. Serenius mentions, as synon. with the E. word, Goth. *breka*, puerorum more rogitare. This is the same with Isl. *brek-a*, petere, poscere, puerorum more rogitare familiariter; G. Andr. p. 35.

BROKED, adj. Variegated. V. **BROCKED**.

* **BROKEN, part. pa.** *Broken men*, a phrase in a peculiar sense in our old acts, as denoting individuals who are either under a sentence of outlawry, or live as vagabonds, outlaws, and public depredators; or who are separated from the clans to which they belonged, in consequence of their crimes.

"They are to say, Clangregore, Clanfarlane, &c., and als monie *broken men* of the surnames of Stewarts in Athole, Lorne, and Balquhiddie, Campbells, &c. —Name of the saidis clannes, or uther *broken men*, their wives, bairnes, aires, executors or assignayes, sall have action criminal or civil against quhat-sum-ever persones, for ejection, spulyie, slauchter, fire-raising, or uther alledged violent deed committed against them, be onie of his Hienes lieges," &c. Acts Ja. VI. Parl. xi. c. 227, Murray.

"Ye heard before, how thir *brokin men* had driven Frendraught's goods to Strathboggie." Spalding, i. 35.

BROKEN-WINED, *adj.* Short-winded, asthmatic; generally applied to horses, S.

BROKYLL, *adj.* Brittle. V. **BRUKYL**.

BROKIN STORIT.

"In the accioun—tueching the takin of a schip & gudis, with certane vittales, fra the port & havin of Lethe—stormestaid & drevin to the Erlis fery; bot a cheild in hir; *brokin storit* & distroyt be the said personis, as is allegit," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 201.

This seems to be meant as a compound word, intimating that the stores of the ship were *broken* in upon.

BROKITTIS, *s. pl.* E. Brockets.

The hustous bukkis rakis furth on raw,
Heirlis of hertis throw the thyeck wol schaw,
Bayth the *brokittis*, and with braide burnyst tyndis,
The sprutillit callys soukand the rede hyndis.

Doug. Virgil, 402. 19.

Rudd. renders this, "brocks, badgers." But he is undoubtedly mistaken. Nothing but similarity of sound can give the badger any introduction here. The poet is describing different kinds of deer. Here he distinguishes them by their appearance. *Brokittis* at first view might appear to refer to the streaks on their skin, in which sense *brockit* and *brukit* are used: Thus, the *brokittis* might seem to be contrasted with those that are *sprutillit* or speckled. But this is merely E. *brocket*, a red deer of two years old. Here three kinds of harts are mentioned, the *brockets* are distinguished from those that have *braide burnyst tyndis*, or well spread antlers; because the former have only the points of the horns breaking out in one small branch. V. Skinner.

"The first yere, you shall call him, a Hinde calfe, or a calfe.

"The seconde yere, you shall call him, a *Broket*," Sir Tristram. The Booke of S. Albons. Manwood's Forrest Lawes, F. 24.

Fr. *brocart*, id. which Skinner derives from *broche*, a spit, from the supposed resemblance of the horns.

BRONCHED, *pret.* Pierced.

He *bronched* him yn, with his bronde, under the brode shelde,

Thorgh the waast of the body, and wonded him ille.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gyl. ii. 19.

This word certainly signifies, *pierced*; and is probably an error for *broched*, from Fr. *brocher*.

BRONDYN, *part. pa.* Branched.

The birth that the ground bure was *brondyn* in bredis.

Houlate, i. 3.

This word is evidently from Fr. *brondea*, green boughs or branches.

BRONGIE, *s.* A name given to the cormorant, Shetl.

"*Pelecanus Carbo* (Lin. syst.) *Brongie*, Scarf, (Scarf of Pontoppidan), Corvorant, Cole Goose, or Great Black Cormorant." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 248.

Perhaps from some corporeal peculiarity. As the cormorant has a loose yellowish skin which "reaches from the upper mandible round the eyes" (Penn. Zool. p. 477), might we view it q. *brown-ee*, or from Dan. *bruun* and *oye*, id.?

"The *brongie* is of a dusty brown colour on the back." Edmonst. p. 250.

BRONYS, BROUNYS, BROWNIS, *s. pl.* Branches, boughs.

Sum of Eneas feris besely
Flatis to plet thaym preissis by and by,
And of smal wikkis for to beild vp ane bere,
Of sowpill wandis, and of *brounys* sere,
Bound wyth the syouns, or the twistis sle
Of smal rammel, and stobbis of akin tre.

Doug. Virgil, 362. 7.

—*Bronys* of the olyue twistis.—

Ibid. 402. 5.

Brownis, Palace of Honour, Prol. st. 9.

This is from the same origin with **BRONDYN**.

To BRONSE, *v. n.* To overheat one's self in a warm sun, or by sitting too near a strong fire; S.

Isl. *bruni*, inflammatio; Moes-G. *brunste*, incendium.

BRONT, *part. pa.* Burnt, S. *brunt*.

Ane coif thare is, and hirmes fole thar be,
Like tyl Ethna holkit in the mont,
By the Ciclopes furnes worne or *bront*.

Doug. Virgil, 257. 11. V. **BRYN**, *v.*

BROO, *s.* *Nae broo*, no favourable opinion.

—"But thir ridings and wappenshawings, my ledly, I hae *nae broo* of them ava, I can find *nae warrant* for them whatsoever." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 147.

"But I hae *nae broo* of changes since that awfu' morning that a tout o' a horn, at the cross of Edinburgh, blew half the faithfu' ministers of Scotland out of their pulpits." *Ibid.* iv. 39.

"I had never muckle *broo* o' my gudeman's gos-sips, and now I like them waur than ever." Heart M. Loth. ii. 305. V. **BROW**.

Can this word have any affinity with Isl. *brag-ur*, affectio, or *bragd*, sapor, odor, q. relish for?

BROO, *s.* Broth, juice, &c. V. **BREE**.

BROOD, *s.* 1. A young child, Roxb.

2. The youngest child of a family, *ibid.*

A.-S. *brod*, proles.

BROODIE, *adj.* 1. Prolific; applied to the female of any species, that hatches or brings forth many young; as, a *broodie hen*, S.

She was a kindly *broody* creature,—

She brought her young without a waiter.

Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager, p. 177.

2. *Brudy*, applied to either sex.

"The Pichtis had afore ane vehement suspitioun, that the *brudy* sprogdyng of the Scottis suld sumetyme fall to the dammage of their posterite." Bellend. Cron. B. i. c. 5.

A.-S. *brodige*, incubans.

"Strive to curbe your owne corruptions which are *broodie* within you." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 146.

Broody is used in E., but in a different sense.

To BROOFLE, BRUFLE, *v. n.* To be in a great hurry; synon. with *Broostle*, Ettr. For.

This seems to be the same with *Bruffle*, q. v.

BROOFLE, BRUFLE, *s.* Impetuous haste, *ibid.*

BROOK, *s.* Soot adhering to any thing, S.B.

To BROOK, *v. a.* To soil with soot, *ibid.*

BROOKET, *adj.* Haying a dirty face, S. V. **BROUKIT**.

BROOKIE, *adj.* Dirtied with soot, sooty, *ibid.*

BROOKIE, *s.* 1. A ludicrous designation for a blacksmith, from his face being begrimed, *ibid.*

For this reason the term is applied to Vulcan.

This coach, I'd have you understand,
Old Brookie made with his own hand.—
Brookie, at this, threw by his hammer.

Meaton's Poems, p. 125-6.

The blacksmith niest, a rampan chiel,
Cam skelpin thro' the bream;—
The pridefu' tailor cockit's ee,
Ban't Brookie as wanworly.

Turris's Poems, p. 66.

2. A designation given to a child whose face is streaked with dirt, S.

BROOKABLE, *adj.* What may be borne or endured, S.; from E. *brook*, *v.*

BROOM-DOG, *s.* An instrument for grubbing up *broom*, Mearns.

"The last species of fuel [broom] is indeed so common that the people have invented an instrument for the purpose of rooting it up. They call it a *Broom-dog*. It is a stout stick, about six feet long, shod with iron on the lower end, and having there a projecting jagged spur for laying hold of the roots. It operates somewhat like a tooth-drawer, with a powerful lever, and eradicates the broom in an instant." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 447.

Most probably in allusion to a *dog* ferreting out his prey, when it has earthed.

BROOSE, *s.* A race at country weddings. V. **BRUSE**.

BROOST, *s.* Perhaps, a spring or violent exertion forward.

—The yaud she made a broost,
Wi' ten yauls' strength and mair,
Made a' the kipples to crash,
And a' the smiths to rair.

Auld Gray Mare, Jacobite Relics, i. 71.

Teut. *broes-en*, tempestuosum et furentem ventum spirare. It may, however, be corr. from the *v. to breast*, used in the same sense. Moes-G. *brust* signifies the breast.

To **BROOSTLE**, **BRUSTLE**, *v. n.* To be in a great hurry, to be in a bustle about little, Ettr. For., pron. q. *Brussle*.

BROOSTLE, *s.* 1. A very bustling state, impetuosity in coming forward, *ibid.*

"But dinna ye think that a fitter time may come to make a push?—Take care that you, and the like o' you, haena these lives to answer for. I like nae desperate *broostles*,—it's like aye that's just gaun to turn divour, taking on a' the debt he can." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 72.

2. Applied to a keen chase, South of S.

"Keilder, my—dog—likes a play i' the night-time brawly, for he's aye gettin a *broostle* at a hare, or a tod, or a fowmart, or some o' thae beasts that gang snauking about i' the derk." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 140.

This differs from *Breesal*, Fife, q. v. merely in the change of the vowels.

Isl. *brus-a*, aestuare, *broesur*, contentious, Dan. *bruser*, to rush, to foam, to roar, applied to the waves of the sea. C. B. *brys*, haste, *brys-iaw*, to make haste, and *brys-iawl*, hastening, seem to be cognate terms.

To **BROOZLE**, **BRUIZLE**, *v. n.* To perspire violently from toil, Teviotd.

Belg. *broeij-en*, to grow warm or hot; or Teut. *bruys-en*, to foam, as we speak of a *brothe* of sweat. Isl. *braedsla*, fusio, liquefactio; *brus-a*, aestuare.

BROSE, *s.* 1. A kind of pottage made by pouring water or broth on meal, which is stirred while the liquid is poured, S. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid, as *water-brose*, *kail-brose*.

Ye're welcome to your *brose* the night,
And to your bread and kail.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 143.

So late as A. 1530, *brewes* was used in this sense by E. writers. For Palsgrave expl. E. *brewes* by Fr. *brouet*, (B. iii. F. 22.) i.e. "pottage, or broth." Cotgr. V. BREE.

2. The term is applied to oat-meal porridge before it be thoroughly boiled, Clydes.

A.-S. *ceales briu*, kail-broo, S.; *briwas niman*, to take pottage or brose.

BROSE-MEAL, *s.* Meal of pease much parched, of which *pease-brose* is made, S.

BROSE-TIME, *s.* Expl. "supper-time;" Gl. Antiq.

BROSIE, **BROSY**, *adj.* 1. Semifluid, S.

2. Metaph., soft, inactive, Lanarks.

3. Bedaubed with *brose* or porridge, S.

—The cottar's cur
—Out o'er the porritch-pingle takes a sten,
Laying the *brosy* weans upo' the floor
Wi' dousy heght.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 28.

4. Making much use of *brose* in one's profession. Hence the vulgar application of the term to weavers, S. O.

BROSY-FACED, *adj.* Applied to the face when very fat and flaccid, S.

—"An I didna ken her, I wad hae a gude chance to hear her," said he, "casting a look of sly intelligence at a square-built *brosy-faced* girl who accompanied him." St. Johnstoun, i. 240.

BROSILIE, *adv.* In an inactive manner, Lanarks.

BROSINESS, *s.* 1. The state of being semifluid.

2. Metaph., inactivity proceeding from softness of disposition, Lanarks.

BROT, **BROTACH**, *s.* A quilted cloth or covering, used for preserving the back of a horse from being ruffled by the *Shimach*,

on which the pannels are hung, being fastened to a pack-saddle; Mearns.

Isl. *brot*, plicatura. G. Andr. p. 37.

To BROTCH, *v. a.* To plait straw-ropes round a stack of corn, S. B.; *synon.* *Brath*, *q. v.*

Isl. *brus-a*, to fasten.

BROTEKINS, BROTIKINS, *s. pl.* Buskins, a kind of half boots.

Scr. Tell me quhairfor ane sowtar ye ar nanit.

Sout. Of that surname I need nocht be ashamit,

For I can mak schone, *brotekins* and buittis.

Lindsay, S. P. R. ii. 237.

"There came a man clad in a blue gown, in at the kirk door, and belted about him in a roll of linen cloth; a pair of *brotikins* on his feet, to the great of his legs, with all other hose and clothes conform thereto: but he had nothing on his head, but syde red yellow hair behind, and on his hafits, which wan down to the shoulders; but his forehead was bald and bare." *Pitcottie, p. 111.*

Fr. brodequin, Teut. broeken, brosen, Ital. borzachino, Hisp. belzequin, a buskin.

BROTIE, *s.* "A great *brothe* of sweat," a vulgar phrase used to denote a violent perspiration, S.

The word seems *synon.* with foam, and may be radically the same with *froth*; or allied to Isl. *brædr*, *bræddle*, liquefacio, *colliquo item liquidis*, quasi lactamine inductus tegō. G. Andr. p. 33.

To BROTHE, *v. n.* To be in a state of profuse perspiration, S.

The callour wine in cave is sought,
Mens *brothing* breists to cule;
The water cald and cleir is brought,
And sallets steipit in ule.

A. Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 389.

To BROTHER, *v. a.* 1. To admit to a state, and to the privileges, of brotherhood in any corporation or society, S.

2. Also used to denote the convivial initiation of young members of a fraternity, and even the ludicrous customs observed as a practical parody on these, S. V. BRITHER.

BROTHER-BAIRN, *s.* The child of an uncle, used to denote the relation of a cousin, S.

"Sir Patrick Hamilton was brother-german to the Earl of Arran, and sister and *brother-bairns* to the king's majesty." *Pitcottie, Ed. 1720, p. 104.*

Sister-bairns with, Ed. 1814.

BROUAGE, *s.* *Salt brouage*, salt made at Brouage, a town of France, in Saintonge, on the sea. Hence, it would appear, our forefathers were supplied.

"The hundreth *salt brouage*, conteneand nine score bollis, Scottis watter met, is rekmit to be worth in fraught twentie tunnis Aleron." *Balfour's Pract. Custumis, p. 87.*

This place is still famous for its salt. V. Dict. Trev.

BROUDSTER, *s.* Embroiderer.

"Some were gunners, wrights, carvers, painters, masons, smiths, harness-makers, tapesters, broudsters, taylors." *Pitcottie, p. 153.*

Fr. brod-er, to embroider. V. BROWDIN.

BROUKIT, BROOKED, BRUCKIT, *adj.* 1.

The face is said to be *broukit*, when it has spots or streaks of dirt on it, when it is partly clean and partly foul, S. A sheep, that is streaked or speckled in the face, is designed in the same manner.

"The bonie *bruket Lassie*, certainly deserves better verses, and I hope you will match her."—V. Burns, iv. 85.

2. Used to denote the appearance of the face of a child who has been crying, and who has left marks on it, by rubbing off the tears with dirty hands; as, "Eh! sic a *brookit* bairn! What has he been blubberin' about?" S.

The smith his meikle paw he shook;—
Syne Wattie raught his manly nive;—
Cried, "Lat me to the *brooket* knave;"
An' rag'd like ane maist wud—
In wrath, that night.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 137.

"To *bruike*, to make dirty; Northumb." Grose. *Broukit* is perhaps originally the same with *Brocket*, *q. v.*, although differently pronounced.

Dan. broged, variegated, speckled, grised.

BROW, *s.* *Nae brow*, no favourable opinion.

"An ill brow," an opinion preconceived to the disadvantage of any person or thing, S.

"I hae *nae brow* o' John: He was wi' the Queen whan she was brought prisoner frae Carberry."—Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama, p. 46.

"I hae *nae broo* o' doctors, for they ken as little about complaints in the stomach as a loch-leech, and no *sae* muckle." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 285. V. BROO.

It seems quite uncertain, whether this phrase has any relation to *brow*, the forehead, as signifying that one has received an unfavourable impression at first sight; or to *brew*, coquere, which as may be seen in *Browst*, is used in a metaph. sense.

To BROW, *v. a.* To face, to browbeat, Ettr. For.

"There is naething i' my tower that isna at your command; for I wad rather *brow* a' the Ha's and the Howards afore I beardit you." *Perils of Man, i. 21.*

"Ken where ye are, an' wha ye're speaking to?" said Dan, stepping forward and *browing* the last speaker face to face." *Ibid. p. 61.*

I need scarcely say that this is formed from the *s. brow*, supercilium. But I have met with no parallel *v.* in any other language.

BROW, *s.* A rising ground, S. B.

As they're thus thrang, the gentles came in view,
A' in a breast upon a bonny *brow*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 96.

"I climbed up a steep hazel bank, and sat down to rest myself on an open green plot on the *brow*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 292.

The *brow* of a hill is an E. phrase, but the term does not seem to be used in this sense by itself, A.-S. *bruwa*, supercilium.

BROWALDRONE, s. A vessel for brewing, *Aberd. Reg.*

BROWDEN'D, part. pa. Arrayed, decked, *Aberd.*

Rob Roy heard the fricksome fraise ;
Weel browden'd in his graith.
Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing, First Edit.

BROWDIN, BROWDEN, part. pa. Fond, warmly attached, eagerly desirous, having a strong propensity, *S.* It often implies the idea of folly in the attachment, or in the degree of it. It is now generally connected with the prep. *on*; although anciently with *of*.

As scho delyts into the low,
Sae was I browdin of my bow,
Als ignorant as scho.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 13.

— Tali prorsus ratioue vel arcus
Uror amore mei. Lat. Vers.

"We are fools to be browden and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand : living on trust by faith may well content us." *Rutherford's Letters, P. I. Ep. 20.*

Poetic dealers were but scarce,
Les browden still on cash than versa.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 331.

He's o'er sair browden't on the lass I'm sear,
For ony thing but her to work a cure.
Shirreff's Poems, p. 80.

"To Browden on a thing, to be fond of it. *North.*"
Gl. Grose.

It is expressed in a neuter form, which, I suppose, is the proper one, in *Clav. Yorks. Dial.* "To be browden on a thing."

I find it used in one instance as if it were an active *v.*

The millart never notic'd Tam,
Sae browden'd he the ba'.
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 132.

Rudd. thinks that it may be from *brood*, because all creatures are fond of their young. It has also been viewed, but without reason, as allied to the *v. Brod*, to prick forward. *Gl. Sibb.* The first seems by far the most natural conjecture of the two. It may be formed from *Belg. broed-en*, to brood, to hatch.

BROWDYN, BROWDIN, part. pa. Embroidered.

Hys body oure was clad all hale
In honest Kyngis aparale,—
Beltayd wyth his swerd alsua,
Scepter, ryng, and sandalys
Browdyn welle on Kyngis wys.
Wynloun, vii. 8. 446.

"Item, a covering of variand purpur tarter browdin with thrissillis & a unicorne." *Collect. of Inventories, p. 11, i.e. "embroidered with thistles."*

Chaucer, *brouled*, *C. B. brod-io*, and *Fr. brod-er*, to embroider, are mentioned in *Gl. Wynt.* But this word is probably allied to *Isl. brydd-a*, *pungere, brodd*, *aculeus*; embroidered work being made with the needle. [More probably from *A.-S. bregdan*, to braid.]
V. BURDE.

BROWDINSTAR, s. An embroiderer.

"Item, forty round scheittis [sheets] quhilkis servit to the browdinstaris that wrocht upoun the tapestrie of the crammosie velvois." *Collect. of Inventories, A. 1581, p. 150.*

These were the women employed by our unfortunate *Q. Mary* in her various works of embroidery.

This term is indiscriminately applied to males and females.

"Our souerane lord—remembring the guid, trew, and thankfull service done to his hienes be his louit William Betoun browdinstar, Ratifies," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 608.*

BROWDINSTERSCHIP, s. The profession of an embroiderer.

—"Ratifies, appreis, and for his hienes and his successouris perpetualle confirmis the office of browdinsterschip, and keeping of his hienes wardrop—to the said William." *Ibid.*

Teut. *boordaerder*, and *L. B. brodarius*, denote a man who works in embroidery. The term here used is evidently formed from the *part. pa. Browdyn*, *q. v.* with the addition of the termination *ster*, which originally marked a female. *V. BROWSTER.*

BROWDIN, part. pa. Expl. "clotted, defiled, foul, filthy," *Gl. Sibb.*

His body was with blude all browdin.
Chr. Kirk, st. 12.

This may be nothing more than a ludicrous use of the word as signifying *embroidered*. *Sibb.* however, deduces it, as expl. above, from Teut. *brodile*, *sordes*.

BROWDYNE, part. pa. Displayed, unfurled.

Thai saw sa fele browdyne baneris,
Standaris, and pennownys, and speris ;—
That the maist ost, and the stoutest—
Suld be abaysit for to se
Thair fayis in to sic quantité.

Barbour, xi. 464. MS.

A.-S. braed-an, to dilate, to expand.

BROWIN, part. pa. Brewed.

—"It salbe leiful to the inhâbitantis of the burrowis of Air, Irvin, Glasgow, Dumbertane, and vthers our souerane Ladyis liegis duelland at the west seyis, to haue bakin breid, browin sill, and aquauite to the Ilis, to bertour with vther merchandice." *Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 495.*

A.-S. browen, coctus, concoctus.

BROWIS, s. pl. Expl. "brats."

"Or gaif the princes of the erth you yeirly rentis (as the disciplis in the beginnyng sauld thair landis, and gaif the pryces thairfo to the Apostolis) to the end that every ane of yow mot spend the samyn upon his dame Dalila and bastard browis?" *N. Winyet's First Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. p. 206.*

This term, I suspect, is metaphorically used; whether it be allied to Teut. *brouw-en*, miscere, coquere; *brouwe*, liquamen; or *brugs*, spuma; I will not pretend to say.

* **BROWN, adj.** To play brown, or to boil brown, a phrase applied to the broth-pot, when it is meant to say that the broth is rich, as containing a sufficient portion of animal juice, *S.*

"Did she [the supposed witch] but once hint that her pot 'played nae brown,' a chosen lamb or a piece of meat was presented to her in token of friendship. She seldom paid rent for her house, and every young lad in the parish was anxious to cast her peats; so that Kinmer, according to the old song, 'lived cantie and hale.'" *Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 289.*

Yere big brose pot has nae played brown
Sin' the Reaver Rade o' gude Prince Charlie.
Ibid. p. 102.

BROWNIE, s. A spirit, till of late years supposed to haunt some old houses, those, especially, attached to farms. Instead of doing any injury, he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants, if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery; S.

All is bot gaistis, and elrische fantasis,
Of *brownies* and of bogillis full this buke:
Out on the wanderand spretis, wow, thou cryis,
It semys ane man war manglit, theiron list luke.
Doug. Virgil, 158. 26.

But ithers that were stomach-tight,
Cry'd out, "It was nae best
To leave a supper that was dight
To *brownies*, or a ghaist
To eat or day."
Ramsay's Poems, i. 269. 267.

"*Bawsey-Brown*," according to Lord Hailes, seems to be English Robin Goodfellow, known in Scotland by the name of *Brownie*. In Lord Hyndford's (i.e. Bannatyne) MS. p. 104. among other spirits there occurs,

Brownie als that can play kow
Behind the claith with mony mow.
Bannatyne Poems, H. p. 236.

My friend Mr. Scott differs from this learned writer. He views *Brownie* as having quite a different character from "the *Esprit Follet* of the French," whom he considers as the same with our *Bogle* or *Goblin*, and *Puck*, or *Robin Goodfellow*. "The *Brownie*," he says,—"was meagre, shaggy, and wild in his appearance.—In the day time he lurked in remote recesses of the old houses which he delighted to haunt; and, in the night, sedulously employed himself in discharging any laborious task which he thought might be acceptable to the family, to whose service he had devoted himself.—Although, like Milton's lubbar fiend, he loves to stretch himself by the fire, (he) does not drudge from the hope of recompence. On the contrary, so delicate is his attachment, that the offer of reward, but particularly of food, infallibly occasions his disappearance for ever." For a more particular account of the popular superstitions which formerly prevailed on this subject, V. Minstrelsy Border, Introd. C—CIV. CLXVII.

The same name is given to this sprite in the Shetland Isles. But it is singular that, in one point, the character of *Brownie* is diametrically opposite there. He has all the covetousness of the most interested hireling.

"Not above 40 or 50 years ago, almost every family had a *Brouny* or evil spirit so called, which served them, to whom they gave a sacrifice for his service; as when they churned their milk, they took a part thereof, and sprinkled every corner of the house with it for *Brounie's* use; likewise, when they brewed, they had a stone which they called *Brounies Stone*, wherein there was a little hole, into which they poured some wort for a sacrifice to *Brouny*.—They also had stacks of corn, which they called *Brounie's Stacks*, which, though they were not bound with straw-ropes, or any way fenced, as other stacks used to be, yet the greatest storm of wind was not able to blow any straw off them." Brand's Descr. Zetland, p. 112, 113.

The same writer mentions some curious facts, and gives his authority for them. But he offers no conjecture as to the reason of the change of disposition, that the insular situation of *Brownie* seems to have produced.

The ingenious author of the *Minstrelsy* throws out a conjecture, that the *Brownie* may be "a legitimate descendant of the *Lar Familiaris* of the ancients." There is indeed a considerable similarity of character. Some have supposed the *Lares* and *Penates* of the Romans to have been the same. But the latter were of divine, the former of human origin. The *Lar* was clothed in a dogskin, which resembles the rough appearance of the *Brownie*, who was always represented as hairy. It has been said that the *Lares* were covered with the skins of dogs, to express the charge they took of the house, being, like dogs, a terror to strangers, but kind to the domestics. Plutarch. ap. Rosin. Antiq. Rom. p. 152. He assigns another reason, that the *Lares* searched out and punished what was done amiss in the family. This is also attributed to *Brownie*. It is said, that he was particularly severe to the servants, when chargeable with laziness or negligence. It is pretended, that he even sometimes went so far as to flog them. The *Lares* were ranged by the Romans round the hearth, the very place assigned by our forefathers to "the lubbar fiend," when his work was done.

"His name," Mr. Scott has observed, "is probably derived from the *Portuni*," mentioned by Gervase of Tilbury. According to this writer, the English gave this designation to certain daemons, called by the French *Neptuni*; and who, from his description, appear to have corresponded in character to *Brownie*. But Gervase seems to be the only author who has mentioned this name; although Du Cange quotes Cantipratanus, as giving some further account of the *Neptuni*. This solitary testimony is therefore extremely doubtful; as there seems to be no vestige of the designation in E. Besides, the transition from *Portuni* to *Brownie* is not natural; and if it ever had been made, the latter name must have been better known in E. than in S.

Rudd. seems to think that these sprites were called *Brownies*, from their supposed "swarthy or tawny colour; as these who move in a higher sphere, are called *Fairies* from their fairness." Before observing what Rudd. had advanced on this article, the same idea had occurred to me, as having a considerable degree of probability, from analogy. For in the Edda, two kinds of Elves are mentioned, which seem nearly to correspond to our *Brownies* and *Fairies*. These are called *Swartalfar*, and *Liosalfar*, i.e. *swarthy* or *black* elves, and *white* elves; so that one might suppose that the popular belief concerning these *genii* had been directly imported from Scandinavia.

BROWNIE-BAE, s. The designation given to *Brownie*, Buchan.

But there come's Robie, flanght-braid down the brae;
How wild he glows, like some daft *brownie-bae*!
Tarras's Poems, p. 3.

"*Brownie-bae*, an imaginary being;" Gl.

The addition to the common name of the lubbar-fiend may have originated from his being supposed occasionally to frighten women and children with a wild cry, resembling that of a brute animal.

BROWNIE'S STONE, an altar dedicated to *Brownie*.

"Below the chappels there is a flat thin stone, call'd *Brownie's Stone*, upon which the antient inhabitants offered a cow's milk every Sunday; but this custom is now quite abolish'd." Martin's West, Islands, p. 67.

BROWN JENNET or **JANET**. 1. A cant phrase for a knapsack, S.

Aft at a stau what road to tak,
The debtor grows a villain,

Lugs up *Brown Jennet* on his back
 • To haunt her stillie by killin'
 Our faes, this day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 158.

2. *Brown Janet* is also expl. as signifying "a musket." *Picken's Gl.* 1813.

BROWN MAN of the *Moors*, "a droich, dwarf, or subterranean elf;" *Gl. Antiq.*

"Brown dwarf, that o'er the muirland strays,

Thy name to Keeldar tell!"

"The *Brown Man* of the *Muir*, who stays
 Beneath the heather bell."

Leyden's Keeldar, Border Minstr. ii. 394.

"The *Brown Man* of the *Muir*, is a fairy of the most malignant order, the genuine *duergar*. Walsingham mentions a story of an unfortunate youth, whose brains were extracted from his skull, during his sleep, by this malicious being. Owing to this operation, he remained insane for many years, till the Virgin Mary courteously restored his brains to their station." *Ibid.* p. 390.

BROWST, BROWEST, s. 1. As much malt liquor as is brewed at a time, S.

"For the fourt *brouest*, he (the *Browster*) sall giue the dewtie of ane halfe yeare, and na mair." *Burrow Lawes*, c. 39.

2. Used metaph. to denote the consequence of any one's conduct, especially in a bad sense. This is often called "an ill browst," S.

"Stay, and drink of your *broust*," S. Prov. "Take a share of the mischief that you have occasioned," *Kelly*, p. 289.

But gae your wa's, Bessie, tak on ye,

And see wha'll tak care o' ye now;

E'en gae wi' the Bogle, my bonnie—

It's a *broust* your ain daffery did brew.

Jameson's Popular Ball. i. 299.

It may be observed, that *Isl. brugg-a raed* is used in the same metaph. sense with *browst*, invenire callida consilia; *brugga suik*, struere insidias, *G. Andr.* p. 37. Belg. *Jets quadaa brouwen*, to brow mischief, to devise evil.

BROWSTER, BROUSTARE, s. A brewer, S.

The hynde cryis for the corne,

The *broustare* the bere schorne,

The feist the fidler to morne

Countis ful yore.

Doug. Virgil, 238. b. 17.

"Gif ane Baxter, or ane *Browster* is vnlawed for bread, or aill, na man sould meddle, or intromitt therewith, bot only the Provost of the towne."—*Burrow Lawes*, c. 21.

The *v.* is A.-S. *briv-an*, coquere cerevisiam, to brew, Sommer; Teut. *brouw-en*, id.; *Isl. eg brugg-a*, decoquo cerevias. All that Rudd. observes is, "q. brewster." But the reason of the termination is worthy of investigation. Wachter has justly remarked that, in the ancient Saxon, the termination *ster*, affixed to a *s.* masculine, makes it feminine; as from *then*, servus, is formed *thenestre*, serva. In A.-S. we do not meet with any word allied to *Brewster*. But we have *baecestre*, which properly signifies *pistrix*, "a woman-baker," *Somn.*

The term is not thus restricted in S. But as used in our old Acts, it indicates that this was the original meaning; that brewing, at least, was more generally the province of women than of men; and also that all who brewed were venders of ale.

"All *women* quha brewes aill to be sauld, sall brew

conforme to the vse and consuetude of the burgh all the yeare.—And ilk *Browster* sall put forth ane signe of her aill, without her house, be the window, or be the dure, that it may be sene as common to all men: quhilk gif she does not, she sall pay ane vnlaw of fourre pennies." *Burrow Lawes*, c. 69. s. 1. 6.

"Of *Browsters*. It is statute, that na woman sel the gallon of aill fra Pasch vntill Michaelmes, dearer nor twa pennies; and fra Michaelmas vntill Pasch, dearer, nor ane pennie." *Stat. Gild.* c. 28.

There could be no other reason for restricting the statute to women than that, when it was enacted, it was quite unusual for men, either to brew, or to sell ale.

From A.-S. *baecestre*, we may infer that the term was formed before baking became a trade, while it was in every family part of the work appropriated to women. The same may be conjectured as to *Browster*. Some words with this termination having been commonly used, after the reason of it ceased to be known, others, denoting particular trades, might be formed in a similar manner; as *maltster*, a maltman, *wabster*, *webster*, a weaver, &c. For there is no evidence, as far as I recollect, that our female ancestors, like the Grecian ladies, devoted their attention to the loom; although, in some parts, of S., women are thus employed in our time. *E. spinster*, is one instance of the A.-S. female termination being retained by our southern neighbours.

BROWSTER-WIFE, s. A female ale-seller, especially in markets, S.

The *browster wives*, are eident lang,

Right fain for a' thing snod, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 92.

To **BRUB, v. a.** To check, to restrain, to keep under, to oppress, to break one's spirit by severity, S. B.; allied perhaps to A. Bor. *brob*, to prick with a bodkin; *Gl. Grose*.

BRUCHE, s. V. BROCHE.

BRUCKIT, adj. V. BROCKED.

BRUCKLE, adj. Brittle. V. BRUKYL.

BRUCKLIE, adv. In a brittle state or manner, Clydes. V. BRUKYL.

BRUDERIT, part. pa. Fraternized.

That panefull progress I think ill to tell,

Sen thay are bowit and *bruderit* in our land.

Siege Edin. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 289.

Isl. brudur, Germ. *bruder*, a brother. V. BROTHER, v.

BRUDERMAIST, adj. Most affectionate; literally, most brotherly.

Do weill to James your wardraipair;

Quhals faithful *brudermaist* friend I am.

Dumbar, Maitland Poems, p. 92.

BRUDY, adj. V. BROODIE.

BRUE, s. V. BREE.

To **BRUFFLE, v. n.** To bruffle and sweat, to moil and toil, to be turmoiled and overheated, *Dumfr.*

C.B. *brywial*, enlivening, from *brym*, vigour, briskness; or *brythawl*, tumultuous, turbulent, from *bruth*, a stirring up; *Owen*.

BRUG SATINE, satin made at Bruges.

"Half ellin of *Brug satine*," *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

This is certainly the same that is denominated *Bridges satine*, Rates, A. 1611. V. BROIG.

BRUGH, BROGH, BROUGH, BURGH, s. 1.
An encampment of a circular form, S. B.

About a mile eastward from Forfar, there is a large circular camp, called *The Brugh*. According to the tradition of the country, it is of Pictish origin. Here, it is said, the army of Ferat or Feredith, king of the Picts lay, before the battle of Rostenneth, fought in its immediate vicinity, which proved fatal to that prince. On the south side of Forfar, a piece of ground is still called *Feridan-fields*; whether as being the place where Feredith was killed, or where he was interred, seems uncertain. Only, it is favourable to the latter idea, that, a few years ago, in ploughing the field thus denominated, a single grave was discovered, entirely of the description called Pictish. It was between four and five feet in length, formed of five flat stones, with one as a cover. If I recollect right, some of the bones were visible, when the grave was opened, but fell to dust when exposed to the air. It may seem unfavourable to the idea of his being interred here, that, according to Boece, Feredith was buried in the field at Forfar appropriated to Christian burial. Feredithi funus ut regio more conderetur in agro Forfar Christianorum sepulturae sacro curavit Alpinus. Hist. F. cc. But, although the present churchyard is distant from *Feridan-fields* about half a furlong, the latter might in that early period be the place of interment for any who died in the castle; especially, as it does not appear that there was any place of worship, on the site of the present church-yard, before the reign of Malcolm Canmore.

In Lothian, encampments of the circular form are called *Ring-forts*, from A.-S. *hring*, orbis, circulus.

2. This name is also given to the stronger sort of houses in which the Picts are said to have resided.

Brand, speaking of what are otherwise "called *Picts*, or *Pights houses*," both in Orkney and Shetland, says;—"These houses are also called *Burghs*, which in the Old Teutonic or Saxon language, signifyeth a town having a wall or some kind of an enclosure about it." Descr. Orkney, p. 18, 19.

This name is also pronounced *brugh*, in these Northern islands.

Wallace writes *Broggh*.

"Hence it seems that the many houses and villages in this country, which are called by the name of *Broggh*, and which all of them are built upon or beside some such rising ground, have been cemeteries for the burying of the dead in the time of the Pights and Saxons." Descr. of Orkney, p. 57, 58.

"We viewed the *Pechts Brough*, or little circular fort, which has given name to the place. It is nearly of the same dimensions and construction with the many other *broughs* or *Pechts-forts* in Shetland. Those *broughs* seem to have been calculated to communicate by signals with each other, the site of one being uniformly seen from that of some other."—Neill's Tour, p. 80.

It deserves attention, that the camp near Forfar, mentioned above, is known by no other name than that of *the Brugh*; because of the similarity of designation between the *Picts Houses*, and what seems unquestionably to have been a Pictish camp. A little eastward from this camp, I have often marked the foundations of a circular building, in its dimensions resembling those generally called *Picts Houses*. There are also the remains of a circular building or fort on the top of the hill of Pitscandle, about a mile eastward. V. SHEALL.

3. A borough. "A royal brugh;" "A brugh of barony," as distinguished from the other, S. B. V. BURCH.

—"The said Alex' [Fraser] being of deliberat mynd and purpois to erect ane vniversitie within the said *brughe*,—hes [begwn] to edifie and big vp collegis, quhilkis nocht onlie vill tend to the greit decoirment of the cuntrey, bot also to the advancement of the loist and tint youthe, in bringing tham vp in leirning and vertew, to the greit honour and weill of our said souerane Lord and natione." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 148.

This refers to the plan, once adopted, of erecting a university at Fraserburgh, which was afterwards defeated from jealousy.

4. A hazy circle round the disk of the sun or moon, generally considered as a presage of a change of weather, is called a *brugh* or *broggh*, S.

The term occurs in a passage in the Statist. Acc., where a Gr. etymon of it is given.

"Some words are of Greek origin. *Ben* is βουνος, a hill; *broch* (about the moon,) is βροχος, a chain about the neck; *brose* is βρωσις, meat." P. Bendothy, Perth. xix. 361, 362.

—Meg cries she'll wad baith her shoon,
That we sall hae weat very soon,
And weather rough;
For she saw round about the moon,
A mickle *brough*.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 28.

5. The name given to two circles which are drawn round the *tee*, on the ice appropriated for curling, Clydes.

A.-S. *beorg*, *borh*, munimentum, agger, arx, "a rampire, a place of defence and succour," Somner; *burg*, castellum, Lye; Alem. *bruchus*, castrum, Schilter. The name seems to have been transferred to the ring around one of the heavenly bodies, because of its circular form, or from its resemblance to the encampments thus denominated. The origin is probably found in Moes-G. *baigr*, mons.

BRUGH, BRUCHER, s. A stone which comes within these circles, *ibid*.

To BRUGHLE, v. n. To be in a state of quick motion, and at the same time oppressed with heat. *He's brughlin up the brae*, Perth.

This seems radically the same with *Broigh*, Lanarks. q. v. This, I have supposed, might be a corruption from *Brothe*, a fume of heat. But it is more probably a cognate term, allied to Belg. *broeijen*, to grow warm or hot; *broeij weer*, sultry weather, q. S. *broighie weather*, or weather which produces *brughling*. The *v. broeij-en* is the origin of *broye*, *brue*, jus, juscum, our *brue*, broth, or soup. For *broeij-en* seems primarily to signify the act of pouring out warm liquids; calida perfundere; fervente aqua aspergere; Kilian. The E. *v. to brew* has obviously a common origin.

BRUGHTINS, s. pl.

In the South of S., a dish is prepared in the following manner, as part of the entertainment provided for the shepherds at the *Lammas feast*. An oat-cake or bannock is first toasted, then crumbled down, and being put in a pot over the fire, has *butter* poured on it. This is used as a sort of pottage, and receives the name of *Butter-brughtins*.

BRAUGHTIN-CAKE, BRAUGHTIN, s. Expl.
 "Green cheese-parings, or wrought curd, kneaded and mixed with butter or suet, and broiled in the frying-pan. It is eaten by way of kitchen to bread." Roxb.

This would appear to have been originally the same with Lancashire "*Braughwham*, a dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together;" Grose.

These terms exhibit great appearance of affinity to C. B. *bruchan*, Gael. *brochan*. V. BROCHAN. Fris. *brugghe*, however, denotes bread besmeared with butter; Teut. *bruwet*, jus, jusculum; and Isl. *bruggu*, calida coctio.

BRUICK, BRUK, s. A kind of boil, S.

—Cald, canker, feister or feverish,
Brukis, byllis, blobbis and blisteris.

Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl. p. 330.

If this preserve thee not from pain,
 Pass to the 'Pothecaries again;
 Some Receipts dois yet remain

To heal *Bruck*, Byle or Blister.

Pohwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 11.

Bruick is now used in conjunction with *boil*, and appropriated to an inflamed tumour or swelling of the glands under the arm. This is called a *bruick-boil*, S. B.

Isl. *bruk*, elatio, tumor; expl. of a swelling that suppurates; Haldorson. Flandr. *brocke* signifies venenum; bolus venenatus, an envenomed mass. Thus *bruick-boil* may signify an angry sore, like Sw. *etter-boeld*, literally "a venomous boil."

By the way, it may be observed that Johns. says that E. *boil* should be written *bile*, from A.-S. *bila*, id., which he views as "perhaps from *bilis* Lat." *Bile* is undoubtedly used in this sense in A.-S. But it is a solitary term: and *boil*, I think, is more obviously allied to Su.-G. *boeld*, or *bolda*, ulcus, bubo; which is evidently formed from Isl. *bolg-a*, Su.-G. *bulg-ia*, intumescere, whence *bula*, tumor. Teut. *buyle*, tuber, tuberculum, has the same analogy to *buyl-en*, extuberare. V. BREUK.

To BRUIK, BRUKE, BROOK, v. a. To enjoy, to possess.

The fates deny us this propine,
 Because we slauhtfu' are;
 And they ken best fa's fit to *bruik*
 Achilles' doughty gear.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 14.

When one is on a familiar footing with another, if the latter has got any new dress, it is common to say to him; "*Weil bruik your new*," i.e., "May you have health to wear it;" S.

—The case sae hard is
 Among the writers and the Bardies,
 That lang they'll *brook* the auld I trow,
 Or neighbours cry, "*Weel brook the new*,"

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 89.

There is no evidence that E. *brook* is used in this sense; signifying only, to bear, to endure.

Bruik is allied to A.-S. *bruc-an*, Franc. *gebruch-en*, Su.-G. Isl. *bruk-a*, Belg. *bruyck-en*, Germ. *brauch-en*, to use; Moes-G. *unbruckja*, useless. Mr. Macpherson refers also to Lat. *fruct-us*, enjoying, enjoyment, fruit.

To BRUILYIE, BRULYIE, v. n. To fight, to be engaged in a broil, Aberd.

—Said there was nane in a' the battle,
 That *bruilyeit* bend aneugh.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing.

Fr. *brouill-er*, to make a great hurly burly, to jumble.

To BRUILYIE, BRULYIE, v. a. To bruilyie up, to put into a ferment, Fife.

It *bruilyies* up my verra blud

MS. Poem.

To BRUIND. V. BRUND.

BRUIISK, adj. Brisk, lively, in high spirits; Fr. brusque.

"Thir ar the imbassadoris that departis in England for the mariage of my Lord Duk's son: My Lord Glencairn, My Lord Morton, My Lord Revan, My Lord Robert, as said is, and the Lard of Ledinton the Secretar: thai depart wondrous *bruisik*, thair bayis ar taxit to cum up to 15,000 l." Lett. T. Archbald, Chamb. Abp. Glasg. A. 1560, Keith's Hist. p. 489. Can *bayis* signify horses? Fr. *bay*, L. B. *bai-us*. V. *Bagus*, Du Cange.

Seren. views E. *brisk* as allied to Su.-G. *brask-a*, petulantier so gerere. Perhaps we may view Teut. *broosche*, *breusche*, praeceps, ferox, as allied.

BRUKYL, BRUCKLE, BROKYL, BROKLIE, adj. 1. Brittle, easily broken, S.

"Glasses and lasses are *bruckle* ware," S. Prov. "Both apt to fall, and both ruined by falling;" Kelly, p. 113.

O *bruckle* sword, thy mettal was not true,

Thy frushing blade me in this prison threw.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 28.

2. Metaph. used in relation to the unsettled state of political matters.

"Also we suffered ourselves to be perswaded to eschew that rupture at that time, when it were so dangerous for their *bruckle* state." Baillie's Lett. ii. 5.

It is used indeed to ex. concerns, when in disorder, as well as those of a public nature.

"Praise be to God! I shall see my bairn again.' 'And never I hope to part with her more,' said Waverley: 'I trust in God not, unless it be to win the means of supporting her; for my things are but in a *bruckle* stato.'" Waverley, iii. 286.

Here the term seems to be used rather improperly, as it only implies the idea of uncertainty as to the future. But the Baron's temporal affairs were beyond what is called a *bruckle* state. He was actually deprived of all his possessions by attainer. All that can be said is, that, having obtained a protection, he might have some faint hope of regaining his property.

3. Variable, unsettled, as applied to the weather, S.

The Har'st time is a time o' thrang,—

And weather aft does *bruckle* gang,

As we ha'e kend it. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 1.

4. It seems to signify soft, pliable, as applied to the mind.

And for yhe Devilys war noucht wrought

Of *brukyl* kynd, yhe wald nocht

Wyth rewth of hart for-thynk youre syn.

Wyntown, v. 12. 1311.

5. Fickle, inconstant.

Als Fawdon als was haldyn at suspicioun,

For he was haldyn of *brokyll* complexioun.

Wallace, v. 115. MS.

6. Inconstant, as including the idea of deceit.

Bot there be mony of so *brukill* sort,
That feyns treuth in lufe for a quhile,
And setten all thaire wittis and disport,
The sely innocent woman to begyle;
And so to wyne thaire lustis with a wile.

King's Quair, iv. 11.

7. Apt to fall into sin, or to yield to temptation.

"Sa lang as we leif in this present warld, we are an fragil & *brukil*, be resone of carnal concupiscence, remanand in our corrupt nature, that we can nocht abstene fra all & syndry venial synnis." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, F. 186, a.

8. Weak, delicate, sickly, S. B.

Teut. *brokel*, fragilis, from *brok-en*, frangere; Sw. *brackelig*, id. Germ. *brocklicht*, crumbling. The last sense might seem directly to correspond to A.-S. *broelic*, aeger. But I suspect that it is only an oblique use of the word as primarily signifying *brittle*; especially as A.-S. *broelic* seems to denote positive disease, from *broc*, aegritudo, whereas *bruckle*, *brocklie*, as used S., only denotes an aptness to be easily affected, or an infirm state of the constitution.

BRUKILNESSE, BROKILNESS, s. 1. Brittleness, S.

2. Apparently, incoherence, or perhaps weakness; used metaph. in general.

Go hitill tretise, nakit of eloquence,—
And pray the redeer to have pacience
Of thy defeate, and to supporten it,
Of his gudnesse thy *brukilnesse* to kuytt.

King's Quair, vi. 22.

3. Moral inability.

All yee that sair does thrist,
Threw *bruklenesse* of the flesh,
Come vnto me when that ye list,
I sall your saullis refresh.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 140.

BRUKIT, adj. Having streaks of dirt. V. BROUKIT.

To BRULYIE, v. a. To broil; properly to roast on the gridiron meat that has been boiled and has become cold, Fife.

Fr. *brul-er*, *brul-er*, to scorch.

To BRULYIE, v. n. To be overpowered with heat; as, *I'm brulyin wi' heat*, Fife. This seems synon. with *Brothe*.

BRULYIE, BRULYEMENT, s. 1. A brawl, broil, fray, or quarrel, S.

For drinking, and dancing; and *brulyies*,
And boxing, and shaking of fa's,
The town was for ever in tulyies,
But now the lassie's awa'.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 145.

Quoth some, who maist had tint their aynds,

"Let's see how a' bowls rows:

"And quat their *brulyement* at anes,

"Yon gully is nae mows."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 260.

2. Improperly used for a battle.

—Not a Southeron ere eventide,
Might any longer in that stour abide.—

An hundred at this *bruilliment* were kill'd.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 45.

Fr. *brouiller*, to quarrel. This has probably a Gothic origin; Su.-G. *brylla*, *foerbrilla*, to embroil, a frequentative from *bry*, anc. *bryd-a*, vexare, turbare.

To BRUMBLE, v. n. To make a hollow murmuring noise, as that of the rushing or agitation of water in a pool, S. O.

"The sun was gaen down, an' I could hear the sugh of the *brumblin* pool—sae down I claps close by the side o't." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 203.

Teut. *brummel-en*, rugire, mugire, from *brumm-en*, Belg. *bromm-en*, to buzz, to sound; Dan. *brumm-er*, to roar; Isl. *bruml-a*, murmurare; Su.-G. *bromm-a*, id. A.-S. *bremm-an*, fremere.

BRUMMIN, part. pr. A term, in its proper use, applied to a sow when she desires the boar, Fife, Border; *Brimmin*, id. Loth. V. BREEMIN.To BRUND, BRUND, v. n. 1. To emit sparks, as a flint does when struck.—*It's brundin*, the fire flies from it, S. B. Su.-G. *brinn-a*, to burn.

2. To glance, to sparkle; applied to the eye as expressing either love or anger, Perth.

"Robbie came o'erby ae gloamin', an' begude a crackin; I saw Eppie stealin' a teet at him, an' tryin' to hod the blink that *brundet* in her e'e, when he coost a look till her o'er the ingle." Campbell, i. 331.

"He fidget in his chair, an', at the lang run, his e'en begude a *brundin* like elf candles." Campbell, *ut sup.*

Also used in relation to the stars.

It was upon a Martinmas night,
The dowiest time o' the year;
Yet the nord was bleezin' wi' livin' light,
And the starns war *broondin'* fu' clear.

MS. Poem.

BRUINDIN, s. The emission of sparks, &c.

BRUNDS, BRUNDIS, BRWNDYS, s. pl. 1. Brands, pieces of wood lighted.

Women and barnys on Wallace fast thal cry,
On knie thal fell, and askit him mercy.
At a quartar, guhar fyr had nocht ourtayn,
Thal tuk thaim out fra that castell off stayn.
Syno bet the fyr with *brundys* brym and bauld.
The rude low raise full heych aboun that hauld.

Wallace, viii. 1052. MS.

It is here given as in MS., that being omitted in Perth edit., and *let* printed for *bet*. In edit. 1848, *brands* is used for *brundys*. This appears to be the primary sense.

2. As used by Barbour, it seems to signify the remains of burnt wood, reduced to the state of charcoal, and as perhaps retaining some sparks.

Jhone Crab, that had his ger all yar,
In his fagaldis has set the fyr;
And our the wall syne gan thaim wyr,
And brynt the sow till *brundis*, bar.

Barbour, xvii. 705. MS.

This word occurs also in MS. Wall. where it is printed *brands*.

Feill byggyns brynt, that worthi war and wicht;
Gat nane away, knaif, captane, nor knycht.

Quhen *brundis* fell off rafftreis thaim amang,
Sum rædly raisis in byttir paynys strang,
Sum nakyt brynt.—

Wallace, vii. 449. MS.

3. The term is still commonly used in Ang., only with greater latitude.

It is said of a garment or any thing com-
worn out, *There's no a brund of it to the fore, t*
not a fragment or vestige of it remaining.

A.-S. *brond* may be the origin; as in the second
sense it merely denotes a firebrand almost entirely
burnt out. As used, however, S. B. it would seem
allied to Isl. *brun*, extremitas rei; Verel.

Bronde is the O. E. orthography of what is now
written *brand*. "*Bronde of fyre* [Fr.] tison," i.e. a
firebrand. V. Palagr. B. iii. F. 22, a.

- BRUNGLE, *s.* A job, a knavish piece of
business, Clydes.

This seems originally the same with *Brangle*, *v.*

- BRUNSTANE, *s.* Sulphur, brimstone,
Aysr.

Wi' scalding *brunstone* and wi' fat,
They flamm'd his carcass weel wi' that.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 203.

Germ. *born-steen* id. q. *petra ardens*, says Kilian;
from Belg. *born-en* ardere.

- BRUNSTONE, *adj.* Of or belonging to sul-
phur, S.

Be there gowd where he's to beek,
He'll rake it out o' *brunstone* sneek.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 200.

- BRUNSTONE-MATCH, *s.* A match dipped in
sulphur; vulgarly denominated a *spunk*, S.

"Zeal catches fire at a slight spark as fast as a *brun-*
stone match," observed the secretary." *Tales of my*
Landlord, 2 Ser. ii. 142.

- BRUNT, *adj.* Keen, eager, Perth.

Isl. *brun-a*, currere; *brund-r*, ovium appetitus co-
eundi; synon. Teut. *brunst*, ardor; catulatio.

- BRUNT, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Burned, or
burnt, S.

"Eftir this, they herried and *brunt* the town of Stir-
ling.—The haill landis of Dalkeith were *brunt* and
destroyed." *Pitcottie's Cron.* p. 184.

- BRUNT, *part. pa.* Burned; a term used in
various games, Clydes.

In *curling*, when a stone is improperly touched, or
impeded in its course, it is said to be *brunt*. If thus
illegally touched by one on the other side, the move is
lost, the stone being thrown off the course; if by one
on the opposite side, the owner has a right to place it
in the course where he pleases. In *Blindman's-buff*,
he who is twice crowned or touched on the head, by
the *taker*, or him who is hoodwinked, instead of once
only, according to the law of the game, the person
taken is said to be *brunt*, and regains his liberty.

- BRUNTLIN, *s.* A burnt moor, Buchan.

Probably corr. from *brunt land*.

Come sing wi' me o' things wi' far mair feck,
An' nae wi' daffin owre the *bruntlin* geck.

Tarras's Poems, p. 119.

- BRUNTLIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to a burnt
moor, *ibid.*

Thou kens, wi' thy great gift o' lear—
Thae phantoms, imps, an' specters wi',
That pest our ha's wi' frightfu' squile,
An' a' that skims the *bruntlin* soil,
O' [on] brunt breem-sticks.

Ibid. p. 40, 41.

- BRUS, *s.* Force, impetus.

Not so feirly the fomy river or flude
Brekis ouer the bankis, on spait quhen it is wod,
And with his *brus* and fard of wator broun,
The dykys and the schorys betis doun.

Doug. Virgil, 55. 34.

Non sic, aggeribus ruptis quum spumeus aunis
Exit, oppositasque evicit gurgite moles. Virg.

Rudd. renders this *brush*, as if it were the same with
the E. word. But this, as signifying "a rude assault,
a shock," although classed by Johns. with *brush*, "an
instrument for rubbing," and derived from Fr. *brosse*,
is radically a different word. Sax. *bruyas-en*, and
Germ. *braus-en*, signify, to make a noise; Belg.
bruyssch-en, to foam or roar like the sea. Ihre, after
rendering Su.-G. *brus-a*, sonare, murmurare, addis; De
aquis cum impetu ruentibus aut fluctibus maris; which
is the very idea conveyed by the word as here used.
Perhaps it is originally the same with A.-S. *beraes-an*,
impetuose proruer.

- To BRUS, BRUSCH, *v. a.* To force open, to
press up.

Scho gat hym with-in the dure:
That sowne thai *brussyd*, wp in the flure.

Wyntown, viii. 13. 70.

Wpe he stwrlly *bruschyd* the dure,
And laid it flatlyngis in the flure.

Ibid. v. 93.

Sax. Sicamb. *bruyas-en*, premere, strepere. Perhaps
this is as natural an origin, as any of those to which
E. *bruis* has been traced.

- To BRUSCH, *v. n.* To burst forth, to rush,
to issue with violence.

With fell fechtung off wapynns groundyn *keyn*,
Blud fra byrneis was *bruschyt* on the greyn.

Wallace, x. 28. MS.

This is the reading in MS. instead of *cley*n, v. 27.
and *bruschyt*, edit.

Furth *bruschis* the saule with stremes grete of blude.

Doug. Virgil, 353. 33.

The how cauene of his wounde ane flude
Furth *bruschit* of the blaknit dedly blude.

Ibid. 303. 10. V. BRUS, *s.*

- BRUSE, BROOSE, BRUISE, *s.* To ride the
bruse. To run a race on horseback, at a
wedding, S.

This custom is still preserved in the country. Those
who are at a wedding, especially the younger part of
the company, who are conducting the bride from her
own house to the bridegroom's, often set off at full
speed, for the latter. This is called, *riding the bruse*.
He who first reaches the house, is said to *win the bruse*.

At *Brooses* thou had n'er a fellow,
For pith an' speed.

Burns, iii. 142.

"Last week, a country wedding having ridden
through the town of Paisley, three of the party very
imprudently started for the *Brooze*, as it is called, and
in one of the public streets rode down a young child,
whose thigh bone was unfortunately broken." *Edin.*
Even. Courant, Feb. 11. 1805.

Jamie and Johnnie maun ride in the *broose*,
For few like them can sit in the saddle;
An' Willie Cobraith, the best o' bows,
Is trysted to jig in the barn wi' his fiddle.

Tannahill's Poems, Ed. 1876.

2. Metaph., to strive, to contend in whatever way.

To think to *ride* or *rin* the *bruise*
Wi' them ye name,
I'm sure my hallin', feckless muse
Wa'd be to blame:

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 156.

Sibb. derives this from Teut. *brocs-en*, to rush like a hurricane. But this *v.* is appropriated to the violent rushing of wind or water. I have been inclined to think, that *bruse* must have some relation to a wedding, and might perhaps be allied to Moes-G. *bruths*, Germ. *brant*, sponsa, Belg. *bruyen*, married, *bruyloft*, Su.-G. *broollop*, a wedding, a bridal, which I here derives from *brud*, bride, and *loftica*, spondere, to engage; C. B. *pridias*, nuptiae.

Thus, to *ride the bruse*, seemed literally to signify to "ride the wedding;" in the same manner in which we say, to "ride the market," when the magistrates of the town ride in procession round the ground, on which a market is to be held, and as it were legally inclosed, S.

But I have lately met with an account of a custom of the same kind, which was common in the North of England seventy or eighty years ago, and which suggests a different etymon.

"Four [young men] with their horses, were waiting without; they saluted the Bride at the church gate, and immediately mounting, contended who should first carry home the good news, "and win what they called the *Kail*," a smoking prize of *Spice-Broth*, which stood ready prepared to reward the victor in this singular kind of race." Brand's Popular Antiq. p. 336.

As this is undoubtedly the same custom with ours, *riding the bruse* must mean nothing more than riding for the *brose*, *broth*, or *kail*. Thus *bruse* is merely the A.-S. pl. *brucas*, from *bruc*.

Another custom, which has the same general origin, is retained in the North of England, and is thus described.

"To run for the bride-door, is to start for a favour given by the bride to be run for by the youths of the neighbourhood, who wait at the church-door till the marriage-ceremony is over, and from thence run to the bride's door. The prize is a ribbon, which is made up into a cockade, and worn for that day in the hat of the winner. If the distance is great, such as two or three miles, it is usual to ride for the bride-door. In Scotland the prize is a mess of brose; the custom is there called running for the brose." Gl. Grose, Suppl. V. BREE and BROSE.

*BRUSH, *s.* To gie a brush at any kind of work, to assist by working violently for a short time, S.

This is a very slight deviation from the sense of the E. term, as denoting "a rude assault."
Dan. *bruser*, to rush.

BRUSHIE, *adj.* Sprucely dressed, or fond of dress; as, "He's a little *brushie* fallow," Roxb.

Teut. *bruy*s, spuma, *bruy*s-en, spumare.

BRUSIT, *part. pa.* Embroidered.

The sone Pursevand gyd wes grathit I ges,
Brusit with a greine tre, gudly and gay.
Houlate, ii. 7. MS.
Arcens Arcentis son stude on the wall,—
His nautyll of the purpoure Ibernye,
With nedil werk *brusit* riche and fyne.
Doug. Virgil, 298. 13.

This seems to have a common origin with *Browdyn*, id. q. v.

L. B. *brusd-us* and *brust-us*, acupictus; Du Cange. V. BURDE, s.

BRUSKNESS, *s.* Unbecoming freedom of speech, rudeness, incivility, S.

"There hath been (I grant) too much *bruskness* used to superiors; I wish ministers had never given occasion thereby to many to entertain hard thoughts of any in the ministry." R. Douglass's Sermon at the Down-sitting of Parliament, A. 1661, p. 26.

Fr. *bruse*, *brusque*, rash; rude, uncivil. V. BRUSK.

To BRUSSEL, BRUSHEL, *v. n.* To rush forward in a fierce and disorderly way, Ayr. V. BREESSIL.

BRUSLE, *s.* Bustle, Loth. V. BREESSIL.

This *s.* evidently acknowledges a common origin with A. Bor. "to *buzzle*, to make a great ado, or stir." Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 324.

Perhaps from A.-S. *brastl-ian*, murmurare, crepere.

To BRUST, *v. n.* To burst.

"In this great extremitie, he *brusteth* out in prayer, and craveth of God, that he wald withdrawe his hand from him for a space." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. V. 3. B.

"He that eats quhile [till] he *brusts*, will be the worse while he lives." S. Prov. "A jocose return to them that urge us to eat." Kelly, p. 146.

It is also used as the pret.

"Bairns mother *brust* never;" S. Prov.—"because she will keep meat out of her own mouth, and put it into theirs." Kelly, p. 62.

Teut. *brust-en*, *brust-en*, Sw. *brist-a*, id.

BRUSURY, *s.* Embroidered.

Of nedil werk al *brusit* was his cote,
His hosing schane of werk of Barbary,
In portrature of subtil *brusury*.

Doug. Virgil, 393. 14.

Teut. *boordursel*, id. V. BROWDYN.

BRUTE, *s.* Report, rumour; the same with E. *bruit*.

"Strabo perchance may be pardoned, for that in his time that part of the world was not sufficientlie explored, and hee therefore have but followed the uncertane *brute*." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande. V. also Bell. Cron. ii. 175, Ed. 1821.

BRUZZING, *s.* A term used to denote the noise made by bears.

—"Mioling of tygers, *bruzzing* of bears," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CHEEPING.

Teut. *bruy*s-en, rugire, strepere.

BRWHS, *s.* V. BRUS.

Than thai layid on dwyhs for dwyhs,
Mony a rap, and mony a *bruchs*.

Wyntown, viii. 16. 20.

Mr. Macpherson conjectures that this is *bruisse*; as *dwyhs* is *duch* or blow. But it seems the same with *Brus*, s., q. v.

To BU, BUE, *v. n.* To low. It properly denotes the cry of a calf, S.

This is often distinguished from *mue*, which denotes the lowing of a cow; *to mue*, signifies, to bleat as a sheep, while the *v. bae* is used with respect to a lamb.

The only word to which this might seem allied is Lat. *boo*, *are*, id. But perhaps it is formed from the sound.

BU, Boo, s. 1. A sound meant to excite terror, S.

"*Boo*, is a word that's used in the North of Scotland to frighten crying children." Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 138.

2. A bugbear, an object of terror; Ibid. The passage is too ludicrous for insertion.

This may be from *bu*, as denoting a sound in imitation of the cry of a *calf*, often used to frighten children. But perhaps it is rather allied to Belg. *bauw*, a spectre. This word occurs in Teut. in *bietebauw*, *bytebauw*, larva, spectrum. *Biele* is from *biet-en*, *byt-en*, mordere, q. the devouring goblin; as in character resembling our *Gyr-carlin*.

BU-KOW, s. Any thing frightful, as a scarecrow, applied also to a hobgoblin, S.

From *bu*, and *kolo*, *cow*, a goblin. V. Cow.

BU-MAN, s. A goblin; the devil, S., used as *Bukow*.

Teut. *bulleman* signifies, larva, a spectre. But perhaps our term is rather from *bu* and *man*.

BUAT, s. A lantern. V. BOWET.

BUB, BOB, s. A blast, a gust of severe weather.

Ane blusterand *bub*, out fra the north braying,

Gan ouer the foreship in the bak sail ding.

Doug. Virgil, 18. 19.

———The heuynys all about

With felloun noyis gan to rummyll and rout;

Ane *bub* of waddir followit in the tail,

Thik schour of rane mydlit full of hail.

Ibid. 105. 28. Pl. *bubbis*, 52. 55.

Rudd. views this word as formed from the sound. But there is no reason for the supposition. I would rather derive it from Sw. *by*, a gust, a squall, as the primitive; although it may be allied to Isl. *bobbe*, malum, noxae; or E. *bob*, to beat, as denoting the suddenness of its impulse. Gael. *bobgournach*, however, is rendered "a blast," Shaw.

* **BUBBLE, s.** 1. As much snot as comes from the nose at once, S.

"There is a great *bubble* at your nose. Dight the *bubbles* frae your nose, wean," S.

2. In pl. snot, S.; *bubbles*, Aberd.

To **BUBBLE, v. n.** To shed tears in a snivelling, blubbing, and childish way, S. *Bibble*, Aberd.

To **BUBBLE AND GREET**, a vulgar phrase denoting the act of crying or weeping, properly as conjoined with an effusion of mucus from the nostrils, S.

"John Knox—left her [Q. Mary] *bubbling and greeting*, and came to an outer court where her Lady Maries were fyking and dancing; he said, O brave ladies, a brave world if it would last, and heaven at the hinder-end; but fy on that knave Death, that will seize upon these bodies of yours, and where will all your ——— and finging be then?" Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 60.

The *v. to Bubble* is sometimes used by itself to denote the effusion of tears:—

And as he spake these words, the tears

Cam *bubblin* down his cheeks.

Ajax's Speech, &c.

BUBBLY, adj. Snotty, S. A. Bor.

"The bairn has a *bubbly* nose. North." Gl. Grose.

BUBBLYJOCK, s. The vulgar name for a turkey cock, S. synon. *Pollicock*, S. B.

"*Bubbly Jock*, A turkey cock. Scotch." Grose's Class. Dict.

"Now Maister Angis, I sall thank ye for a pricin o' ye're *bubbly-jock*." To arrest the flow of his wit, Angus eagerly invited him to partake of a turkey he was cutting up. "Be doin', be doin'," cried he." Saxon and Gael, i. 51.

The name seems to have originated from the shape of his comb, which has considerable resemblance to the snot collected at a dirty child's nose. For the same reason, in the North of E., *snotergob* is the name given to "the red part of a turkey's head;" Grose.

BUCHT, s. A bending; a fold. [Also a pen in which ewes are milked.] V. BOUCHT.

"Will ye go to the ewe-*buchts*, Marion?"

Ramsay's T. T. Mis.

BUCHT, BUGHT, s. A measure of fishing lines, being fifty-five fathoms, Shetl.

"The ordinary complement of lines is 120 *buchts*, each *bucht* 55 fathoms long, with hooks at the intervals of four fathoms, or 14 hooks on each *bucht*. The whole is 6600 fathoms or 7½ miles, mounted with about 1600 hooks." Agr. Surv. Shetl. 88.

Evidently from the different folds in these lines. V. BOUCHT, s. a curvature.

BUCK, s. The carcase of an animal.

—"Be certane privat personis for thair awin commoditie transporting in England yeirlie woll, scheip, and nolt, abone the nowmer of ane hundreth thousand pundis,—sic dorth is rasit in the cuntries that ane mutton *buck* is deirar and far surmountis the price of ane boll of quheit." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 577.

The same with *BOUK*, *BUIK*, q. v.

BUCK, s. The beech-tree.

"There is in it also woodes of *buck*, and deir in them." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

A.-S. *boc*, Su.-G. *bok*, Teut. *buckee*, fagus. V. *BUIK*, *BUK*, a book.

To **BUCK, v. n.** To aim at any object, to push, to butt, Perth.

Alem. *bock-en* to strike; whence Wachter derives *bock*, a he-goat, although the etymon may well be inverted. Su.-G. *bock*, impulsus, ictus.

To **BUCK out, v. n.** To make a gurgling noise, as liquids when poured from a strait-necked bottle, S.; probably formed from the sound.

To **BUCK and CRUNE**, a phrase used to denote the evidences given of the greatest solicitude for the possession of any thing. "Ye needna insist on't, for ye sanna get it, if ye soud *buck and crune* for't;" Dumfr.

It is supposed to refer to the conduct of the *buck*, when rutting, in expressing his eagerness for the doe. Isl. *buck-a* and Germ. *bock-en*, signify to strike with the horns, to butt, from *bock*, cervus, caper. To *crune* is to emit a hollow sound, as cattle do when dissatisfied. V. CROYN.

An harte belowyth and a bucke *groynyth* I fynde:
And eche roobucke certayn bellyth by kynde.

Boke of St. Alban's, D. ii. b.

BUKALEE.

Buckalee, *buckalo*, *bucka*, bonnie belly horn;
Sae bonnie and sae brawly as the cowie cows the corn.

The above is the call which is used to negligent herds, who allow the cows to eat the corn, Mearns. Fancy might here find out a resemblance to Isl. *buck-a*, subigere, domare, or Su.-G. *buck-a*, inflectere, as a call to drive the cows to the *lea*. But it will often be found vain labour to endeavour to seek an origin for these traditional rhymes; especially as in many instances the terms seem to have originally had no proper meaning.

BUKASIE, BUCKACY, s. A species of buckram or callimanco.

"Item, by the King's command, 5 quarters of *buckacy*, for a doublet to littill Bell, 10 s." Acc't. John Bishop of Glasgow, Treasurer to K. James III. A. 1474. Borthwick's Remarks on Brit. Antig. p. 131.

—"Decretis--that Robert Reid sall content & paye—to Thomas Andersone, &c. five lang govyns, a doublet of *bukkesy*, w' a wyle cot of quhit in it." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 83.

"*Bukasie*, the hail peece containing two half peece, xl." Rates. A. 1611. *Bukasay*, Rates, A. 1670.

Fr. *bocassin*, a kind of fine buckram, resembling taffeta; also callimancoe; Cotgr.

BUKAW, the name given to the short game, by which a *bonspel*, or match at *curling*, is generally concluded, Lanarks.

Perhaps from *buckaw*, q. the game which *bucks* or succeeds all the rest. It might be traced, however, to Isl. *buck-a*, domare, subigere, and *all*, omnis; q. that which settles all, "the conquering game."

BUCKBEAN, s. The name, according to some, given in Roxb. to the common trefoil.

It seems rather to be the *Menyanthes Trifoliata*, Marsh trefoil, or *bog-bean*. It grows very like a *bean*. The people in the South of S. infuse and drink it for its medicinal virtues.

In Sweden, Trefoil is called *bock-blad* by the inhabitants of Scania, (Linn. Flor. Suec. No. 173); q. the goat's blade or leaf. For the same reason, as would seem, in another Swedish province it is denominated *getklofving*, ibid. *Buckbean* is an E. word, however, and has been most probably borrowed by our borderers. Skinner writes *bucks-beans*, and derives it from Teut. *bocksboonen*, faba hircina; adding, that there is no resemblance between water trefoil and beans, although a great deal between lupins and them.

There seems little reason to doubt that this word has been transmitted from the ancient Belgic inhabitants of Britain.

BUCKER, s. A name given in to a species of whale, West of S.

"Grampus, or *Bucker*, Delphinus Orca," Linn., is mentioned as a fish found in the frith of Clyde, Glasgow, Statist. Acc. v. 535. This, elsewhere, by mistake, is confounded with the porpoise. P. Dumbarton, ibid. iv. 22.

BUCKETIE, s. The name given to the paste used by weavers in dressing their webs, S. O.; eorr. from *Buck-wheat*, the grain from which it is made.

BUCKIE, BUCKY, s. 1. Any spiral shell, of whatever size, S.

Neptune gave first his awful Trident,
And Pan the horns gave of a Bident.
Triton, his trumpet of a *Buckie*
Propin'd to him, was large and luckie,
Muse's Threnodie, p. 2.

The roaring *buckie*, Buccinum undatum, Linn. is the common great whelk.

This is what Sibb. calls the *Great Bukky*; Fife, p. 134. He is supposed to give the name of *Dog Bucky*, to some varieties of the Buccinum Lapillus, or Massy Whelk. V. Note, ibid.

The name *buckie* is also given to the small black whelk, which is commonly sold in the markets, Turbo littoreus, Linn.

And there will be partans and *buckies*,
Speldens and haddocks anew.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

"Upon the sand by *John Groat's House* are found many small pleasant *buckies* and shells, beautified with diverse colours, which some use to put upon a string as beads, and accounted much of for their rarity." Brand's Orkn. and Shetl. Isl. p. 130.

"*Cypraea pecticulus*, or *John o' Groat's bucky*, is found on all the shores of Orkney." Neill's Tour, p. 16.

This name is appropriated in Shetl. to one species of whilk:—

"*Murex Despectus*, *Buckie*, Large Wilk," Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 323.

This word, although used through the whole of S. seems to be peculiar to this country. It is most probably derived from Teut. *buck-en*, to bow, to bend, as this expresses the twisted form of the shell. Thus Lincolns. and S. *wilk*, used in the same sense, (A.-S. *wealc*), is by Skinner supposed to be from A.-S. *wealc-an*, volvere, revolvare; because this kind of shell is wreathed into a spiral form. Wachter observes, that Germ. *bug* anciently denoted every thing that imitated the bending of a circle. This derivation is confirmed by the metaph. use of the word. For,

2. A perverse or refractory person is thus denominated with an epithet conjoined; as, a *thrown buckie*, and sometimes, in still harsher language, a *Deil's buckie*, S.

Gin ony sour-mou'd girling *bucky*
Ca' me conceity keckling chucky;
I'll answer sine, Gao kiss your Lucky.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 350.

"Ere he reached the end of the long avenue,—a ball whistled past him; and the report of a pistol was heard. 'It was that *devil's buckie*, Callum Beg,' said Alick, 'I saw him whisk away through among the roises.'" Waverley, iii. 133.

"I dinna ken what I'm to do wi' this *deil's buckie*; —he's like the tod's whelps, that grow aye the langer the waur." Perils of Man, ii. 39.

I find the phrase *dytil*, i.e. *doitil buckie*, used.

I taul her how our neighbour Mause
Ca'd him a *dytil buckie*.—*Tarras's Poems*, p. 108.

BUCKIE INGRAM, that species of crab denominated Cancer bernardus, Newhaven.

BUCKIE PRINS, A periwinkle; Turbo terebra, Linn. This name is used in the vicinity of Leith. These shells are also called *water-stoups*.

BUCKIE-RUFF, a wild giddy boy, or romping girl, Fife. *Ruff* seems synon. with *Ruffie*, q. v.

BUCKIE, s. A smart blow, especially on the chops, Aberd., Mearns.

Sh.-G. *bock*, impulsus, ictus; Alem. *bock-en*, ferire.

BUCKIE, s. Apparently the hinder quarters of a hare, Banffs.

Than Robie charg'd his gun wi' slugs
To spice her *buckie*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 91.

Teut. *buyck*, venter; et uterus.

BUCKIE-TYAUVE, s. A struggle, a wrestling-match, in good humour. "A *buckie-tyauve* in the rockel," a struggle in the porch, Banffs.

From Isl. *buck-a*, subigere, domare, or *bokki*, vir grandis, and *tyauve*, the act of tousing. V. TAAVE, and BUCKIE, a blow.

BUCKISE, s. A smart stroke, Aberd.

To BUCKISE, v. a. To beat with smart strokes, ib.

Teut. *boock-en*, *bok-en*, tundere, pulsare, batuere, Fr. *buquer*, Germ. *boch-en*, *beuk-en*, Su.-G. *bok-a*, id. The origin seems to be Germ. *bock*, Isl. *buck-r*, a ram, or goat, as striking with its horn. Isl. *buck-a*, calcitrare quasi jumenta; *beria* og *bucka*, ferire et verberare; G. Andr. p. 41.

To BUCKLE, v. a. 1. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense, S.

Soon they loo'd, and soon were *buckled*,
Nane took time to think and rue.

Macneill's Poems, l. 10.

2. *To Buckle with* a person, to be so engaged in an argument as to have the worst, Fife.

3. *To be Buckled with* a thing, to be so engaged in any business as to be at a loss to accomplish it. In this sense it is said, "I was fairly *buckled w't*," Fife.

To BUCKLE, v. n. To be married, S.

—"May, though it is the sweetest month in a' the year, is the only month that nobody in the north country ever thinks o' *buckling in*—it would be looked on as a mere tempting of Providence." Reg. Dalton, iii. 163.

The vulgar are here made to assign a very odd reason for this superstition.

—"That poor silly Jeezabel, our Queen Mary, married that lang-legged ne'er-do-weel, Darnley, in the month of May, and ever sinesyne, the Scots folk have regarded it as no canny." Ibid. p. 164.

Although, for the oddity of the fancy, the ingenious author of this work has carried the prejudice no farther back than to the age of our unhappy queen, he must

know well that it is of far greater antiquity. It has evidently been transmitted from the times of heathenism. Whether our ancestors had borrowed it immediately from the Romans, I cannot pretend to say. But it is certain that this superstition existed among them in its full force. They also excluded the whole of this month from all connubial honours; being persuaded that the nuptials celebrated during May would be unlucky and short-lived.

Nec viduae taelis eadem, nec virginis apta

Tempora; quae nupsit, nec diuturna fuit.

Hac quoque de causa, si te proverbia tanguit,
Mense malas Maio nubere vulgus ait.

Ovid. Fast. l. v. 487.

Or, as it is rendered by Massey:—

These days are ominous to the nuptial tie,

For she who marries then ere long will die;

And let me here remark, the vulgar say,

Unlucky are the wives that wed in May.

To BUCKLE to, v. n. To join in marriage, S.

To her came a rewayl'd draggie,

Wha had bury'd wives anow,

Ask'd her in a manner legal,

Gin she wadna *buckle too* [r. to].

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 64.

BUCKLE-THE-BEGGARS, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

There is the same analogy in Belg. *koppelaar*, a pander, from *koppelen* to couple, to make a match.

BUCKSTURDIE, adj. Obstinate, Strathmore.

Perhaps q. stiff as a he-goat; from Isl. *bock*, caper, and *sturd-ur*, rigidus. Or the first syllable may be from Germ. *bock-en*, to butt, to push with the horn.

BUCKTOOTH, s. Any tooth that juts out from the rest, S.

Sibb. derives this from *Boka*, q. v. It is perhaps allied to Su.-G. *bok*, rostrum.

Among the many kinds of *sobriquet* used by our forefathers to distinguish individuals who had the same name, none was more common than one borrowed from some bodily imperfection. Thus we find a person of the name of Stewart characterised from the projection of one or more of his teeth.

"Schir Thomas Boyde was slane be Alexander Stewart *buktuth* and his sonnes." Addicoun to Scottis Cornillis, p. 3.

BUD, **BUDE**, v. *impers.* Behoved.

When first this war i' France began,

Our blades *bude* hae a meddlin' hand.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 15. V. BOOR.

BUDE-BE, s. An act which it *behoved* one in duty to perform, Clydes.

BUDNA, behoved not, might not, Roxb.

Fu' weel I ken'd a' night she *budna* stay,

But bude come back, an' eerie was the way.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 96.

BUD, s. A gift; generally one that is meant as a bribe.

Se na man to the King elrand speik,

Bot gif we get aye *bud*; or ellis we sal it breik.

And quhan thay ar full of sic wrang win,

Thay get thair leif; and hungryar cumis in.

Sa scharp ar thay, and narrowlie can gadder,

Thay pluck the puir, as thay war powand hadder;

And taks *buds* fra men baith neir and far ;
And ay the last ar than the first far war.

Priests of Peblis, p. 24.

"All jugsis sall gar the assysouris sweir in the making of thair aith, quhen thay ar chargit to assysis, that thay nouthir haue tane, nor sall tak meid na *buddis* of ony partie : And gif ony sic be geuin, or hecht, or ony prayer maid befor the geuing out of the declaratioun and determinatioun of the assysouris : the said assysouris sall opinly reueill the *buddis*, giftis, or prayaris, and the quantitie and maner thair of to the iuge in plane court." Acts Ja. I. 1436. c. 153 edit. ; 1566. c. 138. Murray.

At first view one might suppose that this were originally the same with *bad*, an offer or proffer. But the last passage, and many others that might be quoted, determine the sense otherwise. *Buddles taking*, Ja. V. 1450. c. 104, Murray, is evidently receiving of gifts or bribes. The following lines fully confirm this explanation,

The carlis they thikkit fast in cluds,
Agane the man was marrit,
With breid and beif, and uthir *buds*,
Synce to the kirk thame kareit.

Chron. S. P. i. 361.

C. B. *budd*, Corn. *bud*, profit, emolument. Or shall we view it as formed from A.-S. *budr*, obtulit, q. the bribe that has been offered ? Skinner derives it from A.-S. *bot*, compensatio. But as this word is retained in S. in its original form, no good reason can be given why in one instance it should assume a form so different as that of *bud*.

TO BUD, BUDD, v. a. To endeavour to gain by gifts, to bribe.

"The Bishops conceived in their minds, that, if King Henry met with our King, he would cause him to cast down the Abbays of Scotland, like as he had done in England. Therefore they *budded* the King to bide at home, and gave him three thousand Pounds by year to sustain his house, of their benefices." Pitscottie, p. 148.

"I need not either *bud* or flatter temptations and crosses, nor strive to buy the devil, or this malicious world by, or redeem their kindness with half a hair's breadth of truth : he, who is surety for his servant for good, doth powerfully over-rule all that." Rutherford's Lett. P. I. ep. ii. 72.

"I have nothing that can hire or *bud* grace ; for if grace would take hire, it were no more grace." Ibid. Ep. 86.

BUDTAKAR, s. One who receives a bribe.

"The ane half [of movable goods] to be applyit to our souterane lord ; and the uthir half to the reveilar and tryar of the saidis *budtakaris*. And further decernis and ordanis the saidis *budtakaris* to be displacet and deprint simplicitor of thair offices, quhilis they beir in the College of Iustice, and to be declarit infame," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 153. V. BUD, s. a gift.

BUDDEN, part. pa. Asked, invited ; --
"I'm *budden* to the waddin," I am invited to the wedding ; *Unbudden*, not invited, Roxb.

BUDGE, s. A kind of bill ; a warlike instrument.

Nane vyle strokis nor wappinnis had thay thare,
Nouthir spere, *bulge*, staf, pol ax, swerd, nor mace.

Doug. Virgil, 354. 21.

This Rudd. renders "f. a bow ; A.-S. *boga*, Tent. *bogen*, arcus." But more probably, a bolt or javelin,

as allied to O. Fr. *bugeon*, a bolt or arrow with a great head.

Roquefort not only mentions *bougeon*, but also *bouge*, and *boulge*, which he expl. ; Fileche qui a une tête. He gives *Bouge* distinctly, as corresponding with *faucille*, a scythe, and *serpe*, a little bill.

TO BUE, v. n. To low as a bull. Another term denotes the lowing of a cow ; *Mue*, Clydes.

C. B. *bu*, *buuch*, signify both *bos*, and *vacca* ; Isl. *bu*, armenta. As *baul-a*, in the last-mentioned language, signifies to low, hence perhaps Belg. *bulk-en*, id.

BUF, BAF, a phrase which seems to have been formerly used in S. as expressive of contempt of what another has said.

"Villox proposed—be quhat vay they sould admit thair ministeris ; for said he, gif ve admit thame be the impositions of handis,—the lyk vil be askit of vs, that ve schau that ve var admittit to the ministrie vith sik ane ceremonie, be pastoris quha teachid in the kirk of Scotland befor vs : Johann Kinnox ansuerit maist resolutlie, *buf*, *buf*, man, ve ar anes entered, lat se quha dar put vs out agane, meuing that thair vas not so monie gunnis and pistollis in the cuntrey to put him out, as vas to intrud him vith violence." Nicol Burne, F. 128, b.

Teut. *heffe*, id. *nugae*, *irrisio*, Kilian ; also *boef*, *nebulo*, *nequam*, Su.-G. *bof*, id. *boffua*, petulant persons ; Fr. *buffoi*, vanité, orgueil. Sans *buffoi*, sans moquerie ; Dict. Trev. Hence *buffon*, E. *buffoon*.

BUFE, s. Beef, S. B.

This is nearly allied to Fr. *boeuf*, id. But perhaps it is more immediately connected with Isl. *buse*, cattle ; *bufe*, "domestic animals, especially cows, goats, and sheep," Verel. ; from *bu*, an ox, cow, goat, or sheep. Here perhaps we have the root of Lat. *bos*, *bovis*. Enn *sä er meatur faullidi, er sua fellur nidur sem buse* : "The most of men die like cattle." Specul. Regal. p. 356.

TO BUFF, v. n. To emit a dull sound, as a bladder filled with wind does, S.

He hit him on the wame a wap,
It *buft* like ony bladder.

Chr. Kirk, st. 11.

It played *buff*, S. It made no impression.

BUFF, s. A term used to express a dull sound, S.

Perhaps Fris. *boff-en*, a contractu resilire, has as much affinity as any of the terms mentioned.

Belg. *buff-en*, to puff up the cheeks with wind ; Fr. *buff-er*, to puff ; Teut. *poß-en*, ructare. Germ. *büfest*, a puff-ball ; *puff-en*, sonare, i.e. flare cum sono, *es puffed*, sonat, crepat ; Wachter. *Bof* and *pof* are mentioned by Kilian, as denoting the sound emitted by the cheeks in consequence of being inflated.

TO BUFF, v. a. To buff corn, to give grain half thrashing, S.

"A field of growing corn, much shaken by the storm, is also said to be *buffed*." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

"Why, he has suck'd the monkey so long and so often," said the boatswain, "that the best of him is *buff'd*." The Pirate, iii. 282.

"To suck the monkey," to suck or draw wine or any other liquor, privately out of a cask, by means of a straw, or small tube." Grose's Class. Dict.

"The best of him is *buff*," a phrase commonly used to denote that one is declining in life, that one's natural

strength is much gone, S. Most probably borrowed from the thrashing of grain.

To *buff* herring, to steep salted herrings in fresh water, and hang them up, S.

This word, as used according to the first and second modes of expression, is evidently the same with Alem. *buff-en*, pulsare; whence Germ. *puff-en*, to strike. Hence,

BUFF, s. A stroke, a blow, S.

The *buff* so boisterously abaisit him,
To the erd he duschyt down.

Chr. Kirk, st. 13.

Fr. *bouffe*, a blow; Germ. Su.-G. *puff*, id. L. B. *buffa*, alapa.

To BUFF out, v. n. To laugh aloud, S.

Fr. *bouff-er*, to puff, *bouffee*, a sudden, violent, and short blast, *buff-ir*, to spurt, all appear to have some affinity; as expressing the action of the muscles of the face, or the sound emitted in violent laughter.

BUFF, s. Nonsense, foolish talk, S.

Yet nae great ferly tho' it be
Plain *buff*, wha wad consider me;—
I'm no book-lear'd.

A. Nicol's Poems, p. 84.

Mayhap he'll think me wondrous vain,
And ca't vile stuff;

Or say it only gies him pain
To read sic *buff*.

Shirrey's Poems, p. 338.

Hence probably the reduplicative,

BUFF, s. Skin. *Stript to the buff*, stript naked, S.

I know not if this can have any reference to E. *buff*, as denoting "leather prepared from the skin of a buffalo," or *bufe*, as Cotgr. designs this animal.

BUFF NOR STYE. The phrase is used concerning a sheepish fellow, who from fear loses his recollection; or a foolish one, who has scarcely any to lose; *He cou'd neither say buff nor stye*, S. i.e. "He could neither say one thing nor another." It is also used, but, I suspect, improperly, in regard to one who has no activity; *He has neither buff nor stye with him*, S. B.

It is used in another form;—to *ken*, or *know*, neither *buff* nor *stye*.

And first he brought a dozen'd drone,
And rais'd him up on high, sir,
Who *knew* not what was right or wrong,
And neither *buff* nor *stye*, sir.

Jacobite Relics, i. 80.

"This phrase, it would seem, is used in Ayrs. in a form different from all the examples already given, as if both these words were verbs.

"He would neither *buff* nor *stye* for father nor mother, friend nor foe; a' the king's forces would nae gart him carry his wife's head in a wiselike manner to the kirk-yard." The Entail, ii. 140.

Although this expression is probably very ancient, its origin is quite obscure. Teut. *bof* occurs in the sense of *celeusma*, as denoting a cheer made by mariners, when they exert themselves with united strength, or encourage one another. Should we suppose there were any relation to this, *stye* might be viewed as referring to the act of mounting the shrouds, from Su.-G. *stig-a*, to ascend. This, however, is only vague conjecture.

BUFFER, s. A foolish fellow; a term much used among young people, Clydes.

Teut. *boef*, *boeverie*, Su.-G. *böfweri*, are used in a worse sense than the S. word, being rendered, nequitia, from Teut. *boeve*, nebulo.

But the origin is rather Fr. *bouffard*, "often puffing, strouting out, swelling with anger," Cotgr.; from *bouff-er*, to puff, to swell up, to wax big.

BUFFETS, s. pl. A swelling in the glands of the throat, Ang. (*branks*, synonym.) probably from Fr. *bouffé*, swollen.

BUFFETSTOOL, s. BUFFATE-STULE. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. "A four-legged stool. North." Gl. Grose.

"That Henry Lees—sall restore—xii trunscheouris, a pare of tanigeis, ij *buffate stulis*, & a bakit stule," i.e. one with a back. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 67.

But he has gotten an auld wife,
And she's come hirpling hame;
And she's fa'n o'er the *buffet-stool*,
And brake her rumpel-bane.

Herd's Coll. ii. 229.

Jean brought the *buffet-stool* in bye,
A kebbuck mould and mited.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 96.

Fr. *buffet* is expl. by Roquefort, *Dressoir*, which denotes a board for holding plate, without box or drawer. It may have received its name, from its being often used by the vulgar as a table; Fr. *buffet*, a side-board.

BUFFIE, BUFFLE, adj. 1. Fat, puffed; applied to the face, S. Fr. *bouffé*, blown up, swollen.

2. Shaggy; as, "a *buffie* head," when the hair is both copious and dishevelled, Fife; given as synonym. with *Touzie*.

BUFFIL, adj. Of or belonging to the buffalo.

"Ane *buffill* coit;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25. Perhaps a kind of jack or coat of leather stuffed.

"Belts called *buffil* belts, the dozen iii s." Rates A. 1611. "Hingers of *buffil*," &c., ibid.

In both places it is changed to *buff*, Rates A. 1670. This shews that the leather we now call buff, was originally called *buffil*, or buffalo.

BUFFLIN, part. pr. Rambling, roving, unsettled; still running from place to place, or engaged in some new project or another; a term generally applied to boys; Tweed.

Fr. *buffelin*, of or belonging to a wild ox; q. resembling it.

BUFFONS, s. pl. "Pantomime dances; so denominated from the buffoons, *le bouffons*, by whom they were performed." Gl. Compl.

—"Braulis and branglis, *buffoons*, vitth mony vthir lycht dansis."—Compl. S., p. 102. V. BRANGLIS.

BUG, pret. Built, S. O.

But wae be to your ewe-herd, father,
And an ill deed may he die;

He *bug* the bought at the back o' the know,
And a tod has frighted me.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 231.

Ye ken we joyfu' *bug* our nest,
And clos't it a' about.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 189. V. Bta, v.

BUGGEN, *part. pa.* Built; from the *v.* to **BIG**,
Clydes.

"My brither,—ha'in *buggen* the draucht—take the
naig, to lead him hame, whan, till our amazement,
we perceived him to be a' lashed wi' sweat." *Edin.*
Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

BUGABOO, *s.* A hobgoblin, Fife; pron.
q. buggabu (Gr. *v.*)

This might seem corr. from *Bojilbo*. But perhaps
we should rather view it as compounded of *S. bugge*,
bugbear, and *boo*, *bu*, a term expressive of terror. V.
Bt.

BUGASINE, *s.* A name for calico.

"*Bugasines* or callico 15 ells the piece—4s." Rates,
A. 1670.

This is given as a distinct article from *Buckasay*,
though it appears to claim a common origin.

BUGE, *s.* "Lamb's furr; Fr. *agnelin*," Rudd.

The barges brings in his buith the broun and the blak,
Byand besely bayne, *buge*, better and byce.
Doug. Virgil, 233; b. 12.

"Item, ane nycht gown of lycht tanny dalmes,
lynit with blak *buge*, and the breist with mertrikis."
Inventories, A. 1542, p. 78.

"Five stikkis of trelye of sindry hewis, *j^r buge* &
ane half hunder." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 158.

BUG SKIN, a lamb's skin dressed.

"Five stikkis of trailye, price xxj lb., ane hundreth
bug skinnis and ane half hundreth," &c. Act. Dom.
Conc. A. 1491, p. 199.

"That James Dury sall restore—ane hundreth *bug*
skynnis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 199.

O. E. *bouge furre*, rendered by Fr. "rommenis,
peaux de Lombardie;" *Falsgr. B.* iii. F. 21. This is
obviously the same with E. *budge*, "the dressed skin
or furs of lambs;" Phillips.

Fr. *bouge*, E. *budge*, id.

BUGGE, *s.* A bugbear. V. **BOGGARDE**.

BUGGLE, *s.* A bog, a morass, S. B. This
seems to be merely a dimin. from Ir. and E.
bog.

BUGHE, *s.* *Braid of bughe*.

"He had ressaut ane *braid of bughe* fra him to eit."
Aberl. Reg. *Braid*, from the connexion, must signify,
bread or loaf. *Bughe* may be corr. from Fr. *bouche*,
as *pain de bouche* denotes "a very light, very crustie,
and savoury white bread, full of eyes, leaven and salt,"
Cotgr.; perhaps, as it is also denominated *pain mollet*,
soft bread, *de bouche* denotes that it is grateful to the
mouth or taste, *q. de bonne bouche*.

BUGHT, *s.* A pen in which the ewes are
milked. V. **BOUCHT**.

BUGIL, **BUGILL**, *s.* A buglehorn.

Sa bustuouslie Boreas his *bugill* blew
The dere full derne down in the dalis drew.
Doug. Virgil, 231. 17.

A literary friend in E. remarks, that this is, "a
bull's horn. *Bugle* and *Bull*," he adds, "afe inflections
of the same word; and in Hampshire, at Newport,
Fareham, and other towns, the *Bugle* Inn exhibits the
sign of a terrific Bull." Phillips, indeed, defines *Bugle*,
"a sort of wild ox;" and Hulolt, "Bulle, *bugle*, or
wilde oxe, Bubalus, Tarandulus, Vrus;" *Abcedar*.

Some derive this, *q. buculae cornu*, the horn of a
young cow; others, from Teut. *boghel*, German. *bugel*,
curvatura. The latter term is descriptive of the form
of the horn.

BUGLE LACE, apparently a kind of lace
resembling the small bead called a *bugle*.

"*Bugle lace*, the pound—1 s." Rates, A. 1611.

BUICK, *s.*

On baburd syd, the whirling of the sand;
On steirburd syd, the roks lay off the land.
Betwixt the tua, ve tuik sic tailyoweis,
At hank and *buick* we skippit syndrie seis.

Montgomery's Poems, p. 238.

Su.-G. *bunke* is expl. *Tabulatium navis quo celi*
injuriae defenduntur, a vectoribus et mercibus; the
gunwale. But this term more nearly resembles Teut.
beuck van t' schip, carina: pars navis, quam alvum,
uterum, aut ventrem vocant: navis concavitas. The
meaning of *hank* is uncertain.

BUICK, *pret.* Court'sied; from the *v.* *Beck*.

To her she lies, and hailst her with a jouk,
The lass paid hame her compliment, and *buick*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 66.

To BUIGE, *v. n.*

I hate thraldome; yet man I *buige*, and bek,
And jouk, and nod, sum patroun for to plays.

Arbuthnot, Mailland Poems, p. 150.

"Budge, move about," Gl. But surely it signifies
boir, especially as conjoined with *bek*; A.-S. *bug-an*, to
bend.

BUIK, *s.* The body. V. **BOUK**.

BUIK, **BUKE**, *pret.* Baked.

Ane kneddin troche, that lay intill ane nuke,
Wald hald ane boll of flour quhen that scho *buik*.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 73.

A.-S. *boc*, coxit, from *bac-an*.

BUIK, **BUK**, **BUKE**, **BEUK**, *s.* 1. A book, S.

Than lay I furth my bricht *buik* in breid on my kne,
With mony lusty letter illuminit with gold.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 60.

The Proloug of the auchtande *Buk*
In-to this chapter now yhe luk.

Wyntown, viii. Prol.

2. *The Buik*, the Holy Bible; a phrase of re-
spect resembling Lat. *Biblia*, S. Hence,

To TAK THE BUIK, to perform family worship,
S.

"Our worthy old patriarch, in the fine summer
evenings, would go with his wife and children to the
Wardlaw, through some miles of rough road distant,
—seat himself in the preacher's place, and take the
Beuk, with his family around him."—"Taking the *beuk*.
To describe this sublime ceremony of devotion to God,
a picture of the Cottar's Ha', taken from the more
primitive times of rustic simplicity, will be most ex-
pressive and effectual." *Cromek's Remains*, pp. 19.
258.

Germ. *buch*, Franc. Alem. *buoch*, Belg. *boek*,
A.-S. *boc*, Moes-G., Isl., Su.-G., *bok*, id.

It has been generally supposed, that the Northern nations give this name to a book, from the materials of which it was first made, *bok* signifying a beech-tree; in the same manner as the Latins adopted the designation *liber*, which is properly the inner coat of bark, on which it was customary for the ancients to write; and the Greeks that of *βιβλος*, the *papyrus*, because the inner bark of this Egyptian reed was used in the same manner.

BUIKAR, s. Apparently, clerk or book-keeper.

"Item the said day the Moderator collected fra every minister of the presbyterie sex shillings aucht pennies for the bying of Molerus vpone Isay, and deyuierit the same to John Roche collector to gif the *buikar*." Rec. Presb. Aberd. Life of Melville, ii. 481.

A.-S. *bocere*, scriptor, scriba; interpres. Moes-G. *bokareis* also signifies scriba.

BUIK-LARE, s. Learning, the knowledge acquired by means of a regular education, S.

Sometimes, however, it simply signifies instruction by means of the *book*, or by letters. A man, who has never been taught to read, says, "I gat nae *buik-lare*," S.

BUIK-LEAR'D, BOOK-LEAR'D, adj. Book-learned, S.

-I'll tell you, but a lie,
I'm no *book-lear'd*.

A. Nicol's Poems, p. 84.

Isl. *boklaerd-ur*, id. V. **LARE, v.** and *s.*

BUIL, s. Apparently much of the same signification with S. *Bucht*, Shetl. V. the *v.*

Su.-G. *boele*, *byle*, domuncula.

To BUIL, BUILD, v. a. To drive sheep into a fold, or to house cattle in a byre, Shetl.; synon. with *Bucht*.

"That *building*, punding, and herding be used in a lawful way before, or a little after sunseting; and that none scare, hound, or break up their neighbour's puns and *buils*, under the pain of £10 Scots, besides damages." Court Laws of Shetland; Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 2.

BUILDING, s. The act of inclosing sheep or cattle, *ibid*. V. the *v.*

BUILYETTIS, BULYETTIS, s. pl. Probably pendants.

"Ane creill with sum images of allabast [alabaster] and *bulyettis*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

"Ane creill with sum *bulyettis* of tymmer and pip-pennis." *Ibid*.

O. Fr. *bullette*, ornement que le femmes portoient au col; Roquef. Suppl. *Bulletes*; "such bubbles, or bobs of glasse as women weare for pendants at their eares;" Cotgr.

BUILYIE, s. A perplexity, a quandary, Roxb.

This might seem, at first view, to be abbreviated from *Barbulylie*, *ibid*. But Isl. *bull* is explained confusio, and *bull-a samen*, confundere. The simple sense of the *v.* is to boil.

BUIR.

I had *buir* at myn awn will haiff the
—Than off pur gold a kingis ransoun.
Wallace, vi. 898. Perth edit.

This is an error for *leuir*, in MS., rather; as it is interpreted edit. 1648.

I wald *rather* at mine awn will have thee.

BUIRE, pret. Bore, brought forth, S.

"Schoe *buire* aucht bairnes, of the quhilkis thair was tuo sonnes," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 58.

BUISE. To shoot the *buise*.

Tho' some's exempted from the Test,
They're not exempted from the rest
Of penal statutes (who ere saw
A subject placed above the law?)
Which rightly weigh'd and put in use,
Might yet cause some to shoot the *buise*.

Cleland's Poems, p. 94.

It seems synon. with the cant E. term, *to swing*, i. e. to be hanged. Perhaps *buise* is allied to Ital. *busco*, the shoot of a tree, *q.* to spring from the fatal tree; as *to shoot a bridge*, E. signifies to pass swiftly under one of its arches.

BUIST, v. impers. Behoved, Fife. V. **BOOT. BUT.**

BUIST, s. A part of female dress, anciently worn in S.

To mak thame sma the waist is bound;
A *buist* to mak their bellie round:
Thair buttockis bosterit up behind;
A furtigal to gathair wind.

Maitland Poems, p. 186.

My late worthy friend, Sir Alexander Seton of Preston, in some notes on the Dict., renders this *stays*.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this "*busk*." We may rest in this explanation, if *busk* be understood in the sense in which Cotgr. defines Fr. *buc*, *busq*, or *buste*, "plated body, or other quilted thing, worn to make, or keep, the body straight." Ital. *busto*, stays or bodice. For some sort of protuberance, worn by the ladies before, must be meant, as corresponding to the *pad*, which even then had been in fashion behind. This poem was probably written during the reign of Ja. V.

BUIST, s. A thick and gross object; used of animate beings, as, *He's a buist of a ful-low*, He is a gross man; *That's a buist of a horse*, a strong-bodied horse; Lanarks.

From Fr. *buste*, as denoting a cast of the gross part of the body: or *q.* shaped like a *buist* or box.

BUIST, BUSTE, BOIST, s. 1. A box or chest, S. *Meal buist*, chest for containing meal.

"The Maister of the money sall answer for all gold and siluer, that sall be strickin vnder him, quhill the Wardane haue tane assay thairof, & put it in his *buist*." Ja. II. Parl. 1451; c. 33, 34; edit. 1566.

"Beaus the liquor was sweit, sche hes licked of that *buste* oftner than twyse since." Knox's Hist. p. 292. "Bust or box," Lond. edit. p. 316.

The lady sone the *boyst* has soght
And the unement has sho brought.

Facine, 1761. Ritson's E. M. Rom.

"What is it that hath his stomacke into a *booste*, and his eyes into his pocket? It is an olde man fedde with *boost* confections or cured with continuall purgations, haining his spectacles, his eyes of glasse, into a case." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 529.

2. A coffin; nearly antiquated, but still sometimes used by tradesmen, Loth.

3. The distinctive mark put on sheep, whether by an iron, or by paint, Roxb., Tweedd.

"*Bust, Boost, tar mark upon sheep, commonly the initials of the proprietor's name;*" Gl. Sibb.

If in my yard again I find them,

I'll pind them;

Or catch them in a net or girn

Till I find out the *boost* or *birn*.

Twickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 112.

It is evident, that this use of the term might have been originally confined to the painted mark; from *Buist*, the box in which the paint was contained. The distinction, indeed, is retained, in this passage, between this mark and the *birn*, or that made by burning.

4. Transferred to any thing viewed as a distinctive characteristic of a fraternity.

"He is not of the brotherhood of Saint Mary's—at least he has not the *buist* of these black cattle." *Monastery*, ii. 282.

This is merely a figurative use of the term.

O. Fr. *boiste*, Arm. *bouest*, a box. This Caseneuve derives from L. B. *buxea*, id., also *boxta*, *buxta*, *buxti*. These are all used for the pix, or box in which the host was preserved. But the L. B. designation seems to have been borrowed from Su.-G. *byssa*, Belg. *buss*, id., which Ihre deduces from the name of the *box* tree, because anciently much used for this purpose.

It may be observed, however, that Kilian gives Fr. *boiste*, cistula, as allied to Teut. *booste*, a hull or husk, *siliqua*, *folliculus*.

To BUIST, *v. a.* To mark cattle or sheep with the proprietor's distinctive mark, Roxb., Tweedd.

BUISTIN'-IRON, *s.* The iron by which a distinguishing mark is impressed upon sheep, S. The box in which the *tar* is kept, is called the *Tar-buist*, *ibid*.

To BUIST up, *v. a.* To inclose, to shut up.

Syn I am subject som tyme to be seik,
And daylie deing of my auld discis;
Ait breid, ill aill, and all things ar ane eik;
This barme and blaidry *buists up* all my bees.

Montgomerie, MS. *Chron.* S. P. iii. 500.

Hence,

BUISTY, *s.* A bed, Aberd. Gl. Shirr. used perhaps for a small one, q. a little box. V. BOOSHTY.

BUIST-MAKER, *s.* A coffin-maker, Loth.; a term now nearly obsolete.

BUITH, *s.* A shop. V. BOTHE.

BUITHHAVER, *s.* One who keeps a shop or booth.

"Item, that all vnfrie hammermen, baith *buithhavers* and wtheres, fra this tyme cum to the maisteres of the saides craftes, or he be maid maister, to be examinat gine he be worthie thairto." Seill of Caus, Edinr. 2 May, 1483, MS.

BUITING, *s.* Booty.

Or quha brings hame the *buting*!

Cherrie and Slae, st. 15.

Vel quem portare ferinam—*jussisti*?

Lat. Vers.

"Ransounes, *butinges*, raysing of taxes, impositions,"—are mentioned; Acts Ja. VI. 1572; c. 50.

Butyne is the form of the word in O. E. "I parte a *butyne* or a pray taken in the warre." *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 313, a.

Fr. *butin*, Ital. *butino*, Belg. *bucl*, *buyl*, Isl., Sw., Dan., *bytte*. Various are the derivations given of the term thus diversified. Ihre, with considerable probability, deduces it from Su.-G. *byt-a*, to divide, because in ancient times the generals were wont to divide the *prey* taken in battle among their soldiers, as the reward of their service.

BUITS, *s. pl.* Matches for firelocks.

A literary friend suggests, that this seems to come from the same source with *Bowet*, a lanthorn. Shaw, however, gives Gael. *buile* as signifying a firebrand. Ir. *buile* is expl. by Lhuyd and O'Brien, fire.

"It is objected against me only, as if no other officer were to give an account, neither for regiment, company, nor corporalship, that on this our unhappy day there were no lighted *buils* among the musquetry." Gen. Baillie's *Lett.* ii. 275.

To BUITTLE, BOOTLE, *v. n.* To walk ungracefully, taking short steps, with a kind of *stotting* or bouncing motion, Roxb.

Can this be a dimin. from S. BOUT, to leap, to spring?

BUKASY, BUKKESY, *s.* A stuff formerly used for female dress. V. BUCKASIE.

BUK-HID, BUK-HUD, *s.*

Quhys wald he let her ryn beneth the strae,
Quhys wald he wink, and play with her *Buk-hid*,
Thus to the silly mous grit harm he did.

Henryson, *Evergreen*, ii. 152. st. 25.

So day by day scho plaid with me *bukhud*,
With mony skornis and morkis behind my bak.

Bannatyne MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 237.

This seems to be an old name for some game, probably *Blind man's Buff*, Sw. *blind-bock*, q. *bock*, and *hufvud* head, having the head resembling a goat. V. BILLY-BLIND. The sense, however, would perhaps agree better with *Bo-peep*, or *Hide and seek*.

To BUKK, *v. a.* To incite, to instigate.

Sym to haif bargain culd not blin,
But *bukkit* Will on weir.

Evergreen, ii. 181. st. 12.

Perhaps from Germ. *bock-en*, to strike, to beat; or *bock-en*, to push with the horn; Su.-G. *bock*, a stroke. Hence it is said of a man who can bear any sort of insult without resenting it, *Han star bocken*, q. "he stands provocation." Isl. *buck-a*, calcitrare, quasi jumenta aut bruta; at *beria de bucca*, ferire et verberare; G. Andr. p. 41.

BU-KOW, *s.* Any thing frightful; hence applied to a hobgoblin, S. V. BU.

BULDRIE, *s.* Building, or mode of building.

This temple did the Trojans found,

To Venus as we read;

The stains thereof wer marvell sound,

Lyke to the lamer bead:

This muldrie and *buldrie*.

Wes maist magnificall.

Burel's Ptg., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 86.

From *build*, as *muldrie* from Fr. *moulerie*, a moulding, or casting into a mould.

BULFIE, *adj.* Apparently synon. with E. *Buffle-headed*, Aberd.

BULGET, s. [Same as **BULYETTIS**, q. v.]

"The air sall haue—an e cupple of harrowis, ane ox, and all graith and instrumentis of ane pleuch, ane pair of *bulgetis*, ane barrow." Balfour's Pract., p. 235.

Can this signify bags for carrying anything? O. Fr. *boulgette*, a mail, a pouch, a budget. This is probably the sense, as it is elsewhere conjoined with *packs* and *mails*;—"Breikis the cofferis, boullis, packis, *bulgettis*, maillia," &c. Ibid. 635.

BULYETTIS, s. pl.

—"Coffenis, *bulyettis*, fardellis, money, jewellis," &c. Keith's Hist., p. 217.

Here the term is evidently from Fr. *boulgette*; signifying mails or budgets. V. **BULGET**.

BULYIEMENT, s. Habiliments; properly such as are meant for warfare.

And now the squire is ready to advance,
And bids the stoutest of the gather'd thrang
Gird on the *bulyiment* and come along.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 121.

Bulyiments is still used ludicrously for clothing, S. V. **ABULYIEMENT**.

BULYON, s. Perhaps crowd, collection.

—"Rive the thrapples o' the hale *bulyon* o' ye for a pack o' uncanny limmers." Saint Patrick, iii. 305.
Gael. *bolgan* denotes a budget.

BULIS. Pot-bulis. V. BOOL, s.**BULL, s.** Properly the chief house on an estate; now generally applied to the principal farmhouse, Orkney.

"The *Bull* of Skaila v d. terre scat land an'. in butter scat j span xiiij d." Rentall of Orkn. A. 1502, p. 13.

Isl. *boel*, civitas, pagus, praedium, G. Andr. p. 39; praedium, villa, Haldorson; Su.-G. *bol*, domicilium.

Bu is the Norw. term, expl. a dwelling-house; Hallager. V. **BOO**, **BOW**, s.

BULL, s. A dry sheltered place, Shetl.

"For six months in the year, the attention bestowed on the flocks, by a great many proprietors in Shetland, is hardly worth mentioning; while others who are not so blind to their own interest, look after them a little better; in particular, driving them for shelter in time of snow, to what are called *bulls*, or dry places, by which the lives of a few are preserved." App. Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 44.

* **BULL, s.** *Black Bull of Noroway*, a scarecrow used for stilling children, Ang.

"Here *Noroway* is always talked of as the land to which witches repair for their unholy meetings.—A child is kept quiet by telling it the *Black Bull of Noroway* shall take it." Edin. Mag. Feb. 1817, p. 117.

To **BULL, v. n.** To take the bull; a term used with respect to a cow. Both the *v.* and *s.* are pron. q. *bill, S.*

The Isl. term corresponds, *yrna, oxna*, from *ore*, a bull. V. **EASSIN, v.** *Bill-siller, S.*, is analogous to Teut. *bolle-ghelt*, merces pro admissura tauri, Kilian.

BULLING, A-BULLING, part. pr. "The cow's *a-bulling*," she desires the male, S.

To **BULL in, v. a.** To swallow hastily and voraciously. *I was bulling in my breakfast; I was eating it as fast as possible; Loth.*

BULLE, s. A vessel for measuring oil, Shetl.

"Patrick Umphray of Sands, &c. meitt and conveind—anent the settling the measures of the pynt stoup and kannes wherewith they mett bier or adle, or other liquor, and kannes and *bulles* wherewith they mett oylie." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App. p. 9, 10.

Sw. *bulle*, cratera fictilis; the same with E. *bowl*.

To **BULLER, v. n.** 1. To emit such a sound as water does, when rushing violently into any cavity, or forced back again, S.

For lo amyd the went, quhare ettillit he,
Anasenus that riueris and fresche flude
Aboue the brayis *bullerit*, as it war wode.

Doug. *Virgil*, 383. 28.

Spumo is the *v.* here used by Virg.

Thay all lekkit, the salt wattri stremes
Fast *butlerand* in at euery rift and bore.

Ibid. 16. 54.

This seems to be the primary sense. Rudd. gives Fr. *bouill-ir*, to boil, as the origin. But it is undoubtedly the same word with Su.-G. *bultr-a*, tumultuari, strepitum edere. Sonitum quippe hac voce dicimus editum impulsu alius corporis; Ibre. I know not whether this *v.* may be viewed as a derivative from *boelia*, a wave; or Isl. *bilur*, *bylgia*, fluctus maris, G. Andr. For *bilur* denotes the noise made by the wind, or by the repercussion of the waves.

It is also doubtful whether *belling* is to be viewed as the same *v.* in another form. It evidently means *bubbling*.

—"What then becometh of your long discourses, inferred upon them? Are they not *Bullatae nugae*, *belling*-babblings, watrie bels, easily dissipate by the smallest winde, or rather euanishes of their owne accord." Bp. Galloway's *Dikaiologie*, p. 109.

2. To make a noise with the throat, as one does when gargling it with any liquid, S. *guller*, synon.

It is used by Bellenden to express the noise made by one whose throat is cut.

"The wache herand the granis of ane deand man enterit haistely in the chalmir quhare the kyng was lyand *butlerand* in his blude." Cron. B. vi. c. 14. Regem jugulant, ad intictum vulnus altius gementem, Boeth.

3. To make any rattling noise; as when stones are rolled downhill, or when a quantity of stones falls together, S. B.

4. To bellow, to roar as a bull or cow does, S.; also pron. *bollew, Ang.*

It is often used to denote the bellowing noise made by black cattle; also the noise made by children bawling and crying bitterly, or by one who bursts out into a violent weeping accompanied with crying.

"In the month of June there was seen in the river of Don a monster having a head like to a great mastiff dog, and hand, arms, and paps like a man, and the paps seemed to be white, it had hair on the head, and its hinder parts was seen sometimes above the water, whilk seemed clubbish, short legged and short footed, with a tail. This monster was seen body-like swimming above the water, about ten hours in the morning, and continued all day visible, swimming above and

beneath the bridge, without any fear.—It never sank nor feared, but would duck under water, snorting and *bullering*, terrible to the hearers." Spalding, i. 45, 46.

I am doubtful, however, whether this may not belong to sense 2. To make a noise with the throat.

In this latter sense, it might seem more nearly allied to Isl. *baul-a*, mugire, *baul*, mugitus. By the way, it may be observed that here we have at least a probable etymon of E. *bull*, Belg. *bulle*, taurus. According to G. Andr. a cow is in Isl. called *banla*, from the verb, because of her bellowing.

5. It is used as *v. a.* to denote the *impetus* or act productive of such a sound as is described above.

Thane seemyt the erde opynnyt amyd the flude :
The storm *upbullerit* sand as it war wol.

Doug. Virgil, 16, 29.

This, although only an oblique sense, has been viewed by Rudd. as the primary one, and has led him to seek a false etymon.

- BULLER, BULLOURE, s.** 1. A loud gurgling noise, S.

Thäre as him thoct suld be na sandis schalld,
Nor yit na laud birst lippering on the wallis,
Bot quhare the flude went styl, and calmyt al is,
But stoure or *bulloure*, murnoure, or mowing;
His steuynnis thidder stering gan the Kyng.

Doug. Virgil, 325, 53.

From the noise produced by the violent rushing of the waves, this term has been used as a local designation.

"On the quarter next the sea, there is a high arch in the rock, which the force of the tempest has driven out. This place is called *Buchan's Buller*, or the *Buller of Buchan*, and the country people call it the *pot*. Mr. Boyd said, it was so called from the French *Bouloir*. It may be more simply traced from *Boiler* in our own language." Boswell's Journ., p. 104.

This name is, if I mistake not, more generally expressed in the pl., as it is written by Pennant.

"The famous *Bullers of Buchan* lying about a mile North of *Borness*, are a vast hollow in a rock, projecting into the sea, open at top, with a communication to the sea through a noble *natural* arch, through which boats can pass, and lie secure in this natural harbour." Tour in Scot., 1769, p. 145.

The origin is certainly Su.-G. *buller*, strepitus, Ihre, i. 292.

2. A bellowing noise; or a loud roar, S B. V. the *v.*

- BULLETSTANE, s.** A round stone, S.

Isl. *bolloot-ur*, round, convex like a globe; *bolloot*, convexity, rotundity. Hence Fr. *boulet*, any thing round, E. *bullet*.

"*Boulder*, a large round stone. C." Gl. Grose. Perhaps Cumberland is meant.

Boulders is a provincial E. word, expl. "a species of round pebble common to the soils of this district." Marshall's Midland Counties, Gl.

- BULLFIT, s.** A marten, a swift, Dumfr.; apparently a whimsical or cant designation.

- BULLFRENCH, s.** The corr. of E. *Bullfinch*, Lanarks. In like manner the Greenfinch is called *Greenfrench*, and the Goldfinch *Goldfrench*.

BULLIHEISLE, s. A play amongst boys, in which all having joined hands in a line, a boy at one of the ends stands still, and the rest all wind round him. The sport especially consists in an attempt to *heeze* or throw the whole mass over on the ground; Upp. Clydes.

BULLIHEIZILIE, s. A scramble, a squabble, Clydes.

A ludicrous sort of term, which might seem to be formed from E. *bully*, and S. *heeze*, to lift up.

BULLION, s. A denomination for the *pudenda*, in some parts of Orkney.

Allied probably to Su.-G. *bol-as*, Germ. *bul-en*, *mochari*; Teut. *boel-en*, *amare*; O. Teut. *boel*, *ancilla*, *concubina*, *boelinne*, *amica*, *amasia*.

To BULLIRAG, v. a. To rally in a contemptuous way, to abuse one in a hectoring manner, S.

"The gudeman *bullyragged* him sae sair, that he begude to tell his mind." Campbell, i. 331.

Lye says that *balarag* is a word very much used by the vulgar in E. which he derives from Isl. *baul*, *bol*, *maledictio*, *dirae*, and *raegia*, *deferre*, to reproach. Add. Jun. Etym. vo. *Rag*.

BULLIRAGGLE, s. A quarrel in which opprobrious epithets are bandied, Upp. Clydes. V. **BULLIRAG, v.**

BULL-OF-THE-BOG, one of the various names given to the bittern, Liddesdale.

"Hitherto nothing had broken the silence around him, but the deep cry of the bog-blitter, or *bull-of-the-bog*, a large species of bittern; and the sighs of the wind as it passed along the dreary morass." Guy Mannering, i. 8.

In Germ. it is denominated *mooskuhe*, or the cow of the moss. V. **MIRE-BUMPER.**

"The Highlanders call the bittern the *sky-goat*, from some fancied resemblance in the scream of both animals." Saxon and Gael, i. 169.

BULLS, s. pl. Strong bars in which the teeth of a harrow are placed, S. B.

"Harrowes with two or three *bulls*, with wooden teeth, were formerly used, but are now justly exploded in most farms, and those of two or three *bulls*, with short iron teeth, are used in their stead." P. St. Andrews, Orkney, Statist. Acc. xx. 260.

Su.-G. *bol*, Isl. *bolr*, truncus.

BULLS-BAGS, s. The tubercous Orchis, Orchis morio, and mascula, Linn., Ang. and Mearns. "Female and Male Fool-stones;" Lightfoot, p. 514, 515.

It receives its name from the resemblance of the two tubercles of the root to the *testes*.

The country people attribute a talismanic and aphrodisiacal virtue to the root of this plant. They say that if it be placed about the body of a female, so that she knows nothing of its propinquity, it will have the effect of making her follow the man who placed it there, by an irresistible spell which she cannot get rid of till the root be removed. Many wonderful stories are told, by old women, of the potency of this charm for enticing their young sisters to follow the soldiers.

The venereal influence of both these kinds of Orchis was believed as early as the time of Pliny. He remarks the same resemblance in the form of the tubercles; and gives a particular account of their operation, according to the mode in which they were used. Hist. B. xxvi. c. 10. V. BULL-SEG.

BULL'S HEAD, a signal of condemnation, and prelude of immediate execution, said to have been anciently used in Scotland.

And if the *bull's* ill-omen'd head
Appear to grace the feast,
Your whingers, with unerring speed,
Plunge in each neighbour's breast.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 399.

"To present a *bull's head* before a person at a feast, was, in the ancient turbulent times of Scotland, a common signal for his assassination. Thus, Lindsay of Pitcottie relates in his history, p. 17, that 'after the dinner was endit, once alle the delicate courses taken away, the chancellor (Sir William Crichton) presentit the *bullis head* befor the earle of Douglas, in signe and token of condemnation to the death.'" N. *ibid.* p. 405.

Godscroft is unwilling to admit that there was any such custom; and throws out a conjecture, that this was done to Douglas merely as reproaching his stupidity, especially in so easily falling into the snare.

"At last about the end of dinner, they compassed him about with armed men, and cause present a *bull's head* before him on the board: the *bull's head* was in those dayes a token of death (say our Histories), but how it hath come in use so to bee taken, and signifie, neither doe they, nor any else tell us, neither is it to be found (that I remember) any where in any history, save in this one place; neither can wee conjecture what affinity it can have therewith, unlesse to exprobrate grossnesse, according to the French, and our own reproaching dull, and grosse wits, by calling him *Calves-head* (*tête de Veau*) but not *Bulls head*. So that by this they did insult over that innocencie which they had snared, and applaud their owne wisdom that had so circumvented them." Hist. Douglas, p. 152, 153.

That such a custom did prevail, we have not, as far as I have observed, any evidence, save the assertion of our historians. But had not those, who lived nearest to the time referred to, known that there was such a custom in their country, no good reason can be supposed for their asserting it. Otherwise, it is most probable, that they would have exercised their ingenuity, in the same manner as honest Godscroft does, in endeavouring to find out a reason for an act so shocking, and at the same time so unusual. Lesley speaks of it, without any hesitation, as a symbol which was at that time well known. *Caput tauri* (quod *Scotis tunc temporis signum capitalis sententiae in reos latae fuit*) apponitur. De Reb. Scot., Lib. 8, p. 284.

It is possible, however, that he might only follow Boece. And it must still be viewed as a powerful objection to the truth of their testimony as to this being an established symbol, that they do not furnish another instance of the same kind.

The accomplished Drummond of Hawthornden continues the assertion. "Amidst these entertainments (behold the instability of fortune!) near the end of the banquet, the head of a bull (a sign of present death in these times) is set down before him: at which sudden spectacle he leapt from the table in horror and all agast." Works, p. 22.

BULL-SEG, *s.* The same with Bull's Bags, q.v.

The word *seg* is used in Mearns as a generic name for all broad-leaved rushes, as the Iris Orchis, &c.

BULL-SEG, *s.* The great Cat-tail or Reedmace, *Typha latifolia*, Linn. S. B.

BULL-SEG, *s.* A golded bull. V. SEG.

BULTY, *adj.* Large, Fife. This may be allied to Teut. *bult*, gibbus, tuber, whence *bultachtig*, gibbosus; or Isl. *bullda*, foemina crassa; G. Andr., p. 42.

Isl. *buld*, crassus, whence *bullda*, foemina crassa; Su.-G. *buldan*, lintei crassioris genus, unde vela, sacci, etid genus alia conficiuntur; Ilire. Belg. *bult*, a bunch, *bultje*, a little bunch.

BULWAND, *s.* The name given to Common Mugwort, Orkney, Caithn.

"Artemisia vulgaris; in Orkney called *Grey Bullwand*." Neill's Tour, p. 17. N.

In Sw. it is called *græboö*, and *græboona*; Seren.

BUM, *s.* A lazy, dirty, tawdry, careless woman; chiefly applied to those of high stature; as, "She's a perfect *bum*," i.e. a big, useless, indolent, sluttish woman, Gallo-way.

C. B. *bun* is *foemina, virgo*; Boxhorn. But this is more probably a contemptuous application of a word which does not of itself convey the most respectful idea. Johns. refers to Belg. *bonne*, apparently as expl. by Skinner, *operculum dolii*, a bung. Perhaps Isl. *bumb-r*, venter, (Haldorson), expl. by Dan. *boem*, should be preferred.

To BUM, *v. n.* 1. To buzz, to make a humming noise; used with respect to bees, S. A. Bor.

Nae langer Simmer's cheerin rays
Are glentin on the plains;—
Nor mountain-bee, wild *bummin*, roves
For hinny 'nang the heather—
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 24.

V. Burnie, vo. BURN.

2. Used to denote the noise of a multitude.

By Stirling Bridge to march he did not please,
For English men *bun* there as thick as bees.
Hamilton's Wallace, B. x., p. 253.

3. As expressing the sound emitted by the drone of a bag-pipe, S.

At gloamin now the bagpipe's dumb,
When weary owsen hameward come;
Sae sweetly as it went to *bun*,
And *Pibrocks* skreed.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 24.

4. Used to denote the freedom of agreeable conversation among friends, S. B.

Belg. *bomm-en*, to resound, to sound like an empty barrel; Teut. *homme*, a drum; Lat. *bombilare*, Gr. *βομβηω*, id. These terms have been considered as formed from the sound; and they have a better claim to be viewed in this light, than many others of which the same thing has been asserted.

BUM, *s.* A humming noise, the sound emitted by a bee, S. V. the *v.*

Bum is used by Ben Jonson:—

—I ha' knowne

Twenty such breaches piec'd up, and made whole,
Without a *bum* of noise. You two fall out.

Magnetick Lady, Works, ii. 49.

BUMBEE, s. A humblebee, a wild bee that makes a great noise, *S.* *Bumble-bee*, *id.* A. Bor. Gl. Grose. *Bummle-bee*, *Yorks.* Marshall.

Q. the bee that *bums*. In the same manner *Lat. bombilius*, and *Teut. bommel*, are formed.

"The Doctor, being as blithe as a *bumbee* in a summer morning,—began, like that busy creature, humming from flower to flower, to gather tales and pleasant stories from all around him." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 315.

Rabelais uses *bombies* as a *Fr.* word, although I cannot find it in any Dictionary. But Sir T. Urquhart explains it by the term most nearly resembling it in his native tongue,—*bum-bee*, although used in a peculiar sense as synon. with myrmidon.

—"The giblecabbles—had assembled themselves to the full number of the *bum-bees* and myrmidons, to go a handsel-getting on the first day of the new year." *Ib.* ii. c. 11. p. 75. *Bombies* is the only term used by the original writer.

BUMBEE-BYKE, s. A nest of humble bees, *S.*

Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds,
Of *bum-bee bykes*.—*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 5.

BUM-CLOCK, s. "A humming beetle, that flies in the summer evenings."

By this the sun was out o' sight,
An' darker gloaming brought the night :
The *bum-clock* humm'd wi' lazy drone ;
The kye stood rowtin i' the loan.

Burns, iii. 11.

BU-MAN, s. A name given to the devil.
V. under *Bu*.

BUMBARD, adj. Indolent, lazy.

Mony sweir *bumbard* belly-huddroun,
Mony slute daw, and slepy duddroun,
Him servit ay with sounylie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29. st. 7.

Lord Hailes gives two different senses of this word, both equally remote from the truth. From the use of the word *bumbled* by P. Ploughman, he infers:—"Hence *bumward*, *bumbard*, *bumpard*, must be a trier or a taster, *celui qui goute*," Note, p. 237. In his *Gl.* he carries the same idea still further, rendering "*bumbard*, drunken."

But certainly it is nearly allied in sense to *sweir*, *slute*, *slepy*, with which it is conjoined; and may be derived from *Ital. bombare*, a humblebee.

BUMBART, s. A drone, a driveller.

—An *bumbart*, ane dron bee, ane hag full of fleume.
Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 48.

In the *Edin.* edit. of this poem, 1508, it is *lumbart*. But *bumbart* agrees best with the sense; and the alliteration seems to determine it to be the true reading. V. the preceding word.

It occurs in its literal sense, as denoting a drone, or perhaps rather a flesh-fly.

"Many well made [laws] wants execution, like adre-cupe webs, that takes the silly flies, but the *bombards* breaks through them." *Melville's MS.*, p. 129.

BUMBELEERY-BIZZ, a cry used by children, when they see cows *startling*, in order

to excite them to run about with greater violence, *Loth.*

Bizz is an imitation of the sound of the gadfly.

BUM-FODDER, s. Paper for the use of the water-closet, *S.*

This term is often used very emphatically to express contempt for a paltry work. "It is good for nothing but to be *bum-fodder*," *S.*

BUMLAK, BUMLOCK, s. A small prominent shapeless stone, or whatever endangers one's falling, or proves a stumbling-block, *Aberd.*

Perhaps *q.* *bumpalak*; *Isl. bomp-a*, ruina cito ferri, *bomps-a*, ferire, *E. bump*. It may, however, be corr. from *Isl. bunga*, tumor, protuberantia, *bung-a*, protuberare; with the mark of the diminution added.

BUMLING, s. The humming noise made by a bee.

—"Cucking of cuckows, *bumling* of bees."—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, B. iii., p. 106. V. *CHEEFING*.

Lat. bombil-are, to hum, *Teut. bommele*, *bombylius*, focus; *Isl. buml-a*, resonare, *bumbi*, resonantia.

BUMMACK, s. 1. An entertainment anciently given at Christmas by tenants to their landlords, *Orkn.*

"At this period, and long after, the *feuars* lived in terms of social intercourse and familiarity with their tenants; for maintaining and perpetuating of which, annual entertainments, consisting of the best viands which the farms produced were cheerfully given by the tenants to their landlords, during the Christmas holy days. These entertainments, called *Bummacks*, strengthened and confirmed the bonds of mutual confidence, attachment, and regard, which ought to subsist between those ranks of men. The Christmas *bummacks* are almost universally discontinued; but, in some instances, the heritors have, in lieu of accepting such entertainments, substituted a certain quantity of meal and malt to be paid to them annually by the tenants." *P. Stronsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc.* xv. 393, 394, N. *Bummock*, *Wallace's Orkney*, p. 63.

2. A brewing of a large quantity of malt, as two bolls perhaps, appropriated for the purpose of being drunk at once at a merry meeting, *Caithn.*

"I believe there is not one of your people but could drink out the mickle bicker of *Scapa*, which was always offered to the Bishop of Orkney brimful of the best *bummock* that ever was brewed." *The Pirate*, iii. 200.

This word is most probably of Scandinavian origin, perhaps *q.* to make ready, from *Su.-G. boen*, preparatus, *Isl. bua*, parare, and *mak-a*, facere; or from *bua*, and *mage*, socius, *q.* to make preparation for one's companions; or *bo*, villa, incola, and *mage*, the fellowship of a village or of its inhabitants.

BUMMERS, s. pl. A play of children, *S.*

"*Bummers*—a thin piece of wood swung round by a cord." *Blackw. Mag.*, Aug., 1821, p. 35.

Evidently denominated from the booming sound produced.

BUMBAZED, BOMBIZED, adj. Stupified, *S.*

By now all een upon them sadly gaz'd
And Lindy looked blate and sair *bumt*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

Bumbaz'd the gude-man glow'd a wee,
 Syne hent the Wallace by the han';
 "It's he ! It can be name but he !"
 The gude-wife on her knees had faun.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 172.

"Ye look like a *bombaz'd* walker [i.e. fuller] seeking wash." Ramsay's *S. Prov.*, p. 82.

Q. stupified with noise; from Teut. *bomm-en*, resonare, and *baes-en*, delirare. V. BAZED.

BUMMIE, s. A stupid fellow, a fool, Perth. Stirlings.

Teut. *bomme*, tympanum, q. empty as a drum. Probably it was originally the same with *Bumbil*, a drone, q. v.

BUMMIL, BUMMLE, BOMBELL, BUMBLE, s.

1. A wild bee, Galloway.

While up the howes the *bummles* fly in troops,
 Slipping, wi' sluggish trunks, the coarser sweets,
 Frae rankly-growing briars and bluidy fingers,
 Great is the humming din.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 63.

2. Expl. a drone, an idle fellow.

O fortune, they hae room to grumble !
 Hadst thou taen aff some drowsy *bummle*,
 Wha can do nought but fyke and fumble,
 'Twad been nae plea.

Burns, iiii. 215.

3. Expl. "a blunderer," Galloway.

'Mang Winter's snaws, turn'd almost doited,
 I swagger'd forth, but near han' stoited;
 The Muse at that grew capernoited,
 An' ca'd me *bumble*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 181.

Teut. *bommele*, fucus. V. BATIK-BUMMIL.

To BUMMIL, v. a. To bungle; also, as *v. n.* to blunder, S.

'Tis ne'er be me
 Shall scandalize, or say ye *bummil*
 Ye'r poetrie.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 330. Hence,

BUMMELER, BUMLER, s. A blundering fellow, S.

BUMMING PIPES, *Dandelion*, *Leontodon taraxacum*, Linn., Lanarks.

The plant is thus denominated from the use made of the stalk by children, as they substitute it for a pipe.

BUMMLE, s. A commotion in liquid substances, occasioned by the act of throwing something into them, Shetl.

Isl. *bulm-a*, resonare; *boms*, sonus aquae quando aliquid illi immittitur; Haldorson.

BUMP, s. 1. A stroke. "He came bump upon me," S.; he came upon me with a stroke.

2. A tumour, or swelling, the effect of a fall or stroke. "I gat sic a fa', that it raised a bump upo' my brow." Aberd.

Isl. *bomps*, a stroke against any object, pavio ictus; *bomp-a*, cita ruina ferri, G. Andr.

BUMPLEFEIST, s.

"I think you have taken the *Bumplefeist*," S. Prov.; "spoken, with contempt, of those who are become unreasonably out of humour." Kelly, p. 211.

This term is here used in the same sense with *Amplefeyst*, q. v. As the latter is not uniformly pronounced, being sometimes *Wimpefeyst*, I am at a loss whether to view *Bumplefeist* as another variety, or as a misnomer on the part of Kelly. It cannot well be considered as an error of the press, being repeated, in the same form, in the Index. *Gumplefeast* is used in a sense entirely different.

BUN, BUNN, s. A sweet cake or loaf, generally one of that kind which is used at the new year, baked with fruit and spices; sometimes for this reason called a *sweetie-scone*, S.

"That George Aetherwick have in readiness of fine flour, some great *bunns*, and other wheat bread of the best order, baken with sugar, cannell and other spices fitting;—that his Majesty and his court may eat."—Records Pittenweem, 1651. Statist. Acc. iv. 376, 377.

The learned Bryant carries this term back to heathenism. "The offerings," he says, "which people in ancient times used to present to the gods, were generally purchased at the entrance of the temple; especially every species of consecrated bread. One species of sacred bread which used to be offered to the gods was of great antiquity, and called *Boun*.—Hesychius speaks of the *Boun*, and describes it 'a kind of cake with a representation of two horns.' Julius Pollux mentions it after the same manner, 'a sort of cake with horns.'"

It must be observed, however, that the term occurs in Hesychius in the form of *Bovs*, *bous*; and that for the support of this etymon, Bryant finds it necessary to observe, that "the Greeks, who changed the *Nu* final into a *sigma*, expressed in the nominative *Bovs*, but in the accusative more truly *Boun*, *Bovr*."

It has been already remarked, (V. MANE, *Breid* of *Mane*,) that in Teut. *maene* and *wegge*, evidently our *wig* or *whig*, both denote a species of aromatic bread, formed so as to resemble the horns of the moon.

In Su.-G. this is called *Iulbrod*, i.e. Yule-bread, which is described by Ithre as baked in the same manner. The same custom prevails in Norway. It seems doubtful whether *bun* be allied to Gael. *bonnach*, a cake. Lhuyd mentions Ir. *bunna*, in the same sense, without the guttural termination, vo. *Placenta*.

BUN, s. 1. The same as E. *bun*. Everg. ii. 72. st. 28.

Bot I lauch best to se ane Nwn
 Gar beir hir taill abone hir *bun*
 For nathing ellis, as I suppois,
 Bot for to schaw hir lillie quhite hois.

Lyndsay's Warkis, (*Syde Tuillis*), p. 208.

—I see, we British frogs,
 May bless Great Britain and her bogs,
 Where hap we thus in cheerie fyke,
 And lave our limbs whenc'er we like,
 Or bathe our *buns* among the stanks,
 Syne beek them on the sunny banks.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 50. V. BUNT.

Bun is used Dumfr. as synon. with *bun*, with this distinction, that *bun* is applied to a young person, *bun* to an old.

2. This word signifies the tail or brush of a hare, Border, being used in the same sense with *fud*.

I gript the mackings be the *bunns*,
 Or be the neck. Watson's *Coll.* i. 69.

This term is still used in the same sense in Galloway.

Rous'd by the rumblin noise, poor maukin takes
The bent wi' nimble foot; and scudding cocks
Her *bun*, in rude defiance of his pow'r.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 27.

C. B. *bon* signifies a base, also the butt-end; *bontin*, the buttock.

Ir. *bon*, *bun*, the bottom of any thing; Dan. *bund*, id.; Gael. *bun*, bottom, foundation.

BUN, *s.* A large cask, placed in a cart, for the purpose of bringing water from a distance; Ang.

This may be radically the same with S. *boyn*, a washing tub.

BUNCE, *interj.* An exclamation used by boys at the High School of Edinburgh. When one finds any thing, he who cries *Bunce!* has a claim to the half of it. *Stick up for your bunce*; "stand to it, claim your dividend."

I can form no idea of the origin, unless it may be viewed as a corruption of the term *bonus*, as denoting premium or reward.

To **BUNCH** about, to go about in a hobbling sort of way; a term applied to one of a squat or corpulent form. Roxb.

Shall we view this as corr. from E. *Bounce*, a word of uncertain origin?

BUND-SACK, *s.* A person of either sex who is engaged, or under a promise of marriage; a low phrase, and only borrowed from the idea of a *sack* being *bound* and tied up, S.; sometimes more fully, "a *bun'-sack* and set by."

BUNE, **BOON**, *s.* The inner part of the stalk of flax, the core, that which is of no use, afterwards called *shaws*, Ang.; *Been*, id. Morays.

When flax has not been steeped long enough, so that the *blair*, which constitutes the useful part of the plant, does not separate easily from the core, it is said, *The blair disna clear the bunc*, Ang.

Boon seems to be an E. word, although I have not found it in any dictionary. It occurs in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1787.

"The intention of watering flax is, in my opinion, to make the *boon* more brittle or friable, and, by soaking, to dissolve that gluey kind of sap that makes the bark of plants and trees adhere in a small degree to the woody part. The bark of flax is called the *harle*; and when separated from the useless woody part, the *boon*, this *harle* itself is flax." *Encycl. Brit.* vo. Flax, p. 292. V. BLAIR, *Additions*.

Dan. *bund*, signifies a bottom, foundation, or ground, q. that on which the flax rests.

BUNER, *adj.* Upp. Clydes., Loth. V. **BOON-MOST**.

BUNEWAND, *s.*

In the hinder-end of harvest, on All-hallow even, When our good Neighbours dois ride, if I read right,
Some buckled on a *buneward*, and some on a been,
Ay trotted in troops from the twilight;

Some saidled a shee ape, all grathed into green,
Some hobland on a hemp stalk, hovand to the hight,
The King of Pharie and his court with the Elf Queen,
With many elfish *Incubus* was ridand that night.
There an Elf on an Ape an unsel begat,
Into a pot by Pomathorne:
That bratchard in a busse was borne:
They fand a monster on the morne,
War faced than a cat.

Montgomerie's Flyt., *Watson's Coll.*, iii. 12.

Here a *hemp stalk* is used for a steed by one of the good neighbours, a name commonly given by the vulgar to the fairies. Whether any particular virtue is, in the secrets of sorcery, ascribed to hemp, I know not. But there must be some idea of this kind, as it is the seed of hemp that is sown on *Hallow-teen*, by those who use diabolical rites, from the hope of attaining some knowledge of their future lot. In Cumberland a dried hemp-stalk is called a *bunnel*. V. Gl. Grose.

This appears to be of the same meaning with *Bunwede*, q. v. Or, can it signify a stalk of flax? V. BUNE.

I am inclined to think that *buneward* here is synon. with *hempstalk*, only with this difference that the former is pilled,—in consequence of observing that Ray writes *bulen*, where Grose has *bunnel*, thus explaining the term "Hempstalks pilled: *Buns*," *Collect.*, p. 12. *Bun* may be the same with our *boon* or *bune*, the inner part of flax, the core. Grose afterwards gives "*Bullen*, hempstalks, pilled,—North," and, in his Supplement, expl. *bun*, "a kecks, or hollow stem, North." I am at a loss whether to view *bun* as contracted from *bulen*.

It may be added that the description given by Montgomerie has considerable analogy to that of Ben Jonson, when referring, in his *Sad Shepherd*, to the popular superstitions of the North of E.

—Where ere you spie

This browdred belt, with characters, 'tis I.
A Gypsy ladie, and a right beldame
Wrought it by moon-shine for mee, and star-light,
Upo' your granam's grave, that verie night
Wee earth'd her, in the shades; when our Dame Hecat,
Made it her *going-night*, over the kirk-yard,
With all the *barke* and parish tykes set at her,
While I sat whirling of my brason spindle, &c.

Barke and ought to be *barkand*, i.e. barking, the part. pr.

Buneward, is expl. the Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*, Linn., S. B.; and also as signifying the dock.

"The produce of these neglected stripes [*bauks*] is generally a coarse grass, intermixed with docks, (Scot. *Bunewands*,) and sometimes made into hay." *Edin. Mag.* Aug., 1818, p. 125.

This paper is from the *How of Angus*.

BUNG, *adj.* Tipsy, fuddled; a low word, S.

She was his jo, and aft had said,
"Fy, Geordie, had your tongue,
"Ye's ne'er get me to be your bride!"
But chang'd her mind when *bung*
That very day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 268.

It is expl. "completely fuddled; as it were to the *bung*;" Gl. Rams. But it does not admit of so strong a sense. It may signify, "smelling of the bung." This word seems originally C. B.

BUNG-FU', *adj.* Quite intoxicated; a low word, S., q. full to the *bung*; in allusion to a barrel.

—Whan a rake's gaun hame *bung-fu'*—
He has na a' his senses, &c.

Pickers's Poems, 1785, p. 52.

BUNGIE, *adj.* Fuddled, S. O.; another low word; *but not expressing so great a degree of intoxication as the other.

"*Bungie*, drunk, 'fuddled," Picken's Gl.

To BUNG, *v. n.* To emit a booming or twanging sound, as when a stone is propelled through the air, or like that of a French top when thrown off; West and South of S.

BUNG, *s.* 1. The sound thus emitted when a stone is forcibly thrown from a sling or otherwise, S.

2. Improperly used to denote the act of throwing a stone in this way, S.

Teut. *bunge*, *bonghe*, tympanum. It may be observed that in Teut. the same analogy occurs as with us, for *bomme* also signifies a drum. Isl. *baung*, a bell, *campana*. Ihre views Germ. *bunge*, a drum, as derived from Su.-G. *bung-a*, to beat or strike.

BUNG-TAP, *s.* A humming top; denominated from the sound made by its motion, S.

To BUNG, *v. a.* To throw with violence, Aberd. *Bum*, *synon.*, Loth.

This sense, I suspect, is borrowed from the sound made by the rapid motion in the air.

BUNG, *s.* To *tak a bung*, a low phrase, *synon.* with *to tak the pet*, Moray. In a *bung*, in a huff, Aberd.

BUNGY, *adj.* Huffish, pettish, testy, *ibid.*

BUNG, *s.* A cant term for an old worn-out horse, Loth.; *synon.*, *Bassie*.

BUNG, *s.* The instep of a shoe, S.

BUNKER, **BUNKART**, *s.* 1. "A bench, or sort of long low chests that serve for seats;" Gl. Rams.

Others frae aff the *bunkers* sank,
Wi' een like collops scor'd.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 280.

2. A seat in a window, which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid, S.

"A *bunker*, a window-seat." Sir J. Sinclair's Observations, p. 169.

3. It seems to be the same word which is used to denote an earthen seat in the fields, Aberd.

"That after the fishers had the two sheals upon the north side, they took part of the dike which was demolished as above, and built an open *bunkart* or seat, to shelter them from the wind." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., 1805, p. 146.

While snaw the frosty *bunkerts* theeks,
The hind about the fire-side beeks
His dead frost-nippit taes.

Tarraz's Poems, p. 106.

I have given this in the singular to make it more grammatical.

This is perhaps a deriv. from A.-S. *benc*, Su.-G. *baenck*, a bench. It may however be allied to Dan. *bunker*, articuli montium, mentioned by Junius, vo. *Bunch*; Isl. *bunga*, tumor terrae et prominentia in

montibus; *bungur* ut, tumet, prominet, G. Andr., p. 41; *buncke*, acervus, strues; a heap. Verel.

BUNKLE, *s.* A stranger. "The dog barks, because he kens you to be a *bunkle*." This word is used in some parts of Angus.

Perhaps it formerly signified a mendicant; Isl. *bon*, mendicatio, and *kall*, the vulgar pronunciation of *karl*, homo, a beggar-man, S. *Bona-kiaelki* is rendered mendicus invitus, petax, an importunate beggar, from *kiaelki*, maxilla, q. "one who will not be put out of countenance."

BUNNEL, *s.* Ragwort, Senecio Jacobæa, Linn. Upp. Clydes. V. **BUNWEDE**.

BUNNERTS, *s. pl.* Cow parsnip, S. B. *Heracleum sphondylium*, Linn.

The first part of the word resembles the Sw. name of this root, *biorn-ram*, literally, the bear's paw. In Germ. it is called *baeren-klaue*, which is equivalent. Our word would seem to have been q. *biorn-oert*, which in Sw. would be, the bear's wort.

Isl. *buna*, however, is rendered by Haldorson, *Pea bovis*, vel *ursi*.

BUNNIE, *s.* The cow parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*, Linn; Lanarks.

BUNT, *s.* The tail or brush of a hair or rabbit; *synon.* *Bun* and *Fud*.

Next in some spref I sat me down,
Nor had my heart gi'en o'er to dunt,
Till skelping up, a strolling hound
Had near hand catch'd me by the *bunt*.

The Hare's Complaint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 79.

Gael. *bundun*, the fundament, *bunait*, a foundation. C. B. *bontin*, the buttock; Owen. *Bôn*, caudex, pars posterior; Davies. It may, however, be allied to Belg. *bont*, furr, skin. Hence Dan. *bundtmager*, a furrier.

BUNTA, *s.* A bounty. V. **BOUNTETH**.

"Ane *bunta* wortht xi sh." Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

BUNTY, *s.* "A hen without a rump."

"Clipped arse, quoth *Buntty*," S. Prov., "spoken—when a man upbraids us with what himself is guilty of." Kelly, p. 78.

Dan. *bundt*, Su.-G. *bunt*, a bunch. Or rather V. **BUNT**.

BUNTIN, *adj.* Short and thick; as, a *buntin* brat, a plump child, Roxb.

BUNTLIN, *s.* 1. Bunting, E. a bird, S.

The *Emberiza miliaria* is in Mearns and Aberd. called the *Corn-Buntlin*.

2. The blackbird, Galloway.

Thou hot-fac'd sun! who cheers the drooping world,
And gars the *buntlins* throistle by thy pow'r,
Look laughing frae thy sky.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 8. V. Gloss.

BUNTLING, *adj.* The same as *Buntin*, Strathmore. Perhaps q. resembling a bundle; Su.-G. *bunt*, fasciculus.

BUNWEDE, *s.* Ragwort, an herb; Senecio Jacobæa, Linn. S. *binweed*; *synon.* *weebow*.

He opud
Syne leve in the stede
But a blak *bunweede*.

Houlate, iii. 11.

This name is also given, S., to the *Convolvulus arvensis*, and the *Polygonum convolvulus*. The latter in Sweden is called *Binda*; Linn. Fl. Suec. N. 344.

"I shall, henceforth, regard it as a fine characteristic proof of our national prudence, that in their journeys to France and Flanders, the Scottish witches always went by air on broomsticks and *bunweeds*, instead of venturing by water in sieves, like those of England. But the English are under the influence of a maritime genius." Blackw. Mag., June, 1820, p. 266.

BUNYAN, s. A corn, a callous substance.

"He was not aware that Miss Mally had an orthodox corn, or *bunyan*, that could as little bear a touch from the royné-slippers of philosophy, as the inflamed gout of polemical controversy, which had gumfiated every mental joint and member." Ayrs. Legat., p. 198.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *bunga*, tumor, protuberantia; *bung-a*, protuberare. Gael. *buinne* signifies an ulcer.

BUNYOCH, s. The diarrhœa; never used except in ludicrous language, Upp. Clydes.

This is obviously Gael. *buinnach*, id., perhaps from *buinne*, a tap or spout.

BUR, S. V. CREEPING-BUR, and UPRIGHT BUR.

BUR, s. 1. The cone of the fir, S. B.

[2. Barb, as of a fishing-hook or a spear.]

Su.-G. *barr* denotes the leaves or needles of the pine, and other things of the same kind terminating in a point. V. Ihre, vo. *Aborre*.

BUR, s. [1. The broad iron ring fixed on the tilting lance just below the gripe, to prevent the hand slipping back. Halliwell's Arch. Dict., vo. *Burr*.]

"That thare be na speris made in tyme tocum nor sald that is schortare than five elne & a half, or v elne at the leist before the *bur*, and of gretnes according tharto." Parl. Ja. III. 1481, Ed. 1814, p. 132.

This apparently denotes the *bore*, or perforated place in the head of the spear into which the shaft enters; Teut. *boor*, *terebra*, *boor-en*, perforare.

[More probably from Gael. *borra*, a knob, bunch; *borr*, to swell. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

[2. The knob between the tine and the blade of a knife.]

BUR-DOCKEN, s. The burdock, *Arctium lappa*, S.

The *burr-docken* thy coffin was,
It thick in blood did wave;
I sexton was, and laid thee in
The narrow, shallow grave.

Train's Poetical Recreies, p. 95. V. DOCKEN.

BUR-THRISIL, s. The spear-thistle, S. *Carduus lanceolatus*. *Bur-thistle*, id. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. V. THRISIL.

To **BURBLE, v. n.** To purl.

But as the sheep that have no hirde nor guide,
But wandering strays along the riuers side,
Throw *burbling* brookes, or throw the forest grene,
Throw meadowes closures, or throw shadows shene:

Right so the heathen hosts, without all bridle,
Runns insolent, to vicious actions ydle.

Hudson's Judith, p. 60.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *borbel-en*, scaturire, as being a term applied to the motion of water.

Palsgr. indeed expl. the *v.* in this sense, as synon. with Fr. *bouillir*. "I boyle vp or *burbyll* up as a water dothe in a spring." B. iii. F. 169, a.

BURBLE, s. Trouble, perplexity, disorder, Ayrs.

"He made him do as he pleased, and always made *burbles*, by which the deponent understood *trouble*." Case, Moffat, 1812, p. 45.

Evidently from Fr. *barbouill-er* to jumble, to confound; whence also the *v.* *Barbutyie*, q. v.

BURBLE-HEADED, adj. Stupid, confused, Dumfr.; from the same origin with **BURBLE, s.**

BURCH, BWRCH, BUOWE, s. Borough, town.

Thou held the *burgh* lang with a borrowit gown -

Now upland thou lives rife on rubit quhiet,
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 58. st. 20.

i.e. on rubbed wheat, without being ground.

Upland, as denoting the country, fixes the meaning of the *burgh*.

Wyntown writes *burgh*.

Moes-G. *baurgs*; A.-S. *burg*, *burh*, *buruh*, id. L. B. *burg-us*. Gael. *burg* denotes a village. But this has, most probably, been borrowed from the Goths.

BURD, s. A lady, a damsel. V. **BIRD.**

BURD, BURDE, s. Board, table.

Scho gois, and coveris the *burde* anone;
And syne ane payr of bossis hes scho tane,
And set thame down upon the *burde* him by.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 72.

Moes-G. *baurd*, *asser*, *tabula*, A.-S., Su.-G., Isl., *bord*, id.

BURDCLAITH, s. A tablecloth, S. Westmorel. id.

Aft for ane cause thy *burdclaith* needs nae spreiding,
For thou has nowther for to drink nor eit.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 58. st. 20.

From *burd*, and *claiith*, cloth.

"Item foure *burdclaithis* of Scottis lynning [linen.]

"Item fyve *burdclaithis* of plane lynning." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 129.

O. E. "*borde clothe*, [Fr.] *nappe*;" Palsgrave, B. iii. F. 21.

BURD-HEAD, BOORD-HEAD, s. The head of the table, the chief seat, S.

The letter-gae of holy rhyme
Sat up at the *burd-head*.

Ramsay's Chr. Kirk, C. 2.

BURD, s. Offspring, S. A.-S. *byrd*, *nativitas*.

BURDALANE, s. A term used to denote one who is the only child left in the family; q. *bird alone*, or, solitary; *burd* being the pron. of *byrd*.

Himself was aiget, his hous hang be a har,
Duill and distres almaist to deid him draife,
Yet *Burd-allane*, his only son and air,

As wretched, vyiss, and valient, as the laive,
His hoas uphaill'd, quhilk ye with honor haive.
Maitland MSS. Libr. Univ. Edin. Minstrelsy Border,
iii. 4.

Mr. Scott observes, on this poem : "Auld Maitland appears to have had three sons, but we learn, [from the family traditions], that only one survived him, who was thence sur-named *Burd alone*, which signifies either *unequaled*, or *soldary*;" Ibid.

In another poem, it may perhaps signify *unequaled*.

And Newton Gordon, *burd-alone*,
And Dalgatie both stout and keen,
And gallant Veitch upon the field,
A braver face was never seen.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 179.

BURDE, s. Ground, foundation.

"Fynaly becaus the capitane refusit to randir the hoas in this sort, he assailyeit hym on ano new *burde*." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 18. Aliam conditionem—proponit, Boeth.

This seems to be merely a metaph. use of A.-S. and Germ. *bord*, E. *board*; Su.-G. *bord*, a footstool.

BURDE, s. A strip, properly an ornamental selvege; as a "burde of silk," a selvege of silk.

And of ane *burde* of silk, richt costlie grein,
Hir tusche was with silver weil besene.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

Mr. Pinkerton says, he finds this word no where. But the cognate term occurs, both in Ihre, and in Kilian. Su.-G. *borda*, limbus vel praetexta; unde *silkeshorda*, cingulum sericum vel limbus; *gullbord*, limbus aureus; Teut. *boord*, limbus. It is evidently the same with S. *bord*, a selvege of any kind, particularly such as women use for adorning their caps or mantles. Thus, the meaning of the passage is, "Her tusché or *belt* was made of a strip of green silk." Fr. *bord*, id.

Burde is also used by Douglas :—

Eneas syne twa robblis furth gart fold
Of riche purpoure and styf *burde* of golde,
Quhilk vmquhile Diklo, Quene of Sydones,
Of sic labour ful besy tho, I ges,
As at that tyme to plets him wounder glaid,
With hir awin handis to him wrocht and maid,
Woifin ful wele, and *brusit* as riche wedis,
Of coistly stuf and subtil goldin thredlis.

Doug. Virgil, 362. 27.

The term, as here used, may strictly signify embroidery, not only as connected with the epithet *styf*, but as illustrated by the participle *brusit*, which undoubtedly means embroidered. Yet, notwithstanding the shade of difference in signification, I am convinced that it is in fact the same word with that used by Dunbar, and with S. *bord*; and that this passage leads us to the original sense. Douglas says, that these robes had a *burde* of golde. But it was *styf*, as being richly *brusit* or embroidered. Now, it appears that the term primarily used to denote embroidered work, came in process of time to signify any ornamental selvege; embroidery being chiefly used on the hem. Dunbar applies it to a strip of silk, which was embroidered with silver. In modern use it denotes a narrow strip of any kind meant for ornament, as lace, cambric, muslin.

This idea is confirmed by the apparent origin of the term; or by its relation, in different languages, to the verbs which signify, to embroider. Teut. *boord*, limbus, fimbria, is nearly allied to *boorduieren*, pingere acu, to embroider; Fr. *bord*, id. to *bord-er*, which signifies both to wet, and to embroider; and Isl. *bord*, limbus, to *bord-a*, acu pingere. This, by transposition, is from *brydd-a*, pungere, which Verel. derives from *brodde*, mucro, any sharp-pointed instrument.

Candour requires that I should state one difficulty attending this hypothesis. Isl. *bord* is used in a very general sense; ora, extremitas, margo cujuscunque rei; Gl. Orkneyinga; S. Hence a doubt arises, whether it has been primarily used to denote the border of a garment.

Armor. *broud-a*, acupingere, *brouit*, *broud*, opus acupictum; C. B. *bruyd*, instrumentum acu pingendi: unde *broud-a*, acu pingere. Du Cango, vo. *Brusitus*.

BURDENABLE, adj. Burdensome.

or naked bodies, *burdenable*
to the country, and not fit for soldiers." Spalding,
291.

BURDIE, s. A diminutive from E. bird, S.

I haae *burdies* cleck'd in summer,
Toddlin brawly but an' ben.

Picken's Poems, i. 105.

BURDYHOUSE, Gae or Gang, to Burdie-house, a sort of malediction uttered by old people to one with whose conduct or language they are, or affect to be, greatly dissatisfied, S.

This seems to have been the old pronunciation of the name of *Bourdeaux* in France. It is at any rate written *Burdeous*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, and *Burdeous*, Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 483; and was probably aspirated by the vulgar in the pronunciation.

Other phrases of a similar kind are commonly used; though perhaps under the idea of a less severe penance, because less distant; as "Gang to Banff,"—"Gae to Jeddart," i.e. Jeddburgh.

If this was meant to include the idea of *Jeddart Justice*, the penance might be severe enough.

BURDYN, adj. Wooden, of or belonging to boards.

Out off wyndowis stanssouris all thai drew,
Full gret irln wark in to the wattr threw;
Burdyn duris and lokis in thair ire,
All werk of tre thai brynt wp in a fyr.

Wallace, iv. 509. MS.

i.e. "While they cast iron work into the river, they burnt the wooden work." A.-S. *bord*, S. *burd*, *buird*, a board, a plank.

BURDING, s. Burden.

The cherries hang abune my heid.—
On trimbling twistis, and teweh,
Quhilk bowed throw *burding* of thair birth.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 42.

Birrh may perhaps be tautological. If it does not mean produce, it signifies burden. V. BIRTH, BYRTH.

BURDINSECK. V. BERTHINSEK.

BURDIT, part. pa. Stones are said to be *burdit*, when they split into lamina, S. perhaps from *burd*, a board; q. like wood divided into thin planks.

BURDLY, BUTRDLY, adj. Large and well-made, S. The E. word *stately* is used as synon. *burdly man*, one who is stout in appearance.

Ye maist wad think, a wee touch langer,
An' they maun starve o' cauld and hunger;
But, how it comes, I never kend yet,
They're maistly wonderfu' contented:
An' *buirdly* chieils, and clever hizzles,
Are bred in sic a way as this is.

Burns, iii. 5.

Isl. *burdur*, the habit of body, strength, propriæ vires, *afburdur menn*, excellent men; *afburdur mikill*, surpassing in greatness; Verel. Perhaps E. *burly* is originally the same word. This, according to Skinner, is q. *boor-like*, like a boor, or peasant. The provincial orthography (A. Bor. *boorly*), might seem to confirm this etymon.

BURDLINESS, BUIRDLINESS, s. Stateliness; used in regard to the size and stature of a man, S. V. **BURDLY.**

BURDON, BURDOUN, BURDOWNE, s. A big staff, such as pilgrims were wont to carry.

Ponderous staffs of this kind were sometimes used, instead of lances, in battle. This term is used by Doug. where Virg. employs *caestus*.

Quhen this was said he has but mare abade
Tua kempis *burdouns* brocht, and before thayme laid,
With al thare harness and bracers by and by,
Of wecht ful huge, and scharp vnnmesurably.

Doug. Virgil, 140. 55.

Quhat wald he haif said, that perchance had se
Hercules *burdoun* and wappinys here? quod he.

Ibid. 141. 20.

Fr. *bourdon*, a pilgrim's staff. As this word also signifies an ass or a mule, on which one used to ride who was going abroad, Du Cange says, that the name was transferred to the staffs which pilgrims carried, who travelled on foot to Jerusalem. This seems very fanciful. L. B. *burdo*. *Borda* is rendered *clavic*, Isidor. Gl., which some understand as denoting a club. But it is doubtful. *Borde*, in Saintonge, a baton.

These terms have probably originated from the Gothic, especially as we have Isl. *broddstafur*, scipio, hastulus, hastile, *bridding-ur*, id. G. Andr. p. 37; q. a pointed staff, or one shod with a sharp point.

2. *Be staff and burdon*; a phrase respecting either investiture or resignation.

"Johne Balliol, void of al kingly abulyemantis, come with an quhit wand in his hand to king Edward for feir of his lyfe, resignit all richt & titill that he had or micht haue to the crown of Scotland *be staf & burdon* in king Edwardis handis, & maid hym chartour thairof in his [this] manner in the iiiij. yeir of his regne." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 3.

As the receiving of a staff was the token of investiture, the delivering of it up was the symbol of resignation. Among the ancient Franks, this was the mode of investing one with royal authority. Not only a sceptre, but also a rod or staff, was in many instances delivered into the hand of him who was acknowledged as supreme ruler. V. Du Cange, vo. *Baculus*.

BURDOUN, s. "The drone of a bagpipe, in which sense it is commonly used in S." Rudd.

Fr. *bourdon*, id.

BURDOWYS, s. pl. Club-bearers, fighters with maces.

The gud Stewart off Scotland then
Send for his frendis, and his men,
Quhill he had with him but archeris,
And but *burdowys* and awblasteris.

Barbour, xvii. 236. MS.

This seems to signify, men who fought with clubs or batons; from L. B. *borda*, a club, or *Burdon*, q. v. O. Fr. *bourdonasse*, a sort of lance, denominated from its resemblance to a staff; being nearly as light as a javelin, but well-pointed. *Burdiare*, (Matt. Paris), is to fight with clubs, after the manner of clowns, qui, he says, *Anglis Burdons*. V. Menage, vo. *Bourdon*. *Bourde*

is mentioned by Du Cange, O. Fr. for a staff with a great head; and *burdiare*, *bordiare*, is *hæstis ludere*, (Fr. *behourd-er*, *bohourd-er*, *-bord-er*, id.) whence *bohordicum*, a tournament. Rymer uses *burdeare* in the same sense, Tom. 5. p. 223. Shall we hence suppose, that jousting was thus denominated from the use of staves or poles instead of lances?

BUREDELY, adv. Forcibly, vigorously.

Als wounded as he was,
Sone *buredely* he ras,
And falowed fast on his tras,
With a swerde kene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 21. V. **BURDLY.**

BUREIL, BURAL, adj. Vulgar, rustic. This is the MS. reading of Wallace, where in the editions it is *rural*.

It is weill knawin I am a *bural* man;
For her is said as gudly as I can.

B. xi. 1461.

Weill may I schaw my *bureil* bustions thoct,

Doug. Virgil, 3. 51.

The term is applied to spears.

This Auentinus followis in thir woria,
Bure in thare handis, lance, staiflis and *burrel* speris.

Ibid. 231. 50.

Rudd. thinks that it may be hero rendered *big, large*, and that hence comes *burly*. But *burrel* speris are either staves or burdons, used by country people instead of spears; or spears made in a clumsy manner.

Chaucer *borel*, id. "*borel* folk, *borel* men." L. B. *burrell-us*, a species of coarse cloth; which Du Cange derives from Lat. *byrrhus*, a word used by Augustine for a linen coat. But the most natural origin is Teut. *buer*, a peasant.

BURG of ice, a whalefisher's phrase for a field of ice floating in the sea, S.; most probably from Germ. *berg*, a hill or mountain; *eis-berg*, the common term among Danes, Swedes, Dutch, and German navigators, for the floating mountains of ice.

BURGENS, s. pl. Burgesses.

— That thai wald bryng alsua—
Honorabil *burgens*, and awenand.

Wyntown, viii. 5. 23.

Moes-G. *baurjans*, Lat. *burgenses*, Gl. Wynt.

BURGEOUN, s. A bud, a shoot.

— Within hir palices yet
Of hir first husband, was ane tempill bet,
Of marbill, and hald in ful grete reuerence,
With snaw quhite bendis, carpettis and ensence,
And festuall *burgeouns*, arrayit in thare gyse.

Doug. Virgil, 116. 5.

Fr. *burgeon*, id. The v. is adopted into E. Perhaps the Fr. word is radically from Su.-G., *boerja*, *oriri*, as denoting a beginning of any kind; whence *boerjan*, initium; or rather Isl. *bar*, *gemma arborum*, seu primulae frondes; G. Andr.

To BURGESS, v. a. 1. When the marches of a town were rode, it was customary, in their progress, to take those who had been made *burgesses* during the year, and to strike their buttocks on a stone. This was called *burgessing*, Fife.

This harsh custom, besides the diversion afforded to the unpolished agents, might be supposed to have the

same influence in assisting the local memory of the patients, as that said to exist among the native and more wild Irish, who, during the night, go the rounds of the estates to which they still lay claim, as having belonged to their ancestors, and for the purpose of more deeply impressing on the memories of their children the boundaries of the several properties, at certain resting-places give them a sound flogging.

2. The same term was used to denote a savage custom used by the rabble in Edinburgh on his Majesty's birth-day. Actuated perhaps, in part by a spirit of envy, they often laid hold of those who were on their way to the Parliament House to drink the health, hoisted up some of them, and gave them several smart blows, on the seat of honour, on one of the posts which guarded the pavement. By this ceremony they pretended to make them *free of the good town*. Of late years this practice has been abolished. V. BEJAN, v.

BURIALL, s. A place of interment, a burying-place.

—"And thairfore the said Revestrie was dispoit to Schir James Dundas of Arnestoun knycht—to be ane *buriall* for him and his posteritie." Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 499.

Johns. derives E. *burial* from *bury*. But it is evidently the same with A.-S. *byrigels*, sepultura; sepulchrum, monumentum, tumba, tumulus; Lyc.

BURIAN, s. A mound, a tumulus; or, a kind of fortification, S. Aust.

"There are a great number of cairns or *burians*; also many circular enclosures on hills and eminences, formed by a great quantity of stones, which have now no appearance of having been built." P. Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. iv. 522.

"There is a great number of *burians* in this parish. These are all of a circular form, and are from 36 to 50 yards diameter.—They are supposed by some to be remains of Pictish encampments; others think that they were places of strength, into which the inhabitants collected their cattle, when alarmed with a visitation from the English borderers," &c. P. Westerkirk, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. xi. 528.

Perhaps from A.-S. *beorg*, *burg*, mons, acervus, munimentum; sepulchrum. If originally meant for defence they may have been the same with the *broghs* or *brughs* of the S. Bor., which were certainly Pictish. The name, however, may be from A.-S. *byrigenn*, *byrgene*, sepulchrum, monumentum, tumulus. For, from similarity of form, the A.-Saxons gave the same name to a fortification, as to a place appropriated for burying the dead, both being circular and elevated. *Burican*, indeed, *brugh*, and E. *barrow*, seem to be all from the same root.

BURIEL, s.

"Item, three bannurs [banners] for the procession, and two *buriels* with their brists with a bairns cap for the crosse." Inventar of Vestments, A. 1559; Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 189.

This may be the same with Fr. *burell*, L. B. *burellus*, a coarser and thicker kind of cloth, whence *Burell*, rustic. Du Cange, however, takes notice of *pretiosos Burellos*. These, it appears, had been made at Ratisbon.

BURIO, BOREAU, BURRIO, BURIOR, BURRIOUR, s. An executioner.

"The samyn is punist condignely as he deseruit, sen he was *burio* to hym self mair shamefully than we mycht deuyse." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 2.

"The cruel Inglis—ar *boreaus* ande hangmen per-mittit be God to puneis us."—Compl. S., p. 40. *Burrio*, Calderwood.

Thir catiff miscreants I mene,
As *burriors* has euer bene
Wordie to vilipend.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 40.

Sum *burriouris* ye sall gar come yow to;
And tham comand to work at my bidding.

Clarindus, MS. Gl. Compl.

"Is he [Antichrist] without God, trow ye? No, he is no other thing but a *burrio* sent from the tribunal of God to plague the ingrate world, as a king would send an hangman to hang a thiefe or murtherer; God in his just judgement sends him to execute justice vpon this ingrate world for the contempt of the light of the gospell." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 91.

Fr. *bourreau*, id. For the various conjectures as to the origin of the Fr. word, V. Dict. Trev.

BURLAW, BYRLAW, BIRLEY, BARLEY, s.
A court of neighbours.

"Laws of *Burlaw* ar maid & determined be consent of neithors, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courts called the *Byrlaw* courts, in the quihik cognition is taken of complaintes, betuixt nichtbour & nichtbour. The quihik men sa chosen, as judges & arbitrators to the effect foresaid, ar commonly called *Byrlaw-men*." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

"*Birlaw-courts*—are rowled be consent of neigh-bours." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 39. § 8.

It is only of late that this custom was abolished in some parishes.

"This towne—consists of above 20 freedoms.—This little republic was governed by a *birley court*, in which every proprietor of a freedom had a vote." P. Crawford, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. iv. 512, 513.

In the North of S. it seems to have been used within the last century. For there can be little doubt that what is written *barley-men* must be understood in this sense, as denoting country-men chosen as judges in some matter in which they are supposed competent to determine.

"The said John Hay, as tacking burden aforesaid, obliges himself to provide the foresaid William in ane house and yard,—and to give him ane croft by the sight of *barley-men*, give he require the same, he paying the rent the *barley-men* puts it too." Contract A. 1721. State Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 327. The same language occurs in another Contract, *ibid*.

Skene derives this from Belg. *baur* (boer), a husbandman, and *law*. Jornandes, speaking of the ancient *Getas*, says that they called their laws *Bilagine*, which term is generally viewed as compounded of *by*, a city, and *laga*, law. As Germ. *bauer*, A.-S. *bur*, Isl. *byr*, signify a village, as well as a husbandman, this may be the meaning of the word in *burlaw*. Isl. *burskap* is the right of citizenship; and *bursprak* denotes the place in which the citizens assembled to consult about their common concerns. "*Uppa burspraket the herrar ginge*;"—"These noblemen went into the senate." Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre, vo. *Bur*. This word is from *by*, a city, genit. *byr* or *bur*, and *sprak*, discourse or council. Alem. *spracha* signifies a council; and *sprach-hus*, the place of meeting. The ancient Franks called their convention, or the place where they met, *Mallum*, from *mael-a*, to speak; as their successors were wont to call it *parlement*, from *parler*, for the same reason.

Isl. *bylag*, *bya-lag*, indeed, corresponds to our redundant phrase, *Laws of Burlaw*.

"The Icelandic word *bya-lag* signifies laws of villages or townships." Von Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 115. N. This, although not mentioned by Johns., is the original sense, of the E. word *by-law*. V. Cowel, vo. *Bilaw*. Hence,

BURLIE-BAILIE, s. An officer employed to enforce the laws of the *Burlaw-courts*.

This falconer had tane his way
O'er Calder-moor; and gawn the moss up,
He thare forgather'd with a gossip:
And wha was't, trow ye, but the deel,
That had disguis'd himsel sae weel
In human shape, sae snug and wylie;
Jud tuk him for a *burlic-bailie*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 536.

BURLED, BURLIT, part. pa.

"The Master of the money sall answer for all gold and siluer, that salbe stricken vnder him.—And that na man sall tak the said money, fra it be *burlit* and clypyit, bot at his awin lyking." Acts Ja. II., 1451; c. 35; edit. 1566, *Burled*, Skene, c. 23.

Does this signify *burnt*, from Fr. *brul-er*?

BURLET, s. A standing or stuffed neck for a gown.

"A lang' taillit gowne of layn sewit with silver & quhit silk, laich neecat [necked] with *burlettis*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 219.

"A lang' taillit gowne of crammosie satine and silver laich nekit, with *burlettis* freinyeit about with silver with body and *burlettis*." Ibid., p. 220. In the rest of the passages, instead of *body*, it is *bodies* and *bodies*, i.e. boddice.

Fr. *bourlet*, *bourrelet*, "a wreath, or a roule of cloth, linnen, or leather, stuffed with flockes, haire, &c.—also, a supporter (for a ruffe, &c.) of satin, taffata, &c., and having an edge like a roule." Cotgr.

BURLY, s. A crowd, a tumult, S. B.

Teut. *borl-en*, to vociferate, to make a noise. Hence E. *hurly-burly*.

BURLY, BUURLIE, adj. Stately, strong; as applied to buildings. This word, although used in E. is expl. by Johns. as merely signifying, "great of stature."

Wallace gert brek thai *burly* byggyngis bavid,
Bathe in the Merss, and als in Lothiane.

Wallace, viii. 402. MS.

It is also used in relation to a banner:—

Than out thai raid all to a random richt,
This courtlie King, and all his cumlie ost,
His *burlie* bainer brathit upon licht.

King Hart, i. 28.

In Gl. expl. "*burly*, *bold*." If it occurs in this sense in Maitland P., I have overlooked it.

Teut. *boer*, Germ. *baucr*, a boor, with the termination *lic*, denoting resemblance.

***BURLY, adj.** Besides the E. sense, it also signifies rough, S. Hence,

BURLY-HEADIT, adj. Having a rough appearance; as, a "*a burly-headit fallow*," Roxb.

I have some doubt, however, whether this has not originally been *burry-headit*, q. having the rough appearance of the head of the bur-dock.

BURLY-TWINE, s. A kind of strong coarse twine, somewhat thicker than packthread, Mearns.

BURLINS, s. pl. The bread *burnt* in the oven in baking, S., q. *burnlins*.

BURN, s. 1. Water, particularly that which is taken from a fountain or well, S. B.

What maks Auld Reikie's dames sae fair?

It cannot be the halesome air,
But caller *burn* beyond compare,
The best o' ony;

That gars them a' sic graces skair,
And blink sae bonny.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 41.

"Burne is water;" Clav. Yorks. Dial.

I am inclined to consider this as the primary sense of the word; Moes-G. and Precop. *brunna*, Su.-G. *brunn*, Isl. *brunn-ur*, Germ. *brun*, Teut. *burn*, *borne*, a well, a fountain; Belg. *bornwater*, water from a well. Gael. *burne* also signifies water. Some trace the Goth. words to Heb. *bor*, a fountain, others to Su.-G. *rinna*, to run, to flow; *b*, after the Gothic manner, being prefixed.

2. A rivulet, a brook, S. A. Bor.

Ryueris ran rede on spate with wattr broun,
And *burnis* harlis all thare bankis doun.

Doug. Virgil, 200. 25.

I was wery of wandering, and went me to rest,
Under a brode banke, by a *bourne* side.

P. Ploughman Pass. i. A. 1.

E. *ourn*. In this sense only A.-S. *burn*, *byrnat*, occur; or, as signifying a torrent.

3. The water used in brewing, S. B.

The same term is applied to the water used in washing, S. B. In both cases it is generally understood to denote water warmed, although not boiling.

—The browstaris of Cowpar town,—
To mak thin all thay think na falt,
Of meikill *burne* and lytill malt.

Lyndsay, Chron. S. P., ii. 344.

They cowpit him then into the hopper,
And brook his banes, gnipper for gnopper,
Syne put the *burn* untill the gleed,
And leipit the een out o' his head.

Allan o' Maut, Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 239.

In some parts of Aberd. he who is engaged in brewing, is much offended if any one used the word *water*, in relation to the work in which he is employed. It is common to reply in this case, "Water be your part of it." This must be connected with some ancient, although unaccountable, superstition; as if the use of the word *water* would spoil the *browst*.

The same sort of superstition prevails in some of the Western Islands, particularly among the inhabitants of Lewis, when on their fishing excursions.

"It is absolutely unlawful to call the Island of St. Kilda—by its proper Irish name *Hirt*, but only the high country. They must not so much as once name the islands, in which they are fowling, by the ordinary name *Flannan*, but only the country. There are several other things that must not be call'd by their common names: e.g. *Visk*, which in the language of the natives signifies water, they call *Burn*: a rock, which in their language is *Creg*, must here be call'd *Cruey*, i.e. hard: *shore*, in their language *claddach*, must here be call'd *vah*, i.e. a cave: *sour* in their language is express'd *gort*, but must here be call'd *gaire*, i.e. sharp: *slippery*, which is express'd *bog*, must be call'd *soft*: and several other things to this purpose." Martin's West. Islands, p. 17, 18.

Thre informs us that the ancient Swedes had a similar superstition. They would not give its own name to any thing that was of an ominous nature, afraid lest an imprudent tongue should give offence. They therefore employed an inoffensive circumlocution; as when they meant to say, *It thunders*, they used the phrase, *Godgubben aaker*, i.e. Thor drives his chariot. For *Godgubben* was their *Jupiter tonitruians*, from *God*, *Deus*, and *Gubbe*, *senex*. Superstitio veterum, says Ihre, nil, cui omen inesse potuit, suo nomine appellare voluit, verita, ne imprudens lingua offenderet, et hinc ejusmodi euphemismo utendum pro sua simplicitate censuit. GL. 70. *Gubbe*.

4. Urine, S. B. "To make one's *burn*," *min-gere*. Germ. *brun*, *urina*. This Wachter derives from *born*, fons, quia *urina* est humor, qui per varios meatus excernitur instar fontis.

Auld Harry never thought it wrang
To work a turn;
Or stap
To mak his *burn*.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 118.

- BURN BRAE, *s*. The acclivity at the bottom of which a rivulet runs, S.

They biggit a bower on yon *burn brae*,
And theekit it o'er wi' thrashes.

Song, Bessy Bell and Mary Gray.

While our flocks are reposeing on yon *burn-brae*,
Adown the clear fountain I'll hear thy sweet lay.

Tarraz's Poems, p. 119.

- BURN-GRAIN, *s*. A small rill running into a larger stream, Lanarks. V. GRAIN, GRANE.

- BURN-SIDE, *s*. The ground situated on the side of a rivulet, S.

"'Ye're in better spirits than I am,' said Edie, addressing the bird, 'for I can neither whistle nor sing for thinking o' the bonny *burnsides* and green shaws that I should hae been dandering beside in weather like this.'" *Antiquary*, iii. 165.

- BURN-TROUT, *s*. A trout that has been bred in a rivulet, as distinguished from those bred in a river, S.

"*Salmo Fario*,—the River Trout, vulgarly called *Burn Trout*, Yellow Trout. These are found in great numbers in all our rivulets," *Arbuthnot's Hist. Peterhead*, p. 22.

- BURNIE, BURNY, is sometimes used, as a dimin. denoting a small brook, S.

O bonny are our greensward haws,
Where through the birks the *burny* rows,
And the bee bums, and the ox lows,
And saft winds ruse,
And shepherd-lads, on sunny knows,
Blaw the blythe fusa.

Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, p. vii.

- * To BURN, *v. a*. 1. One is said to be *burnt*, when he has suffered in any attempt. *Ill burnt*, having suffered severely, S.

"A number of the royal party rising in a very confused imprudent way in many shires, were all easily scattered.—We are glad, that no Scoteman was found accessory to any of these designs. It seems, our people were so *ill burnt*, that they had no stomach for any farther meddling." *Baillie's Lett.*, ii. 396.

This is analogous to the S. Prov., "*Brunt bairns* the fire dreads."

2. To deceive, to cheat in a bargain, S. One says that he has been *brunt*, when overreached. These are merely oblique senses of the E. *v*.

3. To derange any part of a game by improper interference; as, in curling, "to *burn* a stane," is to render the move useless, by the interference of one who has not the right to play at that time, Clydes.

To BURN, *v. n*. A term used by young people at various sports, as intimating that the person, to whom it is applied, is near the object that he seeks for, S.

"I flatter myself that I *burn*, (as children say at hide-and-seek, when they approach the person or thing concealed :) yes, I do flatter myself that I *burn* in the conclusion of this paper." *Blackw. Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 355.

A figure borrowed perhaps from the idea of one being in danger as within the reach of the flame.

To BURN the WATER, a phrase used to denote the act of killing salmon with a lister under night, South of S.

"The fishers follow the practice of their forefathers, angling, setting small nets in burns, when the river [Tweed] is in flood, and killing them with listers, when the river is small and the evening serene; and this they call *burning the water*, because they are obliged to carry a lighted torch in the boat." *Stat. Acc. P. Mertoun*, xiv. 591.

BURN-AIRN, *s*. 1. An iron instrument used red hot for impressing letters or other marks; generally, the owner's initials on the horns of sheep, S.

2. Metaph. used thus: "They're a' *brunt* wi' ae *burn-airn*," i.e. They are all of the same kidney; always in a bad sense, Aberd.

BURN-GRENGE, *s*. One who sets fire to barns or granaries.

—Ane ypocreit in haly kirk,
A *burn grenge* in the dirk.

Colkelbie Son, F. i. v. 92.

"One who consumes granaries in the dark," or "by night."

BURN-WOOD, *s*. Wood for fuel, S.

"There are no pites [peats] in them, but many ships being cast away upon them, the inhabitants make use of the wrack for *burn-wood*." *Brand's Zetland*, p. 92, 93.

BURNECOILL, *s*. *Grite burnecoill*, that which is now denominated *Great Coal*.

"It is vnderstand,—that the *grite burnecoill* ar com-mounlie transportit furth of this realme, not onlie be his hienes awne subiectis, bot be *strangearis* quha at all tymes laidnis thair schippis and vtheris veschellis thairwith" &c *Acts Ja.*, VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 121.

BURNET, adj. Of a brown colour.

—Behaldand thame sa mony diuers hew,
Sum peirs, sum pale, sum *burnet*, and sum blew,
Sum gres, sum gowlis, sum purpure, sum sanguane.
Doug. Virgil, 401. 1.

Fr. *brunette*, "a dark brown stuff formerly worn by persons of quality," Rudd. L. B. *brunet-a, brunet-um*, pannus non ex nativi coloris lana confectus, sed quavis tinctura imbutus; Du Cange.

BURNEWIN, s. A cant term for a blacksmith, S.

—Then *Burnewin* comes on like death
At ev'ry chaup. *Burns*, iii. 15.

"*Burn-the-wind*,—an appropriate term;" N. *ibid.*
V. COLIBRAND.

BURNIN' BEAUTY, a female who is very handsome. The idea is thus reversed; "She's nae *burnin' beauty* mair than me," Roxb.**BURNT SILVER, BRINT SILVER**, silver refined in the furnace.

It would appear that this designation, as used in our old laws, is merely synon. with *bullion*.

"It is weil knawin that al cunyt money, bathe siluer and gold *put to the fire to be maid bulgone* to [for] vther new money," i.e. for being re-coined, "is minist [diminished], waistit, and distroyit in the translacione be the fire," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1475, Ed. 1814, p. 112.

"The auld money that had cours in this realme, baith of the realme self & vtheris, has bene translatit & *put to fyre*, and maid bulyeoun to vthir moneye that is striking of now." *Ibid.* A. 1478, p. 118.

"They thinke it expedient for diuers causis,—that thair be strikin of the vnce of *brint siluer*, or bulyeoun of that fynes, viii. grotis, and of the samin mater and weicht, as esseiris, half grot, penny, half penny, and ferling." Acts Ja. II., 1451, c. 34, Edit. 1566, *Burnt silver*, Skene, c. 33.

Mr. Pinkerton has observed that this is "fine silver, synonymous with the Spanish *argento acendrado*," Essay on Medals, ii. 346. The phrase, however, is of great antiquity among the Northern nations. *Kongr feladi tha skiöldin, enn thangbrandir gaf honum tha skiöldin, enn Kongr gaf honom jumnavirdi skialldarins i brendo sylfri*: Then the King cheapened the shield; and Thangbrand gave him the shield, and the King gave him the full value of it in *burnt silver*. Valorem rex *argento puro* rependit. Kristnisag. c. 5, p. 30. The same phrase, *brendu sylfri*, occurs in p. 126.

Brent gull is used in the same sense, as to gold; *Purum putum aurum*, Verel. Ind.

Snorro Sturleson shews that *skirt sylfr*, i.e. pure silver, and *brennt sylfr*, are the same. For when Kall-dori, the son of Snorro, the high priest, received his salary from the servants of Harold the Grim, King of Norway, he in a rage threw loose the skirt of his garment, in which was the money, so that it fell among the stubble; at the same time complaining that his stipend was not paid without fraud. The King, being informed of this, commanded that there should be given to him twelve ounces, *skiran brenda sylfris*, "of pure [or sheer] burnt silver." Vita Reg. Harald. V. Annot. ad Kristnis. p. 169, 170.

BURR, BURRH, s. The whirring sound made by some people in pronouncing the letter *r*; as by the inhabitants of Northumberland, S.

—"From that river [Tweed] southward, as far I believe as Yorkshire, the people universally annex a gut-

tural sound to the letter *R*, which in some places goes by the name of the Berwick *Burr*." P. Goldstream, Berw. Statist. Acc. iv. 420.

This word seems formed from the sound. Grose however, if I rightly apprehend his meaning, views it as containing an allusion to the field *burr*, as if something stuck in the throat.

BURRA, s. The name given in Orkn. and Shetl. to the common kind of rush, which there is the *Juncus Squarrosus*.

"*Juncus Squarrosus*, provincially *burra*, is a valuable food for sheep in Shetland, in winter." Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 65.

BURRACH'D, part. pa. Inclosed. V. BOW-RACH'D.**BURREL, s.** A hollow piece of wood used in twisting ropes, Ayrs. V. COCK-A-BENDY.

Perhaps q. *bore-all*; or a diminutive from Isl. Dan. *bor*, Teut. *boor*, *terobra*.

BURREL, s. The provincial pronunciation of *E. barrel*, Renfr.

The gamester's cock, frae some aul' *burrel*,
Proclaims the morning near.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 82.

BURREL LEY, s.

"The inferior land, besides the outfields, was denominated faughs, if only ribbed at midsummer; was called one fur ley, if the whole surface was ploughed; or *burrel ley*, where there was only a narrow ridge ploughed, and a large stripe or baulk of barren land between every ridge." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 235.

Isl. *buralegr* signifies *agrestis, incomptus*; and S. *Burreil, bural*, rustic. Thus the term might denote ley that was not properly dressed.

To BURRIE, v. a. To overpower in working, to overcome in striving at work, S. B.; allied perhaps to Fr. *bourrer*, Isl. *ber-ia*, to beat.**BURRY, adj.**

Sir Corby Rawin was maid a *procitour*,—
Summond the Scheip befor the Wolf, that he
Perimptourly, within the dayis thré,
Compoir undir the panis in this bill,
And heir quhat *burry* Dog wald say him till.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 109, st. 3.

"Probably, rough, boorish," according to Lord Hailes. It might bear this meaning, as descriptive of the shaggy appearance of the dog. Fr. *bourru*, "flockie, hairie, rugged," Cotgr., *bourre*, locks of wool. But it seems more naturally to convey the idea of cruelty, especially considering the allegorical character of this dog given before; from Fr. *bourreau*, an executioner. V. BURIO.

BURRY-BUSH s.

—He in tiff wad sing the Mantuan swain,
Which he aft shaw'd 's adown the *burry-bush*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 5.

Supposed to be an *errat.* for *berry bush*.

BURRICO, s. Given in Gl. as not understood.

Sair it was to se your prince with murther prest;
Sairar, I say, him, in his place possest,
The deik that did; than *Burrico*, now Brydegrome.
Testament A. Henrie, Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 260.

This has undoubtedly been written *burrio*, i. e. executioner. *v.* BURIO.

BURRIS, *s. pl.*

—“Thai have nocht ceissit, thir dyuers yeris bigane to slay and distroy the saidis solane geis, be casting of neittis and hwikis with bait and *burri*, to draw and allure the auld solane geis to the boittis quhairin the saidis personis and marinaris ar.” Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 614.

Must probably from Fr. *bourre*, flocks or locks of wool, hair, &c.

BURROWE-MAIL. V. MAIL.

BURS, BURRES, *s.* The cone of the fir, S.

But contrair thee, togidder stiffe they stand,
And fast like *burres* they cleife baith ane and all,
To hald, O God, thy word and vs in thrall.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 97.

[*Burres* here means the heads or flowers of the *Bur*, or *Bur-dock*, q. v.]

BURSAR, *s.* One who receives the benefit of an endowment in a college, for bearing his expenses during his education there, S.

“We think it expedient that in every Colledge in every University, there be 24 *Bursars*, divided equally in all the classes and sieges as is above expromit; that is, in S. Androes 72 *Bursars*, in Glasgow 48 *Bursars*, in Aberdeen 48, to be sustained only in meat upon the charges of the Colledge.” First Buik of Discipline, c. 7, § 22.

“Queen Mary,—for the zeal she bore to letters, &c., founds five poor children *bursars* within the said college, to be called in all times to come *bursars* of her foundation.—The name of *bursar*, or *bursarius*, was anciently given to the treasurer of an university or of a college, who kept the common purse of the community; we see, that in Queen Mary's time, this name had come to be given to poor students, probably because they were pensioners on the common purse.” Univ. Glasgow, Statist. Acc. xxi., App. p. 18.

L. B. *Bursarius* not only denotes a treasurer, but a scholar supported by a pension. *Bursarii* dicuntur, quibus ex ejusmodi *Bursis* stipendia praestantur: quae vox etiamnum obtinet in *Academiarum publicarum Scholasticis*, quibus ob rei domesticae penuriam certa quaedam stipendia ex arca ad id destinata, ad peragendos studiorum cursus; Du Cange.

Fr. *boursier*, in like manner, signifies not only a treasurer, but “a pensioner; or one that hath an yearly pension in a college;” Cotgr. V. also Dict. Trev.

I find no proof as to the time when these terms were first used in this sense; but it was most probably prior to the reign of Queen Mary, on the continent at least.

The origin is obviously L. B. *bursa*, an ark, Fr. *bourse*, a purse. *Bourse* also signifies “the place of a pensioner in a college,” Cotgr. L. B. *bursa* was used in the same sense, A. 1285. *Expensae*; Pro *Bursa*, scholarum Regis, qui fuerant de curia, &c. Compot. Baillivorum Franc. ap. Du Cange. Hence Germ. *burschi* a student in a college. Wachter thinks that the vulgar had changed Fr. *boursier* or L. B. *bursarius* into *bursch*; first using the term to denote one who had a salary, and afterwards applying it to every academician.

BURSARY, BURSE, BURSS, *s.* 1. The endowment given to a student in a university, an exhibition, S.

“The management and disposal of this mortification is in the hands of the Presbytery of Perth, who let the lands, and appoint the rent to be paid annually as a

bursary to the student whom they have chosen, and who continues in it for 4 years.” P. Dron, Perth. Statist. Acc. ix. 480.

“There are four *bursaries* at the King's college of Aberdeen for boys educated here.—They arise from L. 600 Sterling.”—P. Mortlach, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvii. 433.

“That nane sall bruik ane *burs* in ony facultie bot for the space of foure yeiris.” Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 179, 180.

2. A purse, “Ane commound *burs*,” Aberd. Reg.

BURSE, *s.* A court consisting of merchants, constituted for giving prompt determination in mercantile affairs; resembling the Dean of Guild's court in S.; from Fr. *bourse*.

“Confermis the judgement of the said Deane of gild and his counsaill in all actionis concerning merchantis;—and to haue full strenth and effect in all tymes according to the lovable forme of judgement visit in all the guid townis of France and Flandris, quhair *burses* ar erected and constitute, and speciallie in Pariss, Rowen, Burdeaulx, Rochell.” Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 30.

“La *bourse* à Toulouse est le lieu où les marchands rendent leur justice, suivant le pouvoir qui leur en a été donné par edit Henri II. à Paris au mois de Juillet 1548, quel il leur octroya d'establi dans Toulouse une *bourse* commune semblable au Change de Lyon, avec pouvoir d'elire tous les ans un Prieur et deux Consuls, qui jugeroient en premiere instance tous les procès entre les marchands.—L'edit d'erection de celle de Paris porte même expressément que c'est tout ainsi que les places appellées le Change à Lyon, et *Bourse* à Toulouse et à Rouen.” Dict. Trev.

Guicciardini says, that the origin of the term, as denoting an Exchange (as that of London) was that in Bruges, where *Bourse* was first used in this sense, they occupied a great house which had been built by a noble family of the name of *Bourse*. But as this word seems to have been previously used in regard to a society, the members of which made a common stock far avoiding envy and opposition; it seems preferable to view this as merely an oblique use of the term, as originally signifying a purse.

According to Kilian, the name indeed referred to the institution at Burgos, but for a different reason, because the house was distinguished by the sign of a large purse or scrip. As he renders Germ. and Sicamb. *bors*, contubernium, manipulus, he expl. Teut. *borse*, crumena, marsupium, Gr. *Bursa*, i. e. corium; *Borse der koop-lieden*, basilica; conventus mercatorum; vulgo *bursa* ab ampla domo, *bursae* sive crumenae signo insignita Brugis Flandrorum sic primo dicta.

BURSIN, BURSEN, BURSTEN, *part. pa.* 1. Burst, S.

Thair *bursin* war the *goldin* breistis,
Of Bischoppis, Princes of the Preistis.
Thair takin was the greit vengeance
On fals Scribis, and Phariseance.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 116.

“My lord wolde have *bursen* if this byle had not broken.” Marg. Note of J. Knox, Reasoning with Crosraguell, F. 26, b.

Goldin seems an error of the press for *boldin*, inflated, proud. For this passage evidently refers to what had been said, p. 111.

The Bischoppis Princes of the Preistis,
They grew sa *boldin* in their breistis:
Richt sa the *fals* Phariseance, &c.

2. It often signifies, overpowered with fatigue; also, so overheated by violent exertion as to drop down dead. The *s.* is used in a similar sense; *He got a burst.* A. Bor. *brossen*; Grose;

"A great many burgesses were killed, twenty-five householders in St. Andrews, many were *bursten* in the fight, and died without a stroke." Baillie's Lett., ii. 92.

BURSTON, s. A dish composed of corn, roasted by rolling hot stones amongst it till it be made quite brown, then half ground and mixed with sour milk, Orkn.

Perhaps softened from *burnt-stane*, *q.* burnt with stones.

This resembles the *Graddan* of the Highlanders. V. GRADDAN.

BUS, (Fr. u) interj. Addressed to cattle, equivalent to "Stand to the stake;" Dumfri.

Evidently from *Buse*, a stall, *q. v.*

BUS, s. A bush, S. *buss*.

Upon the *busses* birdies sweetly sung.
Ross's *Helenore*, p. 26.

Doug. uses it metaph.

Before the foremost oists in the plane,
Amyd ane *bus* of speris in rade thay.
Virgil, 232. 16. V. BUSK.

BUSCH, BUS, BUSHE, s. 1. A larger kind of boat, used by those who go on the herring fishing, S.; *buss*, E.

"For the commune gud of the realme, & the gret encess of riches to be brocht within the realme of [i.e. from, or out of] vther cuntreis, that certain lordis spirituale & temporale, & burowis, ger mak or get schippis, *buschis*, & vther gret pynk botis, witth nettis & al abilyementis ganing tharfor for fishing." Parl. Ja. III. A. 1471, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 100.

It is a term of at least considerable antiquity. Su.-G. *buz*, *bua*, *busa*, *navigii grandioris* genus. This word is used by Sturleson to denote a large ship. It was well known in England at least as early as the reign of Richard I. Rex Anglorum Richardus iter maritimum ingrediens, secum habuit 13 naves praegrandes, quae vocant *bussas* vulgo, &c. MS. ap. Spelman. This learned writer derives the term from Belg. *busse*, a box, because a ship of this kind resembled a box in the width of its form. A variety of other conjectures as to its etymon are mentioned by Ihre, vo. *Buz*. Fr. *busse*, *buse*; Belg. *buzs*; L. B. *buss-a*, *buz-a*, *buc-ia*, &c.

2. It seems to have been anciently used in a more general sense.

"Ane *busche* quihlk was takin be the Franchemen." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. "The *busche* that come last out of Danskyn." Ibid.

BUSHE-FISHING, s. The act of fishing in busses, S.

—"That there be no *bushe* fishing betwix the ylands and the mayne land whilk is from the Farayheid," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. v. 238.

BUSCH, s. Boxwood, S. B.

—As the quihissil renderis soundis sere,
With tympanys, tawbernis, ye war wount to here,

And bois schaumes of tord *busch* down tre,
That grew on Beracynthia montane hie.
Doug. Virgil, 299. 45. *Buzus*, Virg.

Belg. *bosse-boom*, *busboom*, Fr. *bouls*, *buis*, Ital. *busso*, id. Being induced by the similarity of the phrase to the Teut. name, to look into the various readings, I find that in edit. 1553, it is "*bosch bome tre*," which Rudd. views as perhaps right.

To BUSCH, v. n. To lay an ambush; pret. *buschyt*.

The ost he maid in gud quyet to be,
A space fra thaim he *buschyt* prewalé.
Wallace, viii. 588. MS.

O. E. *bussed*.

Saladyn priuely was *bussed* besid the flom.
R. Brunne, p. 187.

This word, although it may be a corr. of Fr. *embusch-er*, preserves more of the original form. For it is undoubtedly from *busch*, a bush. Ital. *bosc-are*, *imbosc-are*, from *bosco*, *q.* to lie hid among bushes.

BUSCHEMENT, s. Ambush.

The *buschement* brak, and come in all thair mycht;
At thair awne will some entrit in that place.
Wallace, vi. 821. MS.

It is used in O. E.

Leulyn in a wod a *bussement* he held.
R. Brunne, p. 242.

BUSE, BUISE, BOOSE, s. A cow's stall, a crib, Lanarks.; the same with E. *boose*.

Isl. *bous*, bovis in bovili locus, an ox's stall; *boes-a*, bovem in locum suum ducere (G. Andr. p. 24); the very idea conveyed by our *v.* V. BUSE, *v.*

WEIR-BUSE, s. A partition between cows, Lanarks. Flandr. *weer*, sepimentum, septum, and *buse*, a stall.

BUSE-AIRN, s. An iron for marking sheep, Clydes. [V. To BUIST.]

Not connected with *Buse* a stall; but softened from *Buist*, used to denote the mark set on sheep.

To BUSE, BUST, v. a. To inclose cattle in a stall, S. B.

A.-S. *bosg*, *bosig*, præsepe; E. *boose*, a stall for a cow, Johns.

To BUSH, v. a. To sheathe, to inclose in a case or box, S.; applied to the wheels of carriages.

Su.-G. *bosse*, Germ. *buchse*, Belg. *bosse*, a box or case of any kind, Sw. *huilbosse*, the inner circle of a wheel which incloses the axletree.

"Item, ane pair of new cannone quheillis *buschit* with brass, nocht schod." Invent. A. 1566, p. 168.

"Item, ane auld cannone quheill *buschit* with brace [brass], half garnisit with iron." Ibid. Hence,

BUSCH, BOUSCHE, s. A sheath of this description.

"Item, fyve *buscheis* of found [i.e. cast] for cannonis and batterd quheillis." Invent. A. 1566, p. 169.

"Ane vther cannon—with ane pair of auld quheillis weill garnisit with yron werk and *bousches* of fonte." Ibid, p. 215.

BUSH, interj. Expressive of a rushing sound, as that of water spouting out, Tweedd. It occurs in a coarse enough passage.

To keep baith down, that upwards flew,
He strave fu' hard, nae doubt o't;
Till *bush*!—he gae a desperate spue,
An' gut an' ga' he scoutit. —

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 115.

L. B. *bus-has* was a term used to denote the noise made by fire-arms or arrows in battle.—*Bus-has* ultro citroque ex eorum mortariolis sagittive resonantibus in astris. V. Du Cange.

BUSHEL, s. A small dam, Fife; synonym. *Gushel*, q. v.

To BUSK, v. a. 1. To dress, to attire one's self, to deck, S.; *bus*, A. Bor. id. Gl. Grose.

For aithr partie the price ordanit has he,
Of the victour ane bull, and all his hede
Of goldin schakeris, and rois garlandis rede,
Buskit full well.

Doug. Virgil, 149. 51.

She had nae sooner *busket* her sell,
Nor putten on her gown,
Till Adam o' Gordon and his men
Were round about the town.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 18.

The term *busk* is used in this primary sense in a beautiful proverb which is very commonly used in S. "A bonny bride is soon *busked*;" Kelly, p. 1.; i.e. a beautiful woman does not need to spend much time in adorning herself.

This seems to be the original sense of the word, which Rudd. derives "from Fr. *buse*, *busq*, a plated body, or other quilted thing, or whalebone to keep the body straight." Sibb. supposes it might perhaps originally signify, "to deck with flowers or *bushea*, Dan. *busk*, *bush*." But we have its natural affinity in Germ. *butz-en*, *buss-en*, Belg. *boets-en*, Su.-G. *puts-a*, *puss-a*, ornare, decorare; Germ. *butz*, *buss*, ornatus; hence *butz frau*, a well dressed woman. Wachter here refers to *Walapauz*, a term used in the Longobardic Laws, to signify the act of putting on the garment of a stranger surreptitiously obtained; from *wale*, alienus, and *pauz*, vestimentum.

2. To prepare, to make ready, in general, S. This is merely an oblique sense, borrowed from the idea of dressing one's self, as a necessary preparation for going abroad, or entering on an expedition.

Thai *busked*, and maked hem boun,
Nas ther no long abaid.

Sir Tristrem, p. 16. st. 14.

The King *buskyt* and maid him yar,
Northwartis with his folk to far.

Barbour, viii. 409. MS.

With that thai *buskyt* them onane,
And at the King their leiff has tane.

Ibid. iv. 364. MS.

"That all men *busk* thame to be archaris, fra thay be xii. yeiris of age." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 20. Edit. 1566. It occurs in the same sense in O. E.

"Rise up," he said, "thū proud schereff,
Buske the, and make the bowne;
I have spyed the kingis felon,
For sothe he is in this towne."

MS. Cambridge Libr. Jamieson's Pop. Ball. ii. 58.

This figure is common in other languages. Thus, Lat. ad aliquid agendum accingi, to prepare; convivium

ornare, to prepare a banquet. E. to dress, to prepare for any purpose; to prepare victuals.

Isl. *bua*, while it signifies to prepare in general, is also applied to dress; which renders it in some degree probable that the verbs mentioned above may be traced to it, as having more of a radical form. At *bua sig*, induere vestes, whence *bunad-ur*, habitus seu vestitus, dressed.

3. To prepare for defence; used as a military term.

"The covenanters heard indeed of the marquis coming, and therefore they took in the town, and *busked* the yard dykes very commodiously, as I have said." Spalding, i. 108.

He refers to what he had said in the preceding page;—"Thus they took up the town of Turriff, and placed their muskets very advantageously about the dykes of the kirk yard."

4. v. n. To tend, to direct one's course towards. In this sense it is used still more obliquely as intimating that one's course towards any place is a necessary preparation for reaching the object in view.

With mekil honour in erd he maid his offering;
Synne *buskit* hame the samyne way, that he before yude.
Thayr wes na spurris to spair, spedely thai spring.

Gawan and Gol., i. 24.

Out of this world all shall we meve,
And when we *busk* unto our bier,
Again our will we take our leave.

Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 44.

Quoted by Mr. Ellis, Spec. E. P. I. 263. He renders it go.

This use of the term is found in O. E.

—Many of the Danes prinely were left,
& *busked* westward, forto robbe eft.

R. Brunne, p. 39.

5. It sometimes seems to imply the idea of rapid motion; as equivalent to *rush*.

—To the wall that sped them swith:
And sone has wp thair leddir set,
That maid a clap quhen the cruchet
Wes fixit fast in the kyneill.
That herd ane off the wachis weill;
And *buskyt* thiddirwart, but baid.

Barbour, x. 404. MS.

On the gret ost but mar process thai yaid,
Fechtand in front, and meikle maistry maid;
On the frayit folk *buskyt* with outyn baid,
Rudly till ray thai ruschit thaim agayne.

Wallace, vii. 818. MS.

This, however, may be the same with the preceding; the phrases, *but baid*, with *outyn baid*, being perhaps added to convey the idea of rapid progress.

To BUSK HUKES, to dress hooks; to *busk flies*, id. S.

—"He has done nothing but dance up and down about the town, without doing a single turn, unless trimming the laird's fishing-wand or *busking* his flies, or may be catching a dish of trouts at an over-time." Waverley, i. 123.

BUSKER, s. One who dresses another.

—"Mistress Mary Seaton—is praised, by the queen, to be the finest *busker*, that is, the finest dresser of a woman's head of hair, that is to be seen in any country." Knolly's Lett. Chalmers's Mary, i. 285.

BUSKIE, *adj.* Fond of dress, S.; expl. "mackaronish," Gl.

—Kintra lairds, an' *buskie* cits,
A' gather roun' some sumpsh.—
Tarras's Poems, p. 136.

BUSKINGS, *s.* Dress, decoration.

"That none weare upon their heads, or *buskings*, any feathers." Acc. Ja. VI. 1621., c. 25., § 2.

"If such glorious stones be the foundation stones, what glorie must be above in the palace top, where is the *busking* of beautie?" Z. Boyd's *Last Battel*, p. 809.

"Too curious *busking* is the mother of lusting looks, the iuy-bush hung out for to inueigle vnsanctified hearts vnto folie." Ibid. p. 961.

BUSK, BUSKRY, *s.* Dress, decoration.

"The sight and consideration whereof may make poor me to tremble;—so as I be neither hurried into blind transports—neither yet be hissed nor hectoried into a silence, by a blaze and *busk* of boisterous words, and by the brags of the big confidence of any." M'Ward's *Contendings*, p. 1. 2.

"You will have that abominable brat—dextrously clothed and adorned with the *busk* and bravery of beautiful and big words, to make it be entertained kindly." Ibid. p. 356.

"In the present case, we must not be pleased or put off with the *buskry* or bravery of words, when the thing itself is lost and let go, which gives these words their right accent, sound and sweetness." Ibid. p. 324.

BUSK, *s.* A bush.

My wretchit fude was berryis of the brymbill,
And stanit heppis, quhilk I in *buskis* fand.

Doug. Virgil, 90. 17.

Su.-G. Isl. *buske*, Germ. *busch*, Belg. *bosch*, frutex.
Ital. *bosco*, wood.

BUSKENING, *s.*

But I know by your *buskening*,
That you have something in studying,
For your love, Sir, I think it be.

Sir Egeir, p. 13.

This seems to signify high-flown language, like that used on the stage; from *buskin*, the high shoe anciently worn by actors.

To BUSS, *v. a.* 1. To deck, Lanarks.; synon.

Busk, *q. v.*

I'll *busse* my hair wi' the gowden brume,
And speer nae leave o' thee,
An' come an' gae to the fairy knowe,
Whane'er it listeth me.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

2. To dress; as applied to hooks, Roxb.

An' bonny Tweed, meandring by,
Sweet sha'd her jumping finny fry,
To tempt his saunt'ring steps abroad—
Wi' fly-*buss*'d hook, an' fishing rod.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 18.

This retains the form of Germ. *buss-en*, ornare.

BUSS, *s.* A bush, S.

With easy sklent, on ev'ry hand the braes
To right well up, wi' scatter'd *busses* raise.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

I like our hills an' heathery braes,
Ilk burdie, *buss*, an' burnie,
That lends its charms to glad my way
On life's sad weary journey.

Picken's Poems, ii. 163.

BUSSIE, *adj.* Bushy, S.

BUSS-TAPS. To *gang o'er the buss-taps*, to behave in an extravagant manner, *q. to* "go over the *tops* of the *bushes*," Roxb.

BUSS, *s.* The name given to a small ledge of rocks, projecting into the sea, covered with sea-weed, Frith of Forth; as, *the Buss of Newhaven, the Buss of Werdie, &c.*

Denominated perhaps from its resemblance of a *bush*, in S. pron. *buss*.

BUSSIN, *s.* A linen cap or hood, worn by old women, much the same as *Toy*, *q. v.* West of S. Perhaps from Moes-G. *buss-us* fine linen, Gr. *βυσσινος*, id.; or as allied to following word.

—Ye, sae droll, begin to tell us—
How cank'ry wives grew witches pat,—
An' if they gae to see a fair,
Rade on a broom-stick thro' the air,
Wi' lang-tail'd *bussins*, ty'd behin',
An' sax grey hairs upo' their chin.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 59.

BUSSING, *s.* Covering.

—The folk was fain
To put the *bussing* on thair theis;
And sae they fled with all thair main,
Doun owre the brae lyke clogged beis.

Redsquair, Evergreen, ii. 230.

What is here referred to, is the use of the merchants' packs, mentioned in the lines immediately preceding.

And had not bene the merchant packs
There had bene mae of Scotland slain.

The English having the advantage at first, part of them seized on the spoil, and loaded themselves with it, in consequence of which they fell into disorder.

Perhaps from Germ. *busch*, fascis, a bundle, a far-del; if not a derivative from the *v. Bush*, *q. v.*

BUST, *s.* A box. **V. BUIST.**

BUST, BOOST, *s.* "Tar mark upon sheep, commonly the initials of the proprietor's name," Gl. Sibb. **V. BUIST.**

Can this be allied to Germ. *butz*, larva; Teut. *boets*, adumbratio picturae, Kilian? Or, does it merely mean, what is taken out of the tar-*bust*?

To BUST, *v. a.* To powder, to dust with flour, Aberd. *Must*, synon.

This *v.* is probably formed from *bust*, *buist*, a box, in allusion to the *meal-bust*.

To BUST, *v. a.* To beat, Aberd. Isl. *boest-a*, id.

BUST, *part. pa.* Apparently for *busked*, dressed.

To [f. Is] this our brave embassado',
Whome to we doe sic hono',
That I am send for, to hir Grace,
A cove *bust* in a bishop's place?

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 331.

V. BUSS, *v.*

BUST, (Fr. *u*) *v. imp.* Behoved; as, "He *bust* to do't," he was under the necessity of doing it. This is the pron. of Wigtons. while *Bud* is that of Dumfr. **BOOT, BUT**, *v. imp.*

BUSTIAM, BUSTIAN, s. A kind of cloth.

"*Bustiams* or woven tweill stuff, the single peece not above fifteen elnes—xvi l." Rates A. 1611.
Bustians, A. 1670. This seems the same now called *Fustian*. For we learn, from Picken's Gl. that in Ayrs.
Bustine still signifies *Fustian*.

BUSTINE, adj. "Fustian, cloth," Gl.

Neat, neat she was, in *bustian* waistcoat clean,
 As she came skiffing o'er the dewy green.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 70.

Perhaps it rather respects the shape of the garment;
 from Fr. *buste*, "the long, small, or sharp pointed, and
 hard-quilted belly of a doublet;" Cotgr.

BUSTUOUS, BUSTEOUS, adj. 1. Huge, large in size.

—The same time sendis sche
 Doun to his folkis at the colst of the se,
 Twenty fed oxin, large, grete and fyne,
 And ane hundreth *bustuous* boukes of swyne.

Doug. Virgil, 33. 8.

2. Strong, powerful.

The hie tymbrellis of thare helmes schane,
 Lyke to behald as *bustuous* aikis twane,
 Beside the beyne riure Athesis grow.

Ibid., 302. 27.

That terribil trumpet, I hear tel,
 Bels hard in heavin, in irth and hel:
 Those that wer drownit in the sey,

• That *busteous* blast they sal obey.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 167.

3. "Terrible, fierce," Rudd. If used in this sense by Douglas, I have overlooked it.

C. B. *bustatus*, ferine, brutal, ferocious; from *buyst*, wild, ferocious, savage.

4. Rough, unpolished.

Weill may I schaw my burell *bustious* thoct;
 Bot thy werke shall endure in laude and glorie;
 But spot or falt, condigne eterne memorie.

Doug. Virgil, 3. 51.

The origin of this word is uncertain. Bullet imagines that C. B. *bontio* not only signifies, proud, but "high in stature. With considerable probability it has been traced to Su.-G. *bus-a*, cum impetu ferri; Ellis Spec. l. 352. Nearly connected with this is Teut. *boes-en*, impetuous pulsare. Skinner having mentioned Teut. *byster*, ferox, inmanis, as the origin of E. *boisterous*, Rudd. says that it "seems to have the same original with this." If Germ. *busten*, to blow, and Isl. *bostra*, grande sonare, have no affinity to *bustuous*, they seem allied at least to the E. word.

BUSTUOUSNESS, s. Fierceness, violence.

—Lat neur demyt be
 The *bustuousness* of ony man dant the.

Doug. Virgil, 374. 45. Violentia, Virg.

O. E. "*boystuousnesse*, [Fr.] royeurdeur;" Palsgrave, B. iii. f. 20, b. and in F. 21. *boystuousnesse* is expl. by *impetuosite*. He also applies the term to the wind, as we now use *boisterous*. "I make noyse as—the wynd whan it bloweth *boystously*." F. 287, b.

BUT, adv. and prep. 1. Towards the outer apartment of the house; "Gae *but* the house," go to the outer apartment, S.

Lindy, who was into the house him lane,—
 Lifts up his head, and looking *but* the floor,
 Sees Bydby standing just within the door.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 74.

Flaught bred upon her *but* the house he sprang.

Ibid., p. 76.

And *but* scho come into the hall anone;

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 70.

2. In the outer apartment.

—To the bernis fer *but* sweit blenkis I cast.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 63.

To gae *but*, to go forwards, or into, the outer apartment, or that used as the kitchen; sometimes called the *but-house*, S. It is also used as a prep. Gae *but* the house, S.

A.-S. *bute*, *buta*, Teut. *buyten*, extra foras; forth, out of doors. V. BEN.

BUT, s. The outer apartment of a house, S.

Mony blenkis ben *our* the *but* [that] full far sittis.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 62.

BUT, prep. 1. Without.

"Touch not the cat *but* a glove;" the motto of the Macintoshes.

2. Besides.

The gud Stewart of Scotland then
 Send for his frendis, and his men;
 Quhill he had with him, *but* archeris,
 And *but* burdowys and awblasteris,
 V hundre men, wycht and worthi,
 That bar armys of awncestry.

Barbour, xvii. 235, 236. MS.

i.e. "*Besides* archers, and *besides* burdowys and cross-bowmen, he had no more than five hundred men at arms."

A.-S. *butan*, praeter. In what manner soever *but*, without, be derived, this must have a common source; for it is evidently the same word, very little varied in meaning.

BUT, conj. 1. Marking what has taken place recently, as to time.

"They tirred from off his body a rich stand of apparel, *but* put on the same day." Spalding, ii. 281.

2. Sometimes used as a conj. for *that*.

"Ye heard before, how James Grant was warded in the castle of Edinburgh, many looking *but* he should have died; nevertheless on Monday the 15th of October at night, he came down over the castle wall, upon tows brought to him secretly by his wife, and clearly was away," &c. Spalding, i. 18.

This seems an ellipsis, instead of "looking for nothing *but* that he should have died."

BUT GIF, conj. Unless.

"Truelie in my conscience I cannot gif you that pre-emynece and place, *but gif* I knew some excellent godlie learning and gude lyfe in you mair than all the aneant Doctouris, quhilk as yet is conseillit fra me." Kennedy of Corsraguell. V. Keith's Hist. App., p. 197.

BUT, v. imp. Expressive of necessity, S. V. Boot.**BUT, s.** Let, impediment, S. This is merely the *prep.*, denoting exclusion, used as a substantive.**BUT AND, prep.** Besides. V. BOTAND.

To BUTCH, v. a. To slaughter, to kill for the market, S.; pron. q. *Bootch*. Westmorel, id.

As in old song:—"He was to the *butching* bred."

To BUTE, *v. a.* To divide; as synon. with *part*.

In the Sea Laws, it is ordained that if ships have been present at a capture, but have not aided in making it, the mariners have no claim to a share; unless it appear that their being present influenced the enemy to strike from fear. In this case "the prisoneris sall be trowit, and have credence upon thair aithis; except it be that thair was promise maid amangis thame [viz. the captors] to *bute* and part the prizes takin ather in thair presence or absence." Balfour's Pract., p. 636.

The sense undoubtedly is, to divide in common as a prey.

This interpretation is confirmed by other passages. "Of all pillage, the Capitane, the Master, &c., gettis na part nor *buteing*, bot it sall be equallie dividit amang the remanent of the companie marineris that mak watch, and gangis to the ruder." Ibid., p. 640.

"And gif it beis mair, it sall remane to *bute* and parting." Ibid., p. 640.

The origin is most probably Su.-G. Isl. *byt-a*, pronounced *but-a*, which primarily signifies to change, to exchange, and in a secondary sense, to divide, to share. *De bytke rafvel*, They divided the spoils; Wideg. Teut. *buēt-en*, *buyt-en*, in like manner signifies, permutare, commutare; and also, praedari, praedam facere; Kilian. Su.-G., Isl., *buyte*, denotes both exchange and spoil; Teut. *buēt*, *buyt*, spoliū, exuviae. Su.-G. *bytning*, has the same signification. *Halfva bytning af all thet rof*, Dimidium sortem omnis praedae; Hist. Alex. Magn. ap. Ihre. In S. this would be *Half buteing of all that reif*.

Buteing is used in our Sea Laws in such connexion with *bute*, as to indicate that it was anciently viewed, even in the sense of *booty*, as formed from the *v*.

"That the masteris havand care and charge of shippis, bring the persounis, shippis, merchandice, vessellis, and utheris gudis quhilk thay sall tak in thair voyage, to the partis frae quhilk thay lousit, under the pane to tyne the haill richt that thay sall haue to the said prize, and *buteing* of gudis, and ane amerciaiment and unlaw at the Judge's will." Balfour, p. 638. V. BUTTING.

BUTELANG, *s.* The length or distance between one *butt*, used in archery, and another.

"As his maiestie was within tua pair of *butelangis* to the towne of Perth, the erle of Gowrie, accompanyit with diuerser persones all on fute, met his hiennes in the Inche and salutit him." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 203.

BUTER, BUTTER, *s.* Bittern. V. BOYTOUR.

BUTIS, *s. pl.* Boots. "Ane pair of *butis*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548. V. 20.

BUTOUR, *s.* Perhaps, bittern. V. BUTER.

"Ane *butour* fute with gold and round perllis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 239. Can this denote the foot of a bittern? Teut. *butoor*, Fr. *butor*.

BUTT, *s.* 1. A piece of ground, which in ploughing does not form a proper ridge, but is excluded as an angle, S.

—"And that other rigg or *butt* of land of the samen lyand in the field called the Gallowbank at the tail or south end thereof." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, viii. 295.

2. It seems also to be used for a small piece of ground disjoined, in whatever manner, from the adjacent lands. In this sense, a small parcel of land is often called, *the butts*.

3. Those parts of the tanned hides of horses which are under the crupper, are called *butts*, probably as being the extremities.

Fr. *bout*, end, extremity. This Menage derives from Celt. *bod*, id. L. B. *butta terrae*, *agellus*, Fr. *bout de terrae*; Du Cange.

Schilter gives *but*, terminus, limos, as a Celt. term; L. B. *but-um*.

BUTT-RIG, *s.* V. under RIG, RIGG, *s.* A ridge.

BUTT, *s.* Ground appropriated for practising archery, S.

This is an oblique use of the E. term, which denotes the mark shot at by archers. Our sense of the word may be from Fr. *butte*, an open or void place.

To BUTT, *v. a.* To drive at a stone or stones lying near the mark, in curling; so as, if possible, to push them out of the way, Galloway; to ride, synon. Ang.

Ralph, vexed at the fruitless play,
The cockes *butted* fast.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 167.

From the action of an animal pushing with the horn.

To BUTTER, *v. a.* To flatter, to coax, a low word, S.; from the idea of rendering bread more palatable by besmearing it with butter.

BUTTERIN', *s.* Flattery, S.

BUTTER and BEAR-CAFF. *It's a butter and bear-caff*, a phrase very commonly used to denote what is considered as gross flattery, S. B.

Shall we suppose that this odd phrase has any reference to the use of *Butter* as a *v.* signifying to flatter? Or has it been originally meant to intimate, that it would be as difficult to give credit to the compliment paid, as to swallow so rough a morsel as the chaff or awns of barley, although steeped in *butter* as their sauce? It seems to have been formed somewhat like that S. Prov.—"They 'gree like butter and mells," i.e. mauls or mallets; "spoken when people do not agree." V. Kelly, p. 323.

BUTTER-BOAT, *s.* V. BOAT.

BUTTER-BRUGHTINS, *s. pl.* V. BRUGHTINS.

BUTTER-CLOCKS, *s. pl.* Small pieces of *butter* on the top of milk, Roxb.; denominated perhaps from their resemblance in size to small beetles.

BUTTLE, BATTLE, *s.* A sheaf, Ayr's.

—Aft I had out to the sheaf
An' hint a' the shearers, wi' Peggie
I bindit the *butties* o' grain.

Picken's Poems, i. 193.

Originally the same with E. *bottle*, as denoting a bundle of hay or straw. This must be viewed as allied to Teut. *bussel*, fascis.

BUTTOCK MAIL, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to the fine exacted by an ecclesiastical court, as a commutation for public satisfaction, in cases of fornication, &c., *S.*

"What d'ye think the lads wi' the kilts will care for yere synods and yere presbyteries, and yere *buttock-mail*, and yere stool o' repentance?" Waverley, ii. 122. *V. MAIL*, *s.*, as denoting tribute, &c.

BUTWARDS, *adv.* Towards the outer part of a room; *S. B.*

To this auld Colin glegly 'gan to hark,
Wha with his Jean sat *butwards* in the mark.
Ross's Helenore, p. 126.

BWIGHT, *s.* A booth; *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538.

BWNIST.

I wald the gudman wist that we war heir!
Quha wait perchance the better we may fayr?
For sickerlie my hart will ewir be sair
Gif you scheip's head with Symon *bwnist* be,
And thair so gud meit in yon almorie.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

This is given in *Gl.* as not understood. But it seems to be merely a superlative formed from *boon*; contr. from *abone*, *abowyn*, above, corresponding to modern *boonmost*, uppermost, *q. v.*, Belg. *bovenste*, id., from *boven*, above.

Thus the meaning is:—"I shall be sorry if this be the uppermost food in Simon's stomach, if he have nothing after it, when there is better in the ambry."

BYAUCH (gutt. monos.), *s.* Applied to any living creature, rational or irrational; as, "a peerie *byauch*;" a small child, a puny calf, &c. *Orkn., Caithn.*

This differs only in pronunciation, and greater latitude of application, from *Baich*, *Baichie*, a child, *q. v.*

C.

CA, CAW, *s.* A walk for cattle, a particular district, *S. B.*

A crowd of Kettrin did their forest fill:
On ilka side they took it in wi' care;
And in the *ca*, nor cow nor ewe did spare.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

From *caw*, to drive, because cattle are driven through the extent of the district thus denominated. *V. CALL.*

CA, *s.* A pass, or defile between hills, *Sutherland.*

"—By—the heights of *Lead-na-bea-kach*, until you arrive at the *Ca* (i.e. the slap or pass) of that hill." *P. Assint, Sutherland. Statist. Acc.*, xvi. 168.

It seems uncertain whether this be Gael., or formed from the circumstance of this being the passage, by which they used to *caw* or drive their cattle. Shaw mentions *cead* as signifying a pass.

To **CA'**, *v. a.* To drive, &c. *V. under CALL.*

To **CA'-THROW**, *v. a.* To go through business actively.

CA'-THRO', *s.* A great disturbance. *V. CALL, v.*

CA, CAW, *s.* Quick and oppressive respiration; as, "He has a great *caw* at his breast," *S.*

"That there was a severe heaving at his breast, and a strong *caw*, and he cried to keep open the windows to give him breath." *Ogilvy and Nairn's Trial*, p. 83.

CA' o' the water, the motion of the waves as driven by the wind; as, *The ca' o' the water is west*, the waves drive toward the west, *S.* *V. CALL, v.*

To **CA'**, **CAW**, *v. v.* To call. *V. under CALL.*

To **CAW AGAIN**, *v. a.* To contradict.

This may perhaps be viewed as a sort of secondary sense of the *v. Again-call*, to revoke.

CA', used as an abbreviation for *calf*, *S. O.*

Than Clootie, shaped like a burd,
Flew down as big's a townmont *ca'*,
And clinket Eppie's wheel awa'.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 188.

To **CA'**, *v. n.* To calve, *S. O.* *Gl. Picken.*

CA', *s.* A soft, foolish person; as, "Ye silly *ca'*"

Probably the same with E. *calf*, used in the same sense elsewhere. Teut. *kalf*, vitulus; also, homo obesus.

To **CAB**, *v. a.* To pilfer, *Loth.*; perhaps originally the same with *Cap*, *q. v.*

CABARR, *s.* A lighter.

"They sent down six barks or *cabarrs* full of ammunition," &c. *Spald.*, ii. 57. The same with *Gabert*, *q. v.*

CABBACK, *s.* A cheese. *V. KEBBUCK.*

CABBIE, *s.* A sort of box, made of laths which claps close to a horse's side, narrow at the top, so as to prevent the grain in it from being spilled. One is used on each side of the horse in place of a pannier, *S.*

"The other implements of husbandry are harrows, the crooked and straight delving spades, English spades, some mattocks, *cabbies*, crook-saddles, oreels." *P. Assint, Sutherland. Statist. Acc.* xvi. 187.

This name is also given to a small barrow or box, with two wheels, used by feeble persons for drawing any thing after them, Sutherland; pronounced *kebbie*.

CABBRACH, adj. Rapacious, laying hold of every thing.

Gin we seke on till her a [i]n fouks come here,
Ye'll see the town intill a bonny steer;
For they're a thrawn and root-hewn *cabbrach* pack,
And start like stanes, and soon wad be our wrack.
Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

Gael. *cabhrach*, an auxiliary!

CABELD, pret. Reined, bridled.

Than said I to my cummeris, in counsals about,
See how I *cabeld* yon cowt with ane kein brydil.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 257.

Teut. *kebel*, a rope.

CABIR, KABAR, KEBBRE, s. 1. "A rafter, S." Rudd. [The thinnings of young plantations are in the Highlands called *Kebbres*.]

Messapus than ful feirs, with spere in hand
Apoun him draif, thocht he besocht hym sare,
And with hys schaft that was als rude and square,
As it had bene ane *cabir* or an spar,
Doun from his swyft coursoure na thyng skar,
Smat hym a greuous wound and dedely byt.
Doug. Virgil, 419. 8.

They frae a barn a *kabar* raught,
Ane mounted wi' a bang.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 278. V. STANG.

"The different articles made from these woods are sold at the following prices on the spot:—*kebbres* for houses at 3s. per dozen, if made of birch, and 6s. of ash." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 321.

As to this definition, in which I followed Ruddiman, I am corrected by a literary correspondent, who says: "*Kebbers* do not mean rafters, only the small wood laid upon them, immediately under the *divots* or thatch."

2. The transverse beams in a kiln, on which the grain is laid for being dried, receive the same designation, S.

3. Used in some parts of S. for a large stick used as a staff; like *kent*, *rung*, &c.

Rudd. refers to Ir. *cabar*, a joint, a coupling, as the probable origin. To this correspond, C. B. *keibr*, Corn. *keber*, a rafter, Arm. *kebr*, *queber*, id. pl. *kabiron*; Gael. *cabar*, a pole, a lath; Ir. *cabratm*, to join; Fr. *chevron*, anciently *cheveron*, a rafter, or joist. This Menage derives from L. B. *cabro*, *-onia*, id. also written *capro*. Fr. *cabre*, Ital. *capre*, also signify pieces of wood used for supporting the awning of a galley; Veneroni. *Capreolus* occurs in Caesar's Comment. as denoting a brace.

A word of a similar form had also been used by the Goths. Teut. *keper*, signifies a beam, a brace; *kepers*, beams fastened together by braces, Kilian. The word, according to this learned writer, especially denotes the beams of houses terminating in an acute angle.

CABOK, s. A cheese, S.

—"That is to say, a quarter of beef takin for a penny of custum, a *cabok* of cheiss takin for a half-penny," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 176.

This is the most ancient example I have met with of the use of this term. V. KEBBUCK.

CABROCH, adj. Lean, meagre.

Hir care is all to clenge thy *cabroch* haws.

Bevergreen, ii. 57. st. 18.

i.e. thy meagre limbs, or houghs.

It is now generally used as a *s.*, denoting very lean flesh, or what is scarcely better than *currier*; sometimes, the flesh of animals which have died of themselves, Perth. V. THAIK.

Perhaps from Ir. *scabar*, the *s.* being thrown away. This is the more probable, as *skeebroch* is the synonym in Galloway.

CACE, CAIS, s. Chance, accident. *On cace*, by chance.

The schippis than *on cace* war redly thare.
Doug. Virgil, 24. 20.

Fr. *cas*, Lat. *cas-us*.

To CACHE, v. n. To wander, to go astray.

He *cachit* fra the court, sic was his awin cast,
Quhair na body was him about by fue mylls braid.
Rauf Colyear, A. ij. a.

O. Fr. *cach-ier*, agiter, expulser.

To CACHE, CAICH, CADGE, v. a. To toss, to drive, to shog, S.

Quhare Criste *cachis* the cours, it rynnys quently:
May nowther power, nor pith, put him to prise.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 18.

The battellis and the man I will discerne,
Ouer land and so *cachit* with meikill pyne,
Be force of goddis aboue, fra euery stede.
Doug. Virgil, 13. 8.

It frequently occurs in a neut. sense. The more modern orthography is *caulge*; Yorks. id. to carry, Marshall.

She—naething had her cravings to supplie
Except the berries of the hawthorn tree—
The fiercelings race her did so hotly *cadge*,
Her stamback cud na sic raw vittals swage.
Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

Hearne expl. *catchis*, "causeth," as used by R. Brunne. But it seems to signify, drives, p. 240.

Sir Edward herd wele telle of his grette misdeide,
Ther power forto felle, it *catchis* him to spede.

Hence E. *cadger*, a huckster; which Sibb. fancifully derives from "Sw. *korye*, a creel, q. *coryer*." The origin certainly is Teut. *kats-en*, *kels-en*, cursare, cursitare, discurrere; Belg. *een bal kaats-en*, to toss a ball. Perhaps Ital. *cacciare*, to drive, to thrust, is allied.

I may observe that *cadger*, in S., more properly denotes a fish-carrier. V. Statist. Acc. ii. 508.

CACHE KOW, s. "A cow-catcher, a cow-stealer, *abigeus*," Rudd.

Sum wald be court man, sum clerk, and sum ane

cache kow,

Sum knyght, sum capitane, sum Caiser, sum Kyng.

Doug. Virgil, Prol., 239. a. 41.

It seems very doubtful, if this expression denotes a cow-stealer. From the connexion, it rather suggests the idea of a catchpoll or bumbailiff, and may strictly correspond to Teut. *koe-vangher*, praetor rusticus, an officer appointed to seize and detain the cows, or other cattle, that were found feeding on the property of another; S. *pundlare*, *pundler*, synonym.

CACHEPILL, s. Perhaps tennis-court.

"The fluir of his *cachepill* laity biggit." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1563, v. 25.

Can this denote a tennis-court? V. CACHEPOLE. Perhaps it is the same word that appears in another form:—"The *chachippill* & bakgalrie [back-gallery]."

CACHE-POLE, CATCHPULE, s. The game
• of tennis.

"Cache-pole, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince." Chalmers's Mary, i. 255.

"Balls called *Catchpule* balls the thousand viij l." Rates, A. 1611. Instead of this we have Tennisballs; Rates, A. 1670, p. 3.

Evidently from Belg. *kaatspel*, id.; as the ball used in tennis is called *kaatsbal*, and the chance or limits of the game, *kaats*. O. Fr. *cace* signifies chase, and *cache*, inclosure. I hesitate, however, whether *kaatspel* should be traced to the term *kaats*, as denoting a chase, q. the chase-play; or to the same word in Teut. (*kaetse*), which not only signifies a ball, but the act of striking a ball, *ictus ludi*, as well as the chase, *meta*, sive terminus *pilae*; Kilian. The latter idea seems supported by the analogy of the Fr. name of the same game, *paume*, *paulme*, also the palm of the hand; as originally this had been the only instrument used in striking. It may be subjoined, that *kas* is retained in the Su.-G. phrase, *koera kas med en*, aliquem exagitare, pellere. Thre remarks the affinity of this term to Moes-G. *kes-an*, pellere.

CACHESPALE WALL.

"Tueching the dubait of the bigging of the said Alx'ris *cachespale wall*, quhider the falt was," &c. • Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, v. 16. V. CACHEPILL.

To CACKIE, *v. n.* To go to stool; generally used in regard to children, S.

CAKES, CACKIES, *s. pl.* Human ordure, S.

Both the *v.* and *s.* have been of almost universal use among the western nations. C. B. *cach-u*, Ir. Gael. *cac-am*, Teut. *kack-en*, Isl. *kuck-a*, Ital. *cac-ar*, Hisp. *cag-ar*, Lat. *cac-are*, O. E. *cacke*, (Huloet Abcedar.); A.-S. *cac*, Teut. *kack*, Isl. *kuk-r*, C. B. Armor. *cach*, O. Fr. *cac-a*, *cac-ai*, Hisp. *cac-a*, Lat. *cac-atus*, *stercus*, *foria*, *merdus*; Gr. *kakki*, foetor, merda, A.-S. *cac-hus*, Teut. *kack-huy*, latrina, a privy.

CADDES, *s.* A kind of woollen cloth.

"Item twa litle peces of claiith of *cadides* with twa uther litle peces, the haill contening foure ellis." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 151.

Fr. "*cadis*, sorte de petite stoffe de laine de bas prix. Un lit de *Cadis*. Un tapisserie de *Cadis*.—*Cadise*, espèce de Droguet croisé et drapé, dont il se fabrique plusieurs sortes en divers lieux du Poitou." Dict. Trev. C. B. "*cadas*, a kind of stuff or cloth;" Owen.

CADDIS, *s.* Lint for dressing a wound, S.

This word as used in E. denotes a kind of tape or ribbon. But in S. it is entirely restricted to the sense above-mentioned.

Gael. *cadas*, cotton, a pledget.

"*Caddes*, the pound thereof in wooll, xv s." Rates, A. 1611, "*Caddas*, or *Cruel Ribband*, the doz. pieces, each piece cont. 36 ells—i. l. 4 s." Rates, A. 1670, p. 12.

It seems to have been denominated the *cruel ribband*, as having been much used in former times in healing sores caused by the *Cruels* or scrophula.

CADDROUN, *s.* A caldron; Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, v. 20.

CADGE, *s.* A shake, a jolt.

To CADGE. V. CACHE.

CADGELL, *s.* A wanton fellow. V. CAIGIE.

CADGILY, *adv.* Cheerfully, S.

Whan Phebus ligs in Thetis' lap,
Auld Reikie gies them shelter,
Whare *cadgily* they kiss the cap,
An' ca't round heiter-skelter.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 28.

"Whan I had but a toom amry an' little to do wi';
'Hoot gudeman,' she wad say, sae *cadgily*, 'set a stout
heart to a stay brae: and she wad rede up her house
an' her bairns, an' keep a' thing hale an' snod about
her.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 108.

CADGY, CADY, *adj.* Wanton. V. CAIGIE.

CADIE, *s.* 1. One who gains a livelihood by running of errands, or delivering messages. In this sense, the term is appropriated to a society in Edinburgh, instituted for this purpose.

"The *cadies* are a fraternity of people who run errands. Individuals must, at their admission find surety for their good behaviour. They are acquainted with the whole persons and places in Edinburgh; and the moment a stranger comes to town, they get notice of it." Arnot's Hist. Edin., p. 503.

The usefu' *cadie* plies in street,
To hide the profits o' his feet,
For by thir lads Auld Reikie's sock
Ken but a sample o' the stock
O' thieves, that nightly wad oppress,
And mak baith goods an' gear the less.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 94.

An English gentleman, commonly understood to be a Captain Burt of the engineers, who wrote about the year 1730, represents them as then on a less respectable footing than they now are; as if, indeed, they had been merely *Lazurini*.

"I then had no knowledge of the *Cawdys*, a very useful Black-guard, who attend the coffee-houses and publick places to go of errands: and though they are wretches, that in rags lye upon the streets, at night, yet are they often considerably trusted, and as I have been told, have seldom or never proved unfaithful.—This corps has a kind of captain or magistrate presiding over them whom they call the Constable of the *Cawdys*: and in case of neglect or other misdemeanour he punishes the delinquents, mostly by fines of ale and brandy, but sometimes corporally." Letters from the North of S., i. 26, 27.

The term, I suspect, is originally the same with Fr. *cadet*, which, as it strictly denotes a younger son of a family, is also used to signify a young person in general. In families of rank, younger sons being employed in offices that might be reckoned improper for the representative, the term might, by an easy transition, be applied to any young person who was ready to do a piece of service for one of superior station, and particularly to deliver messages for him. For there is no evidence, that it originally had any meaning immediately connected with this kind of employment.

Fr. *cadet* was anciently written *capdet*, and thus pronounced in Gascony. The eldest of the family was called *capmas*, q. *chef de maison*, the chief or head of the family, and the younger *capdet*, from *capitet-um*, q. a little head or chief. Dict. Trev.

2. A boy; one especially who may be employed in running of errands or in any inferior sort of work, S.

Where will I get a little page,
Where will I get a *caddie*,
That will run quick to bonny Aboynie,
Wi' this letter to my rantin' faddie!

To tak a young man for his wyfe,
Yon *cadgell* wald be glad.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 37.

Then out spoke the young scullion boy,
Said here am I a *caddie*, &c.
The Rantin' Laddie, Thistle of Scotland, p. 8.

3. A young fellow; used in a ludicrous way, S.

Yon ill-tongu'd tinkler, Charlie Fox,
May taunt you wi' his jeers an' mocks;
But gie him't het, my hearty tocks!
E'en cow the *caddie*!

Burns, iii. 24.

4. A young fellow; used as the language of friendly familiarity, S.

A' ye rural shepherd laddies,
On the hill, or i' the dale;
A' ye canty, cheerie *caddies*,
Lend a lug to Jamie's tale.

Picken's Poems, i. 186.

The origin assigned in DICT. to this designation, is confirmed by the mode of writing, and therefore of pronouncing, the term *Cadet* in S. in the days of our fathers.

"Who can tell where to find a man that's sometimes a Protestant, sometimes a Papist; turns Protestant again; and from a *Cadee*, become a Curat? &c.—Moreover, it's but very natural for a *Cadee* of Dunbarton's Regiment, which used to plunder people of their goods, and make no scruple to rob men of their good names, not to be believed." W. Laick's Continuation of Answer to Scots Presb. Eloquence, p. 33; also twice in p. 38.

There was Wattie the muirland laddie,
That rides on the bonny grey coat,
With sword by his side like a *cadie*,
To drive in the sheep and the nout.

Herd's Coll., ii. 170.

CADOUK, CADDUCK, s. A casualty.

"As their service to his Majestie was faithfull and loyall, so his Majestie was liberall and bountifull, in advancing them to titles of honour; as also in bestowing on them *cadouks* and casualties, to enrich them more than others," &c. Monro's Exped. P. II., p. 123.

"The Generall directed Generall Major Ruthven—to take notice of all provision—and all other goods or *caddouks* in generall, to be used at their pleasure." *Ibid.* p. 171.

It seems to be used nearly in the sense with E. *windfall*. Du Cange expl. L. B. *caducum*, haereditas, *escaeta*, quae in legitimum haereditatem cadit. He adds; Alia porro notione vox haec usurpatur apud Jurisconsultos, et Isidorum in Glossis, ubi ait: Bona *Caduca*, quibus nemo succedat haeres. As the term is from Lat. *cad-ere*, it primarily denotes something that falls to one, in whatever way.

CADUC, adj. Frail, fleeting.

"Ye have grit occasiouns to fle thir vardly *caduc* honouris, the quhilks can nocht be possesst vith out vice." Compl. S., p. 267.

Fr. *caduque*, Lat. *caduc-us*.

CAFF, s. Chaff, S.

For you I laboured night and day,—
For you on stinking *caff* I lay,
And blankets thin.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 304.

"*Caff* and *Draff* is good enough for cart avers," S. Prov. "Coarse meat may serve people of coarse conditions." Kelly, p. 82.

As wheill unstable, and *caff* before the wind,
And as the wood consumed is with fire,—
Siklyke persew them with thy grievous ire.

Poems, 16th Century, p. 9

"King's *caff* is better than ither folk's corn," S. Prov. Kelly improperly gives it in an E. form. "King's *chaff* is worth other men's corn;" the perquisites that attend kings service is better than the wages of other persons." Prov., p. 226.

"They say," he observed, 'that kings' *chaff* is better than other folks corn; but I think that canna be said o' king's soldiers, if they let themselves be beaten wi' a wheen auld carles that are past fighting, and bairns that are no come till't, and wives wi' their rocks and distaffs, the very wally-dragles o' the countryside.'" Rob Roy, iii. 188, 189.

A.-S. *ceaf*, Germ., Belg. *kaf*, id.

CAFLIS, s. pl. Lots. V. CAVEL.

CAFT, pret. Bought; for *coft*, Renfr.

His master *caft* him frae some fallows,
Wha had him doom'd unto the gallowes.

Towser, Tannahill's Poems, p. 124.

Lowrie has *caft* Gibbie Cameron's gun,
That his auld gatcher bure when he follow'd Prince Charlie.

Ibid., p. 161.

—Sent hame for siller frae his mother Bell,
And *caft* a horse, and rade a race himsel.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1816, p. 28. V. COFF, v.

CAGEAT, s. A small casket or box.

"Fund be the saidis persouns in the blak kist thre cofferis, a box, a *cageat*." Inventories, p. 4.

"Item, in a *cageat*, beand within the said blak kist, a braid chenye, a ball of cristal.—Item in the said *cageat*, a litill coffre of silver ourre gilt with a litil saltfat and a cover." *Ibid.*, p. 5, 6.

Apparently corr. from Fr. *cassette*, id. It also denotes a till; and *cageat* may perhaps be used in this sense here, as denoting the small shallow till usually made in one end of a box, for holding money, papers, &c.

CAHOW, the cry used at Hide-and-Seek by those who hide themselves, as announcing that it is time for the seeker to commence his search, Aberd.; perhaps q. *ca'* or *caw*, to drive, conjoined with *ho* or *how*, a sound made as a signal.

CAHUTE, s. 1. The cabin of a ship.

Into the Katherine thou made a foul *cahute*.

Everygreen, ii. 71. st. 26.

Katherine is the name of the ship here referred to. This is probably the primary sense.

2. A small or private apartment, of any kind.

Nyce Lauborynth, quhare Mynotaure the bul
Was keipit, had neuer sa feile *cahute*s and wayis.

Doug. Virgil, 66. 22.

Rudd. renders this "windings and turnings;" although he doubts whether it may not "signify little apartments." The first idea, for which there appears to be no foundation, had occurred from the term being conjoined with *wayis*.

Germ. *kaiute*, *koiute*, the cabin of a ship, Su.-G. *kaijute*, id. Wachter derives the term from *koie*, a place inclosed; Belg. *schaaps-kooi*, a fold for sheep. C. B. *caw*, to shut; Gr. *kwoi*, caverna. He also mentions Gr. *kew*, cubo, and *kouru*, cubile, as probably roots of *koie* and *koiute*. Fr. *cahute*, a hut, a cottage; Ir. *ca*, *ca*, a house.

CAIB, s. The iron employed in making a spade, or any such instrument, Sutherland.

"This John Sinclair and his master caused the smith to work it as (*caibs*) edgings for labouring implements." P. Assint, Sutherland. Statist. Acc. xvi. 201. Gael. *ceibe*, a spade.

CAICEABLE, *adj.* What may happen, possible.

"I believe that no man can say, it is bot *caiceable* to ane man to fall in ane offence.—For it becumes ane that hes fallen in error,—to becum penitent, and amend his lyffe," &c. Pittcottie's Cron., p. 115. *Casual*, Edit. 1728.

This is probably different from *Caseable*, q. v., and allied to the phrase, *on cace*, by chance.

CAICHE, *s.* The game of hand-ball. V. **CAITCHE**.

CAIDGINNESS, *s.* 1. Wantonness, S.

2. Gaiety, sportiveness, S.

3. Affectionate kindness, Lanarks.

CAIF, **Kaif**, *adj.* 1. Tame, Sibb.

2. Familiar, Roxb.

He derives it from Lat. *captivus*. But Sw. *kuf-wa* signifies to tame; Isl. *kiaf-a*, to suffocate.

To **CAIGE**, **CAIDGE**, *v. n.* To wanton, to wax wanton.

Now wallie as the carle he *caiges* !
Philotus, S. P. R., iii., p. 6.

This is radically the same with Su.-G. *kaett-jas*, lascivire. *Ty naer de begynna kaettjas*, They have begun to wax wanton; 1 Tim. v. 11. The term vulgarly used with respect to a cat, when seeking the male, is from the same origin. She is said to *cate*, or to be *cating*, S. Lat. *catul-ire* has been viewed as a cognate term. V. the *adj.*

CAIGH, *s.* *Caigh and care*, anxiety of every kind, Renfr.

—Attour ye've leave
To bring a frien' or twa i' your sleeve,—
Write me how many ye're to bring:
Your *caigh* and *care* ahint you fling.
Poems, Engl., Scotch, and Latin, p. 97.

CAIGIE, **CADGY**, **CAIDGY**, **CADY**, *adj.* 1. Wanton.

Than Kittok thair, as *cady* as ane con,
Without regard outhter to sin or schame,
Gae Lowrie leif, &c.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 75.

i.e. as wanton as a squirrel. *Keady*, Glasg. edit., 1683, and 1712. *Kiddy* is still used in this sense, Ang. *Kittie*, q. v., seems to have the same origin.

2. Cheerful, sportive, having the idea of innocence conjoined. The phrase, *a caidgie carle*, often means merely a cheerful old man, S.

Kind Patie, now fair fa your honest heart,
Ye are sae *cadgy*, and have sic ane art
To hearten ane; for now, as clean's a leek,
Ye've cherish'd me since ye began to speak.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 72.

On some feast-day, the wee-things buskit braw
Shall heeze her heart up wi' a silent joy,
Fu' *caidgie* that her head was up and saw

Her ain spun cleething on a darling oy,
Careless tho' death shou'd make the feast her foy.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 58.

3. Affectionately kind, or hospitable, Lanarks., Dumfr., Roxb.

Dan. *kaad*, Su.-G. *kaat*, salax, lascivus; *kaete*, laetitia, illaque effusa et lasciviae contermina. The Su.-G. word, however, like the S., is sometimes used in a good sense as signifying cheerful. Est etiam, ubi demto vitio, hilarem, laetum notat, Ihre. Isl. *kaat-ur* is also rendered hilaris, Ol. Lex. Run. *kiaete*, hilaritas, Sw. *kiaettia*. *Kedge*, brisk, lively, Suffolk, (Ray) is certainly from the same origin.

These terms are perhaps radically allied to Teut. *kets-en*, to follow, to pursue, multum et continuo sequi, Kilian; especially as *kets-merrie* signifies, equa lasciva, and also, mulier lasciva.

CAIK, *s.* A stitch, a sharp pain in the side. Teut. *koeck*, obstructio hepatis; Sibb.

CAIK, *s.* A cake. This word, when used without any addition, denotes a cake of oatmeal, S.

"That winter following sa nurturit the Frenche men, that they leirnit to eit, yea, to bog *caikis*, quhilk at their entry they scornit." Knox, p. 42.

CAIK BAKSTER, *s.* Perhaps, a biscuit-baker. *Cuikbaksteris*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, v. 21.

CAIK-FUMLER, *s.* Apparently, a covetous wretch, one who *fumbles* among the *cakes*, counting them over lest he be cheated by his domestics.

"It is also expl. *toad-eater*, synonym. with Teut. *koeck-eter*, *nastophagus*." V. Gl. Sibb.

For you maid I this buke, my Lorde, I grant,
Nouthir for price, dett, reward, nor supplé,
Bot for your tendir request and amyté,
Kyndenes of blude groundit in naturall lawe.
I am na *caik-fumler*, full well ye knawe;
No thing is mine quhilk sall nocht your [i]s be,
Giff it efferis for your nobilité.

Doug. Virg., Prol., 482. 34.

The most natural sense seems to be, parasite, smell-feast.

CAIKIE, *s.* A foolish person, Peebles; viewed as synonym. with *Gaikie*, id., Selkirks.; *Gawkie*, S.

CAIL, *s.* Colewort. V. **KAIL**.

CAILLIACH, *s.* An old woman, Highlands of S. Gael. Ir. *cailleach*, id.

"Some *cailleachs* (that is, old women,) nursed Gillie-whackit so well, that between the free open air in the cove, and the fresh whey,—an' he did not recover may be as well as if he had been closed in a glazed chamber, and a bed with curtains, and fed with red wine and white meat." Waverley, i. 280.

"Be my banker, if I live, and my executor if I die; but take care to give something to the Highland *cailleachs* that shall cry the coronach loudest for the last Vich Ian Vohr." Ibid., ii. 294.

It is not improbable that this term had been borrowed by the Celts from their northern invaders. For Isl. *kelling* signifies vetula, an old woman. Now, this term exhibits a relationship which *cailleach* cannot boast. It is formed from *kall*, an old man. Some

have viewed this as a corr. of *karl*, vir, also senex. "I know," says G. Andreae, "that *kall* is often spoken and written promiscuously for *karl*; but they are different vocables;" p. 139.

CAYNE, s. An opprobrious term used by Kennedy in his *Flying*.

Cankert *cayne*, try'd trowane, tufevillous.
Evergreen, ii. 74. st. 34.

It is not probable that he here refers to the first murderer. It may be from C. B. *can*, Ir. *cana*, a dog, Lat. *canis*. *Cayne*, S., is used for a duty paid to a landlord, as part of rent. Hence the term, *cain-fowls*. V. **CANE**. From the addition of *trowane*, truant, there may be an illusion to a game-cock, who is bitter enough, although he flinches in fight. In edit. 1508, *caym* is the word used.

CAIP, s. A kind of cloak or mantle, anciently worn in S.

"Item nyne peces of *caippis*, chasubles, and tunicles, all of claith of gold thre figurit with reid."—"Item ane auld *caip* of claith of gold figurit with quhite."—"Item, twa auld foirbreistis of *caippis*." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 156, 157.

Fr. *cape*, *cappe*, 'a mariner's gowne; or, a short and sleeveless cloake, or garment, that hath, instead of a cape, a cupuche, behinde it,' &c.; Cotgr. L. B. *capa*, *cappa*, qua viri laici, mulieres laicae, monachi, et clerici induebantur, quae olim caracalla: Du Cange. Su.-G. *kappa*, pallium: solebant vero veteres cucullatos vestes gerere, unde non miram, si pileo et pallio commune nomen fuerit; Thre.

CAIP, CAPE, s. The highest part of any thing, E. *cope*; *caip-stane*, the cope-stone, S.

Teut. *kappe*, culmen, C. B. *koppa*, the top of any thing; Hence,

To **CAIP** (*a roof*), to put the covering on the roof, S. "*To cape* a wall, to crown it;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., p. 324.

CAIP, s. A coffin.

"Kyng Hary seing his infirmitie increas ilk day more, causit hym to be brocht to Cornwel, quhare he miserably deceasit, and wes brocht in ane *caip* of leid in Ingland." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 19. *Capsa* plumbea, Boeth.

And to the deid, to lurk under thy *caip*,
I offer me with heirt richt humily.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 135.

"A coffin is here meant. Knox, in his history, repeatedly uses a *cope* of leid for a lead-coffin;" Lord Hailes.

This seems to confirm Skinner's etymon of E. *coffin*, from A.-S. *cofe*, *cofa*, cavea; "a cave, a secret chamber, a vault;" Sommer. But it appears doubtful, whether both *cope* and *caip* do not simply signify a covering, from A.-S. *coppe*, the top of anything, Su.-G. *kappa*, Germ. *kappe*, tegmentum. V. **COPE**.

To **CAIR, KAIR, v. a.** 1. To drive backwards and forwards, S. *Care*, Gl. Sibb.

This word is much used, S. B. Children are said to *cair* any kind of food which they take with a spoon, when they toss it to and fro in the dish.

Isl. *keir-a*, Su.-G. *koer-a*, vi pellere. Perhaps the following are cognate terms; Belg. *keer-en*, to turn, A.-S. *cyr-an*, Germ. *kehr-en*, to turn and wind a thing; *verkehr-en*, to turn outside in, or inside out.

2. To extract the thickest part of broth, hotch-potch, &c. with the spoon, while *supping*. This is called "*cairin'* the kail," Upp. Clydes.

To **CAIR, CARE, v. n.** To rake from the bottom of any dish, so as to obtain the thickest; to endeavour to catch by raking *ab imo*, Roxb., Clydes., S. B. Hence the proverbial phrase, "If ye dinna *cair*, ye'll get nae thick."

"*Care*, to rake up, to search for. Swed. *kara*, colligere, Teut. *karen*, eligere;" Gl. Sibb.

This word is indeed of pretty general use.

CAIR, s. The act of bringing a spoon through a basin or plate, with the intention of extracting the thickest part of the food contained in it, *ibid*.

To **CAIR, CAYR, v. n.** 1. To return to a place where one has been before.

Schir Jhone the Grayme, that worthi was and wicht,
To the Torhed come on the tothir nycht.—
Schyr Jhone the Grayme and gud Wallace couth *cair*—
To the Torhed, and lugyt all that nycht.

Wallace, v. 1052. MS.

Thus *retorned* is used as synon. v. 1058.

Thom Haliday agayne *retorned* rycht
To the Torhall —

2. Simply, to go.

Rawchlé thal left, and went away be nycht,
Throu out the land to the Lennox thal *cair*
Till Erll Malcom, that welcomyt thaim full fair.

Wallace, ix. 1240. MS.

In Perth edit. *cayr*; but *cair* in MS. In early edit. it is in this place rendered *fare*. The word seems anciently to have denoted a winding or circuitous course; allied to A.-S. *cerre*, flexus, viae flexio, diverticulum; as the v. *cerr-an*, *cyrr-an*, signifies to return, to go back. Belg. *keer-en*, Germ. *ker-en*, to turn, also to turn away; *heim keren*, to return home. Most probably, it is originally the same with the preceding v. V. **KEIR**.

CAIR, CAAR, CARRY, adj. Corresponding to E. left; as *cair-handit*, *carry-handit*, left-handed; S. V. **KER** and **CLEUCK**.

CAIRBAN, s. The basking shark. V. **BRIGDIE**.

CAIR-CLEUCK, s. The left hand, S. B. V. **CLEUCK**.

CAYRCORNE, s.

"His *cayrcorne* & price corne the space of four yeris, that his *cayr* & beistis distroyit & yeit [ate] to me, in my tak," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1588, v. 16.

The sense of this word is apparently fixed by that of *cayr*. Now Gael. *ceathra*, pron. *caira*, signifies cattle, four-footed beasts. Thus *cayrcorn* may denote corn, of an inferior quality, reserved for the consumption of beasts (as we speak of *horse-corn*), in distinction from *price corn*, as meant for the market.

CAIRD, CARD, KAIRD, s. 1. A gipsy, one who lives by stealing, S.

What means that coat ye carry on your back?
Ye maun, I ween, unto the *kaids* belang,

Seeking perhaps to do somebody wrong ;
And meet your crew upon the dead of night,
And brak some house, or gae the fouk a fright.—
Hegh, hey, quo Bydby, this is unco hard,
That whan fowk travel, they are ca'd a *kaird*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 66, 67.

2. A travelling tinker, S.

Heh ! Sirs ! what *cairds* and tinklers,
An' ne'er-do-weel horse-couper,
An' spae-wives senyeing to be dumb,
Wi' a siclike landloupers.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 27.

—Yill and whisky gie to *cairds*,
Until they sconner.

Burns, iii. 90.

"This captain's true name was Forbes, but nicknamed *Kaird*, because when he was a boy he served a *kaird*." Spalding, i. 243.

3. A sturdy beggar, S.; synon. with *Sornar*, q. v.

4. A scold, S. B.

From Ir. *ceard*, *ceird*, a tinker, whence *ceird* is used to denote a trade or occupation; unless we should derive it from C. B. *Cearth*, which is equivalent to *Bardh*, a poet, a bard. As they were wont to travel through the country; when the office fell into contempt, it might become a common designation for one who forced his company on others. *Baird*, in our laws, indeed, frequently occurs as a term of reproach.

CAIRN, s. 1. A heap of stones, thrown together in a conical form, S.

"At a small distance farther is a *cairn* of a most stupendous size, formed of great pebbles, which are preserved from being scattered about by a circle of large stones, that surround the whole base.—

"These immense accumulations of stones are the sepulchral protections of the heroes among the ancient natives of our islands: the stone-chests, the repository of the urns and ashes, are lodged in the earth beneath.—The people of a whole district assembled to shew their respect to the deceased, and by an active honoring of his memory, soon accumulated heaps equal to those that astonish us at this time. But these honours were not merely those of the day; as long as the memory of the deceased endured, not a passenger went by without adding a stone to the heap; they supposed it would be an honor to the dead, and acceptable to his *manes*.—

"To this moment there is a proverbial expression among the highlanders allusive to the old practice; a suppliant will tell his patron, *Curri mi cloch er do charne*, I will add a stone to your *cairn*; meaning, when you are no more I will do all possible honor to your memory." Pennant's *Voyage to the Hebrides*, p. 206, 208, 209.

In Angus, where any person has been murdered, a *cairn* is erected on the spot.

Gael. Ir. *carn*, C. B. *carneddau*, id.

Rowlands has some observations on this subject, which deserve attention.

"Of these lesser heaps of stones I take the common tradition to be right, in making them originally the graves of men, signal either for eminent virtues or notorious villanies: on which heaps probably every one looked upon himself obliged, as he passed by, to bestow a stone, in veneration of his good life and virtue, or in detestation of his villainous and improbity. And this custom, as to the latter part of this conjecture, is still practised among us. For when any unhappy wretch is buried *in vivo*, on our cross-ways, out of Christian burial, the passengers for some while throw stones on his grave, till they raise there a con-

siderable heap; which has made it a proverbial curse, in some parts of Wales, to say, *Karn ar dy ben* [literally, *A heap on thy head*, N.] that is, *I'll betide thee*. I have caused one of these lesser *Cumuli* to be opened, and found under it a very curious urn.

"But of the larger *Carnedde*, such as are in some places to this day, of considerable bulk and circumference, I cannot affirm them to be any other than the remains and monuments of ancient sacrifices.—And though the particular manner and circumstances of that sort of worship, viz. by throwing and heaping of stones, are found extant in no records at this day, except what we have of the ancient way of worshipping Mercury in that manner; yet some hints there are of it in the most ancient history of Moses, particularly in that solemn transaction between Laban and Jacob, which may be supposed to be an ancient patriarchal custom, universally spread in those unpolished times.—

'And Jacob said unto his brethren, Gather stones; and they brought stones and made a heap; and they did eat there upon the heap.' Gen. xxxi. 46. Now, the design of the whole affair was to corroborate the pact and covenant mutually entered into by these two persons, Jacob and Laban, with the most binding formalities.—The whole tenor of it runs thus:—'Behold this heap, and behold this pillar, which I have set between thee and me; this heap shall be a witness, and this pillar shall be a witness, that I will not come over this heap to thee, and that thou shalt not come over this heap and this pillar to me, for evil.' Ver. 51, 52.

"This whole affair has no semblance of a new institution, but is rather a particular application to a general practice; because concluded by a sacrifice, the highest act of their religion;—and that sacred action seems to have been a main part of it, and the chief end for which it was instituted; and together with the other circumstances, made up one solemn religious ceremony.—'And Jacob offered sacrifice upon the mount,' that is, the heap, 'and called his brethren to eat bread,' Ver. 54.

"Now—this whole transaction was a religious ceremony, instituted to adjust and determine rights and possessions in those times between different parties and colonies. And as it seems to have been one of the statutes of the sons of Noah, so it is likely that the colonizing race of mankind brought with them so necessary an appurtenance of their peace and security of living, wherever they came to fix themselves; that they carried at least the substance of the ceremony, though they might here and there vary in some rules of application, or perhaps pervert it to other uses than what it was designed—for." *Mona Antiqua*, p. 50, 51.

Although Rowlands uses *Carnedde* as the proper C. B. term for what we call a *cairn*, Ed. Lhuyd asserts that in this language "*kaern* is a primitive word appropriated to signify such heaps of stones." Add. to *Cambd. Brit.* in Radnorshire.

It is worthy of remark that Heb. כֶּרֶן *keren*, properly denoting a horn, is not only used to signify any eminence resembling a horn, but applied to any high place which rises conspicuously from the earth, like a horn from the head of an animal. Thus it denotes the land of Canaan, in which, as in an elevated and conspicuous place, Messiah planted his church, as a vine: Isa. v. 1. "My well-beloved hath a vineyard in a very fruitful hill," literally, "in the *horn* of a son of oil." Interpretes—volunt enim designari his verbis locum editum sive cirsosum, pinguis soli, sive ut Grotius montem pinguisimum. Sic Chaldaeus: *In monte alto, in terra pingui*. Vitring.

We may trace the Celtic custom of erecting cairns to the Cimmerician Bosphorus, which they possessed in a very early period. Dr. Clarke has remarked the resemblance. "Looking through the interstices and chasms of the tumulus, and examining the excavations

made upon its summit, we found it, like the Cairns of Scotland, to consist wholly of stones confusedly heaped together.—It seems to have been the custom of the age, wherein these heaps were raised, to bring stones, or parcels of earth, from all parts of the country, to the tomb of a deceased sovereign, or near relation. To cast a stone upon a grave was an act of loyalty or piety; and an expression of friendship or affection still remains in the North of Scotland to this effect: “*I will cast a stone upon thy cairn.*” V. Travels, V. i. p. 430. This custom had prevailed also among the Persians. For Herodotus relates, that Darius, in order to commemorate his passage through that part of Scythia through which the Artiscus flows, “having pointed out a particular place to his army, ordered that every man who passed this way should deposite one stone on this spot; which, when his army had done, leaving there great heaps of stones, he marched forward.” Melpom. i. 92.

2. A building of any kind in a ruined state, a heap of rubbish, S.

And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn,
I'll be a Brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn.

Burns, iii. 55.

CAIRNY, .*adj.* Abounding with *cairns*, or heaps of stones, S.

The rose blooms gay on *cairny* brae,
As weel's in birken shaw;
And luvie will luvie in cottage low,
As weel's in lofty ha'.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 150.

CAIRNGORM, CAIRNGORUM, *s.* A yellow-coloured crystal, denominated from a hill in Inverness-shire where it is found. This has been generally called the *Scottish Topaz*. But it now gives place to another crystal of a far harder quality found near Invercauld.

“Scotch topazes, or what are commonly called *Cairngorum* stones, are found in the mountains on the western extremity of Banffshire.” Surv. Banffs., p. 58.

“5. The *Cairngorum* stones. This mountain, of a great height, is in Kincairdine in Strathspey; about the top of it, stones are found of a chrysal colour, deep yellow, green, fine amber, &c., and the very transparent, of a hexagon, octagon, and irregular figure.” Shaw's Moray, p. 163.

CAIRN-TANGLE, *s.* Fingered Fucus, Sea-Girdle, Hangers, Fucus digitatus, Linn. Aberd., Mearns.

Probably denominated from its growing on beds of stones on the sea-shore.

CAIRT, *s.* A chart or map.

Gif that thou culd descrye the *cairt*.
The way thou wald go richt.

Burd's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 49.

“Tua litle *cairtis* of the yle of Malt;” i.e. Malta. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 237.

“Foure *cairtis* of sindrie countries.” Ibid. p. 240.
Teut. *karte*, Fr. *carte*, id.

CAIRTARIS, *s. pl.* Players at cards.

“Because the alteris were not so easilie to be repaired agane, they providit tables, quhairof sum befoir usit to serv for Drunkardis, Dyccaris and *Cairtaris*, bot they war holie yneuche for the Preist and his Padgean.” Knox's Hist. p. 139.

CAIRTS, *s.* 1. Playing cards, S.

2. A game at cards, S. V. CARTES.

CAIRWEIDS, *s. pl.* Mourning weeds, q. weeds of care.

Quhen that I go to the kirk, cled in *cairweeds*,
As fox in ane lambis flesche feynyn I my cheir.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 60.

To CAIT, *v. n.* V. CATE.

CAITCHE, CAICHE, *s.* A kind of game.

Thocht I preich nocht I can play at the *caiche*,
I wait thair is nocht ane among you all
Mair ferilie can play at the fute ball.

Lyndsay's S. P. Repr., ii. 243.

This language Lyndsay puts in the mouth of a Popish parson. The game seems to be that of ball played with the hand, as distinguished from *foot-ball*. It is merely Teut. *kaetse*, ictus pilae; also, meta sive terminus pilae; *kacts-en*, *kets-en*, sectari pilam, ludere pila palmaria; *kaets-ball*, pila manuaria, a hand-ball; *koets-spel*, ludus pilae. V. Kilian.

To CAIVER, KAIVER, *v. n.* To waver in mind, to be incoherent, as persons are at the point of death, Roxb.

Possibly a dimin. from *Cave*, *Keve*, *v.*, to drive backward and forward, applied to the mind to express instability.

CAIZIE, *s.* 1. A fishing boat, Shetl.

2. A chest, *ibid.* Teut. *kasse*, capsula.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Cassie*, *Cazzie*.

* CAKE, *s.* The designation distinctly given in S. to a cake of oatmeal.

“The oat-cake, known by the sole appellative of *cake*, is the gala bread of the cottagers.” Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd., p. 89. V. CAIK.

CALCHEN, *s.* (gutt.) A square frame of wood with ribs across it, in the form of a gridiron, on which the people in the North of S. dry their *candle-jir*, in the chimney; Aberd.

Isl. *kialke*, *kalke*, a dray, a sledge. The *calchen* may have received its name from its resemblance to a sledge.
Isl. *sperrh-kialki*, rafters. Haldorson.

To CALCUL, *v. a.* To calculate. V. CALKIL.

“To *calcul* the excess necessar.” Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

CALD, CAULD, *adj.* 1. Cold.

O stay at hame now, my son Willie,
The wind blows *cald* and sour;
The night will be bath mirk and late,
Before ye reach yer bower.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 185.

Moss-G. *kalds*, A.-S. *ceald*, Alem. *chalt*, *chalti*, Su.-G. *kull*, Germ., Isl., *kalt*, id. V. the *s.*

2. Cool, deliberate, not rash in judgment.

And into counsallis geuing he was hald
Ane man not vndegest, bot wise and *cald*.

Doug. Virgil, 374. 9.

3. Dry in manner, not kind, repulsive; as, “a *cald* word,” S.

CALED, CAULD, s. 1. Cold, the privation of heat, S.

—Sum of thame thare poysonyt ware,
Sum dey'd in *cald*, and hungry sare.
Wyn town, vii. 2. 18.

"Tis not the frost that freezes fell,
Nor blawing snow's inclemency ;
"Tis not sic *cauld* that makes me cry,
But my love's heart's grown cauld to me.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 157.

2. The disease caused by cold, S.

The Coch, and the Connock, the Collick, and the *Cald*.
Montgomerie, Wats. Coll., iii.

To **CAST THE CAULD** of a thing, to get free from the bad consequences of any evil or misfortune, S.

—"The vile brute had maist war't me ; but I trou I ha'e gi'en him what he'll no *cast the call o'.*" Saint Patrick, i. 67.

Call is used for *cauld*, in provincial pronunciation. The allusion seems to be to recovery from a severe cold, especially by free expectoration.

CAULD BARK. "To be in the *cauld bark*," to be dead, S. B.

Alas ! poor man, for aught that I can see,
This day thou lying in *cauld bark* may'st be.
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

Shall we suppose that *bark* is a corr. of A.-S. *beorg*, sepulchro, q. cold grave ?

CAULD-CASTEN-TO, adj. Lifeless, dull, insipid, Aberd.; pron. *Caul-cassin-tee*.

The metaph. is taken from the brewing of beer. If the wort be *cauld casten* to the barm, i.e. if the wort be too cold when the yeast is put to it, fermentation does not take place, and the liquor of course is vapid.

CAULD COAL. It is said of one, whose hopes are very low, in whatever respect, or who has met with some great disappointment or loss ; *He has a cauld coal to blaw at*, S.

The phrase seems of Goth. origin. Su.-G. *brenna* at *koldum kolum* ; comburere ad frigidus usque carbones.

When Willie he enjoys it a',
—Where Charlie thought to win a crown,
He's gi'en him a *cauld coal to blaw*.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 470.

Tho' Meg gied him aften a *cauld coal to blaw*,
Yet hame is ay hame tho' there's few coals ava.
Picken's Poems, ii. 136.

This proverbial phrase, denoting a vain attempt, is often used in a religious sense, to signify a false ground of confidence ; as resembling the endeavours made to light up a fire without a sufficient quantity of igneous matter, S.

CAULD COMFORT. 1. Any unpleasant communication, especially when something of a different description has been expected, S.

2. Inhospitallity, Roxb. This generally includes the idea of poor entertainment.

CAULD-KAIL-HET-AGAIN. 1. Literally, broth warmed and served up the second day, S.

2. Sometimes applied to a sermon preached a second time to the same auditory, S.

3. Used as an *adj.* in denoting a flat or insipid repetition in whatever way, S.

"As for Meg's and Dirdumwhamle's their's was a third marriage—a *cauld-kail-het-again* affair." The Entail, iii. 282.

CAULDLIE, adj. Coldly, S.

CAULD-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of being cold, S.

CAULDNESS, s. Coldness, in regard to affection, S.

"We beleve suirlye that this *cauldness* betwix hir and thame, is rather casuall and accidentlie fallin out, then of any sett purpos or deliberatioun on ayther part." Instructions by the Q. of Scots, Keith's Hist. p. 236.

CALDRIFE, CAULDRIFE, adj. 1. Causing the sensation of cold.

Hout ay, poor man, come ben your wa',—
We'll ca' a wedge to make you room,
'T has been a *cauldrife* day.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 142.

2. Very susceptible of cold, S.

3. Indifferent, cool, not manifesting regard or interest, S.

Wha is't that gars the greedy Banker prieve
The maiden's tocher, but the maiden's leave ?
By you when spulyied o' her charming pose,
She tholes in turn the taunt o' *cauldrife* joes.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 75.

From *cauld*, and *rife*, abundant.

CAULDRIFENESS, COLDRIFENESS, s. 1. Susceptibility of cold, chillness, S.

2. Coolness, want of ardour, S.

"At the first we were looked upon for our *coldrife-ness*, with a strange eye by many ; yet, ere forty-eight hours were passed, we were cried up for wise men." Baillie's Lett. i. 442.

CAULD ROAST AND LITTLE SODDEN, a proverbial phrase for an ill-stored larder ; as, "He needna be sac nice atweel, for gif a' tales be true, he's [he has] but *cauld roast and little sodden* [i.e. boiled] at hame ;" Roxb.

CAULD SEED, COLD SEED, late pease.

"Peas are sown of two kinds : one of them is called hot seed, or early peas, the other is called *cold seed*, or late peas." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 87.

CAULD SHOUTHER. "To show the *cauld shouter*, to appear cold and reserved," Gl. Antiquary. South of S.

"Ye may mind that the Countess's dislike did na gang farther at first than just shewing o' the *cauld shouter*—at least it wasna seen farther ; but at the lang run it brake out into such downright violence that Miss Neville was even fain to seek refuge at Knockwinnock castle with Sir Arthur's leddy." Antiquary, iii. 69.

CAULD STEER, sour milk and meal *stirred* together in a *cold* state, S. B.

This phrase, in Roxb. is applied to cold water and meal mixed together.

CAULD STRAIK, a cant term for a dram of unmixed, or what is called *raw*, spirituous liquor, Roxb.

CAULD-WIN', *s.* Little encouragement, *q.* a cold *wind* blowing on one, Clydes.

CAULD WINTER, the designation given in Perth., and perhaps in other counties, to the last load of corn brought in from the field to the barn-yard.

Probably for discouraging indolence, it has long been viewed as reproachful to the farm-servants who have the charge of this. They are pursued by the rest who have got the start of them, and pelted with clods, &c., so that they get out of the way as fast as possible. The name seems to convey the idea that this portion of the fruits of harvest comes nearest, in respect of time, to the *cold of winter*. It must often, indeed, in the highland districts, be brought home after winter has set in.

CALE, *s.* Colewort. V. KAIL.

CALE-COUNTRY, **CALE-GROUND**, *s.* The place of one's nativity, or where one has been brought up, S.; *Calf* being pron. *Cawf*.

CALFING, *s.* Wadding of a gun. V. COLF.

CALFLEA, *s.* Infield ground, one year under natural grass, Ang. It seems to have received this designation, from the *calves* being turned out on it.

CALF-LOVE, **CAWF-LOVE**, *s.* Love in a very early stage of life; an attachment formed before reason has begun to have any sway; *q.* *love* in the state of a *calf*, S.

"I have been just the fool of that *calf love*." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 226.

'CALF-LOVE, *adj.* Of or belonging to very early affection, S.

"But, Charlie, I'll no draw back in my word to ye, if ye'll just put off for a year or twa this *calf-love* connection." The Entail, i. 108.

CALF-SOD, *s.* The sod or sward bearing fine grass, Roxb.; perhaps as affording excellent food for rearing *calves*.

CALF-WARD, *s.* A small inclosure for rearing *calves*, S.

His braw *calf-ward* where gowans grew,—
Nae doubt they'll rive a' wi' the plew.

Burns, iii. 47.

CALICRAT, *s.*

The *Calicrat* that lytle thing,
Bot and the honny bie,
— With mummung and humming
The bee now seeks his byke,
Quhils stinging, quhils flinging,
From hole to hole did fyke.

Burel's *Pulg.*, Watson's *Coll.*, ii. 28.

This must undoubtedly be meant as a poetical designation for an ant or emmet; from *Callicrates*, a Grecian artist, who, as we learn from Pliny and Aelian, formed ants, and other animals of ivory, so small that their parts could scarcely be discerned. V. Hoffman *Lex.* in vo.

He is thus described by Sir Thomas Eliote. "A keruer, which in yuorye kerued *Emates*, and other small beastes so fynely, that the partes might scanty be seen." *Bibliothec.* in vo.

To CALKIL, *v. a.* To calculate.

"Quha that *calkil* the degreis of kyn and blude of the barrons of Scotland, thai vil conferme this *samyn*." Compl. S. p. 262. Fr. *calcul-er*, id.

"By this you may *calkil* what twa thousand fute-men and thre hundretht horsemen will tak monethlie, whiche is the least number the Lords desyris to have furnesat at this tyme." Lett. H. Balnavis, Keith's *Hist.*, App. p. 44.

To CALL, **CA'**, **CAA**, **CAW**, *v. a.* 1. To drive, to impel in any direction, S.

Than Bonnok with the cumpny,
That in his wayne cloyst he had,
Went on his way, but nar debaid,
And *callit* his men toward the pole.
And the portar, that saw him wele
Cum ner the yat, it opnyt sone.
And than Bonnok, for owtyne hone.
Gert *call* the wayne deliuerly.

Barbour, x. 223. 227. MS.

In edit. Pink. *men* is substituted for *wayne*, v. 223. Apparently from inattention to the sense of *callit*. It is probable that *call*, in the cry *Call all*, used as an *enseigne* on this occasion, has the same meaning, *q.* "Drive on, all."

He cryt, "Theyff! Call all! Call all!" ver. 231.

Thir cartaris had schort suerdis, off gud steill,
Wudyr thar weidis, *callyt* furth the cartis weill.

Wallace, ix. 714. MS.

V. Doug. Virgil, 258. 16.

We never thought it wrang to *ca'* a prey:
Our auld forbeers practis'd it all their days.

Ross's *Helenswe*, p. 122.

To caw a nail, to drive a nail, S. *To caw a shae* on a horse. V. NAIG.

The orthography of *call* is also used by Balfour, who speaks of one "alledgend him to be molestit" by another, "in carying of fewal, leiding of his cornis, or *calling* of his cattel through landis pertenant to the defendar." Pract., p. 356.

Grose gives "*Ca'*, to drive," without specifying the province.

2. To strike, with the prop. *at*, S.

His spear before him could he fang,
Suppose it was both great and lang,
And *called* right fast at Sir Gray Steel,
Behind of it left never a deel:
And Gray Steel *called* at Sir Grahame;
As wood lyons they wrought that time.

Sir Egeir, p. 45.

"You *caa* hardest at the nail that drives fastest." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 371.

The pron. of this word is invariably *caw*. Hence, although more anciently written *call*, it is probable that this may have proceeded from its being pronounced in the same manner with *call*, vocare. For there is no evidence that these verbs have any radical affinity. Our term may be allied to Dan. *kage*, leviter verbero; especially as "to caw," "to caw on," is to drive forward a horse by means of the lash.

3. *To Caw Clashes*, to spread malicious or injurious reports, *Aberd.*; q. to carry them about from one place to another, like one who hawks goods.

4. *To Ca' In a Chap*, to follow up a blow, *Aberd.*; undoubtedly borrowed from the act of driving a nail, &c.

5. *To Caw a Nail*, (1.) To drive a nail, S.

(2.) *To Caw a Nail to the Head*, to drive any thing to an extremity, S.

—True it is, I grant,
To marry you that Lindy made a vaunt;
'Cause we were at a pinch to win awa';
But to the head the nail ye mauna ca'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 84.

6. *To Caw on*, to fix or fasten; as, "to *caw on a shoe*," to fix a shoe on the foot of a horse.

7. *To Caw out*, to drive out. This phrase is especially used in three forms.

(1.) *To Caw the Cows out o' a Kail-yard*, S.

"He has nae the sense to *ca' the cows out o' a kail-yard*; an old proverb signifying that degree of incapacity which unfits a man for the easiest offices of life." *Gl. Antiquary*, iii. 359.

(2.) *No worth the cawing out o' a kail-yard*, a phrase very commonly used to denote any thing that is of no value, that is unworthy of any concern, or of the slightest exertion in its behalf, S.

"He abused his horse for an auld, doited, stumbling brute, *no worth ca'ing out o' a kail-yard*." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 226.

(3.) *I wadna caw him out o' my kail-yard*; a proverbial phrase contemptuously spoken of a very insignificant person, of one of whom no account is made; in allusion, as would seem, to the driving of any destructive animal out of a kitchen-garden. The person, thus referred to, is represented as of so little consideration, that he may be compared to an animal that one would not be at the trouble of *driving out*, as being assured that it could do no harm by its depredations; or perhaps as signifying that it is not worth the trouble of travelling for so far as to the back of one's dwelling.

8. *To Ca' Sheep*, to stagger in walking; a vulgar phrase used of one who is drunken, and borrowed from the necessity of following a flock of sheep from side to side, when they are driven on a road, *Fife*.

9. *To Caw one's Wa'*, or *Way*.

Caw your wa', is a vulgar phrase signifying, "move on," q. drive away; like *Gang your waas*, for "go away," S.

—Unto the sheal step' ye o'er by.—

—*Ca' your wa'*,

The door's wide open, nae sneek ye hae to draw.

Ross's Helenore, p. 76.

10. *To search by traversing*; as, "I'll *caw the haill town for't*, or I want it," S.

11. *To Caw one's Hogs to the Hill*, to snore. Of one who by his snoring indicates that he is fast asleep, it is said, "He's *cawin his hogs to the hill*," *Aberd.*

To CALL, CAW, v. n. 1. To submit to be driven, S.

Caw, Hawkie, *caw*, Hawkie, *caw*, Hawkie, throw the water.

Old Song.

"That beast winna *caw*, for a' that I can do," S.

2. To go in or enter, in consequence of being driven, S.

The night is mirk, and its very mirk,

And by candle light I canna weel see;

The night is mirk, and its very pit mirk,

And there will never a nail *ca'* right for me.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 199.

3. To move quickly, S.

I mounts, and with them aff what we could *ca'*;

Twa miles, ere we drew bridle, on we past.

Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

Although the language is metaphorical, it respects walking.

CALL, CAW of the water, the motion of it in consequence of the action of the wind, S. V. the v.

CALLER, s. One who drives horses or cattle under the yoke.

"Their plough is drawn by four beasts going side for side. The *caller* (driver) goes before the beasts backward with a whip." *MS. Adv. Libr. Barry's Orkney*, p. 447.

CA-THRO', s. A great disturbance. South of S., *Lanarks.*

"Ye'll no hinder her gi'ing them a present o' a bonny knave bairn. Then there was siccan a *ca' thro'* as the like was never seen; and she's be burnt, and he's be slain, was the best words o' their mouths." *Antiquary*, ii. 242.

"How was he dressed?"—"I couldna weel see; something of a woman's bit mutch on his head, but ye never saw sic a *ca'-throw*. Ane couldna hae cen to a' thing." *Heart Mid Loth.* ii. 87. *Gae-through*, synon. From the v. *Caw*, to drive, and the prep. *through*.

To CA'-THROW, v. a. To go through any business with activity and mettle, S. B.

To CA', CAW, v. a. To call, S.

To CAW AGAIN, v. a. To contradict, *Aberd.*

This may perhaps be viewed as a sort of secondary sense of the v. *Again-call*, to revoke.

CALLAN, CALLAND, CALLANT, s. 1. A stripling, a lad; "a young calland," a boy, S.

The *calland* gap'd and glow'd about,
But no ae word cou'd he lug out.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 283.

Principal Baillie, in his letters, speaking of Mr. Denniston, says:—"He was deposed by the protesters in 1655; for his part he saw nothing evil of the man. The protesters, says he, put in his room Mr. John Law, a poor *baxter callan*, who had but lately left his trade, and hardly knew his grammar, but they said he was *gifted*." *P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc.* xv. 366, N.

The able writer must certainly have quoted from memory, and not very accurately. For Mr. Law is said "within these three years" to have been "brought from a *pottinger* to be *laureate*." A Mr. Henry For-

syth is indeed mentioned as "lately a *baxter-boy*;" but he had no connexion with Campsie. V. Baillie's Lett. ii. 406.

"He said that little Callum Beg, (he was a bauld mischievous *callant* that,) and your honour, were killed that same night in the tuillye, and mony mae bra' men." Waverley, iii. 218.

2. Applied to a young man, as a term expressive of affection, S.

"'Ye're a daft *callant*, sir,' said the Baron, who had a great liking to this young man, perhaps because he sometimes teased him—'Ye're a daft *callant*, and I must correct you some of these days,' shaking his great brown fist at him." Waverley, iii. 249, 250.

3. Often used as a familiar term, expressive of affection to one, although considerably advanced in life, S.

It occurs in Hamilton's doggrel.

O fau'd and celebrated Allan!

Renowned Ramsay! canty *callant*!

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 233.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. *galand*, nebulo. But the Fr. word does not occur in this sense, properly signifying a lover. The term is not, as far as I have observed, used by any of our old writers. But it is most probably ancient, as being generally used by the vulgar, and may be from the same root with Cimb. *kall*, A.-S. *calla*, Isl. *kalla*, a man; Su.-G. *kull*, which anciently signified a male; *kull*, puer, *kulla*, puella, *Hisp. chula*, puer infans. I have, however, been sometimes disposed to view it as merely, like *can* from *gan*, a corr. of *galand*, a word much used by ancient writers, and often in a familiar way. By this term Douglas renders *juvenes*.

Tharfor haue done, *galandis*, cum on your way,
Enter within our lugeing, we you pray.

Virgil, 32, 50.

Quare agite, O tectis, *juvenes*, succedite nostris,

Ibid. i. 631.

And eik ane hundreth followis reddi boun,
Of yunk *galandis*, with purple crestitis rede,
Thare giltin gere maid glittering euery stede.

Ibid., 280, 20.

Centeni—*juvenes*. *Ibid.* ix. 163.

CALLAN, s. A girl, Wigtonshire.

This has been viewed as the same with *Callan*, the S. designation for a boy. But the terms are of different extract. *Callan*, as denoting a young female, is found only in the west of Galloway, and must have been imported from Ireland by the inhabitants of this district, the most of whom are of Celtic origin. For Ir. *caile* denotes a country-woman, whence the dimin. *cailin*, "a marriageable girl, a young woman," O'Brien; expl. by Shaw, "a little girl."

CALLER, adj. Fresh, &c. V. CALLOUR.

CALLET, s. The head, Roxb.; Teut. *kalluyte*, globus.

CALLIOUR GUNNE. A caliver gun.

—"Therle himselfe was trapped to the snare, when he was preparing the like for others; for he was even at the same time shott with a *calliour gunne* at Lithquo by one of his particular enemies, and disceased [deceased] suddainly." Anderson's Coll. iii. 84.

This undoubtedly signifies a "caliver gun."

"The *caliver* was a lighter kind of matchlock piece, between a harquebuse and a musket, and fired without a rest. The *caliver*, says Sir John Smith, is only a

harquebuse, saving that it is of greater circuite or bullet, than the other is of; wherefore the Frenchman doth call it a *peece de calibre*, which is as much to saie, a peece of bigger circuite." Grose's Milit. Hist. i. 156.

CALLOT, s. A mutch or cap for a woman's head, without a border, Ang.

Fr. *calotte*, a coif; a little light cap, or night-cap.

CALLOUR, CALLER, CAULER, adj. 1. Cool, refreshing, S. "A callour day," a cool day.

Widequhare with fors so Eolus schoutis schill,
In this congelit sesoun scharp and chill,
The *callour* are, penetratiue and pure,
Dasing the blude in euery creature,
Made seik warme stouls and bene fyris hote.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 37.

The rivers fresh, the *callar* streams

Ouer rocks can softlie rin.

Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 387.

And when the day grows het we'll to the pool,
There wash ourselfs; 'tis healthfu' now in May,
And sweetly *cauler* on sue warm a day.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 75.

2. Fresh, in proper season; as opposed to what is beginning to corrupt, in consequence of being too long kept, or is actually in a state of putridity, S.

Thay hant ful oft hunting in woddis at hand;
Euer lykis thame to cache and drine away
The recent spreith and fresche and *callour* pray.

Doug. Virgil, 235. 44.

"Quhen the salmond is faillis thair loup, thay fall
callour in the said caldronis, & ar than maist delitiu
to the mouth." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

In the same sense we still speak of *callour meat*,
callour fish, *callour water*, &c.

But come let's try how tastes your cheese and bread;
And mean time gee's a waught of *caller* whey.

Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

The term is applied to vegetable substances that have been recently pulled, which are not beginning to fade; as, "Thae greens are quite *callour*, they were poo'd this morning," S.

Behind the door a *calour* heather bed,
Flat on the floor, with stanes and feal was made.

Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

i.e. the heath was recently pulled.

3. Expressive of that temperament of the body which indicates health; as opposed to hot, feverish, S.

This idea is frequently expressed by an allusion to be found in *Ross's Helenore*, first Edit.

An' bony Nory answer'd a' their care,
For well she throove, and halesome was an' fair:
As clear and *calour* as a water trout. P. 6.

4. Having the plump and rosy appearance of health, as opposed to a sickly look, S. It seems to convey the idea of the effect of the free air of the country.

This word, in its primary meaning, does not denote the same degree of frigidity as *cald*; but rather signifies, approaching to cold. We speak of a *callour wind* in a sultry day. In form it nearly resembles Isl. *kalldur*, frigidus.

"*Callar*. Fresh, cool. *The callar air*, the fresh air. North. *Callar ripe groosers*; ripe gooseberries fresh gathered." Gl. Grose.

It is justly observed in the Gl. to the Antiquary; "This is one of the Scotch words that it is hardly possible fully to explain. The nearest English synonym is cool, refreshing. *Callar* as a *kail-blade*, means as refreshingly cool as possible."

CALL-THE-GUSE, a sort of game.

"Cachepole, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince; schule the board, or shovel-board; billiards, and *call the guse*." Chalmers's Mary, i. 255.

This designation, I suppose, is equivalent to "drive the goose;" and the game seems to be the same with one still played by young people, in some parts of Angus, in which one of the company, having something that excites ridicule unknowingly pinned behind, is pursued by all the rest, who still cry out, *Hunt the goose*.

CALM, CAULM, *adj.* pron. *cawm*. Smooth; as *calm ice*, ice that has no inequalities, S. B. an oblique sense of the E. word.

CALMERAGE, *adj.* Of or belonging to cambric. "Ane stick of *calmerage* claitht." Aberd. Reg. V. CAMMERAIGE.

CALMES, CAUMS, pron. *cawms*, *s. pl.* 1. A mould, a frame, for whatever purpose, S. Thus it is used for a mould in which bullets are cast.

"Euerie landit man within the samin, sall haue an hagbute of founle, callit hagbute of crochert, with thair *calmes*, bullettis and pellokis of leid or irne, with poudre conuenient thairto, for euerie hundreth pund of land, that he hes of new extent." Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 73. Edit. 1566. c. 194, Murray.

2. A name given to the small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom, S. synon. with *Heddles*, q. v.

3. Used metaph. to denote the formation of a plan or model.

"The matter of peace is now in the *caulms*;" i.e. They are attempting to model it. Baillie's Lett. ii. 197.

Caum, sing. is sometimes used, but more rarely. Any thing neat is said to look as if it had been "casten in a *caum*," S.

Germ. *quem-en*, *bequem-en*, quadrare, congruere; *bequem*, Franc. *biquam*, Su.-G. *bequaem*, Belg. *bequaam*, fit, meet, congruous. Su.-G. *quaemeliq*, id.; Belg. *bequaam maaken*, to fit. Ihre and Wachter derive these terms from Moes-G. *quim-an*, Germ. *quem-en*, to come, in the same manner as Lat. *conueniens a veniendo*, quia congrua sunt similia eorum, quae apposite in rem veniunt.

CALOO, CALLOO, CALAW, *s.* *Anas glacialis*, Orkn.

"The pintail duck, (*anas acuta*, Lin. Syst.,) which has here got the name of the *caloo*, or *coal and candle light*, from the sound it utters, is often seen in different places through the winter; but on the return of spring it departs for some other country." Barry's Orkney, p. 301.

"Among these we may reckon—the pickternie, the norie, and culterneb, the *calaw*, the scarf, and the seapie or the chaldrick." P. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Acc. viii. 546.

"In Dr. Barry's History of Orkney—the *calloo* is by mistake stated to be the *Anas acuta*, or pintail duck, which is a much rarer bird.—The *calloo*—named from its evening call, which resembles the sound *calloo*, *calloo*, arrives from the arctic regions in autumn, and spends the winter here." Neill's Tour, p. 79.

Perhaps from Isl. *kall-a*, clamare.

CALSAY, *s.* Causeway, street. Acts Ja. VI. Parl. 13. Table of Acts not imprinted.

As our forefathers generally changed *l* or *ll* into *u* or *w*, they often inserted *l* instead of *u* or *w*. V. CAUSEY.

CALSHIE, *adj.* Crabbed, ill-humoured, S.

Gin she but bring a wee bit tocher,
And *calshie* fortune deign to snocher,
But bid her work,—her head it dizzies.

Morison's Poems, p. 82.

Haldorson gives Isl. *kolnug-r* as signifying sarcasticus; *kolnskuleg-r*, vehemens et absurdus; and *kolske* as applied both to the devil, and to a perverse old man. Isl. *kals-a*, irridere; *kals*, irrisio, *kauzug-ur*, irrisor, derisor, Vercl. Ind. *kollske*, id. G. Andr.

CALSUTERD, *adj.* "Perhaps *caulked*, or having the seams done over with some unctuous substance, Lat." Gl. Sibb.

Sa sall be seen the figures of the flots,
With fearful flags and weil *calsuterd* bots.

Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 381.

But it certainly ought to be *calfuterd*; Fr. *calfeutr-er*, un navire, stypare, oblinder, to caulk a ship; Thierry. Dan. *kalfutr-er*, to caulk.

CALVER, *s.* A cow with calf, S.

Teut. *kalver-kor*, id.

CALUERIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, ano tapestrie of the historie of *Calueris* and Moris, contening foure peces." Invent. A. 1561, p. 145.

Perhaps a corr. of the name *Caluyers*, as denoting Greek monks, of the order of St. Basil, who had their chief residence on Mount Athos. They might be associated with *Moris*, i.e. Moors or Mahometans.

CAMACK, *s.* The game otherwise called *Shinty*, S. B. V. CAMMOCK.

CAMBIE LEAF, *s.* The water-lily, S. B. also called *Bobbins*, S. *Nymphaea alba et lutea*, Linn. In Scania, the N. lutea is called *Aekanna*.

CAMBLE, *v. n.* To prate saucily; A. Bor. V. CAMPY.

CAMDOOTSHIE, *adj.* Sagacious, Perth. ; synon. *Auklfarand*.

CAMDUI, *s.*

"Piscis in Lacu Levino (Lochlevin), saporis delicatis-simi." Sibb. Scot. p. 28.

Can this resemble the crooked trout mentioned by Penn., as an inhabitant of some of the lakes in Wales? Zool. iii. 252. Gael. *cam*, crooked, *dubh*, black.

CAME, *s.* A honey-comb, S.

Ye see a skepp there at our will
Weel cranm'd, I dinna doubt it,
Wi' *comes* this day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 126. V. KAYNE.

CAMEL'S HAIR, s. The vertebral ligament. Syn. FICK-FACK, q. v. Clydes.

CAMERAL, CAMERIL, s. A large, ill-shaped, awkward person, Roxb.

Dominic Sampson is given as an example of the use of the word.

C. B. *camreol* signifies misrule; *camueyr*, bending obliquely; from *cam*, crooked, awry.

CAMERJOUNKER, s. A gentleman of the bed-chamber.

"Here also in the conflict was killed his Majesties *camerjounker*, called Boyen; and another chamberman called Cratzistene, that attended his Majestie." Monro's Exped. P. ii., p. 145.

From Sw. *kammar*, a chamber, and *junker*, a spark; or Belg. *kamer*, and *jonker*, a gentleman.

CAMESTER, s. A wool-comber. V. KEMESTER.

CAMY, CAMOK, adj. Crooked; metaph. used for what is rugged and unequal.

Thay that with sharp cultir teile or schere
Of Rutuly the hyll knollis hye,
Or *camy* ege, and holtis fare to se,
That Circeus to surname clepit ar.

Doug. Virgil, 237. b. 1.

My bak, that suntyme brent hes bene
Now cruikis lyk ane *camok* tre.

Maitland Poems, p. 193.

Ir. Gael. *cam*, C. B. *kam*, crooked; L. B. *cam-us*, id. Gr. *kam-rw*, incurvo. V. CAMMOCK and CAMSCHO.

"Lancash. *cammi'd*, crooked, gone awry;" Tim Bobbins.

CAMYNG CLAITH, a cloth worn round the shoulders during the process of combing the hair.

"Huidis, quaiffis,—naipkynis, *camyng claithis*, and coveris of nicht geir, hois, schone, and gluiffis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

"Ane *camyng curche* of the same [hollane claith]. Ane uther sewit with gold, silver, and divers cullouris of silk. Ane uther of hollane claith, sewit with gold. Ane uther pair of hollane claith sewit with gold, silver, and divers cullouris of silk, and freinyeit with lang freinyeit at the endis." Ibid. p. 235.

In the "Memoir of the Kingis Majesties clething," we read of "thrie buird claithis sewit with reid silk, and thrie *kamying claithis* thairto;" also of "ane *kamying clayth* sewit with blak silk, and ane buird claith thairto." Ibid. p. 282.

One would scarcely suppose that so much show was required for implements of this description, and least of all that *fringes* were necessary.

CAMYNG CURCHE, a particular kind of dress for a woman's head.

"Twa torrett claithis of hollane claith sewit with cuttit out werk and gold. Ane *camyng curche* of the same." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 235.

If not a kerchief for *combing* on; perhaps a couch made for being pinned; from Fr. *camion*, "the small and short pinne, wherewith women pin in their rufes, &c." Cotgr.

CAMIS, s. pl. Combs; pron. *caims*, S.

"Ane *cais* [case] of *camis* furnist." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 239.

CAMLA-LIKE, adj. Sullen, surly; Aberd.

"I was anes gain to speer fat was the flatter, bat I saw a curn o' *camla-like* fallows wi' them, an' I thought they were a' freinit to me, an' sae they might eat ither as Towy's hawks did, for ony thing that I car'd." Journal from London, p. 8.

Isl. *kamleit-r* is used precisely in this sense, tetricus. Its primary sense is—*facie fusca*, having a dark complexion; from *kam*, macula, and *leit-r*, lit, aspectus.

CAMMAC, s. A stroke with the hand, Orkn.

Did this signify a blow with a stick, we might view it as originally the same with *Cammock*.

CAMMAS, s. A coarse cloth, East Nook of Fife; corr. from *Canvas*.

CAMMEL, s. A crooked piece of wood, used as a hook for hanging any thing on, Roxb. *Hangrel*, synon. Lanarks.

CAMMELT, adj. Crooked; as, "a *cammelt* bow;" Roxb.

C. B. *camzull*, pron. *camthull*, a wrong form, from *cam*, crooked, and *dull*, figure, shape.

CAMMERAIGE, CAMROCHIE, s. Cambrie.

In this sense *cammeraige* is used, Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 113.

Of fynest *camroche* thair suk saillis;
And all for newfanglines of geir.

Maitland Poems, p. 826.

Linen cloth of Cambray, Lat. *Camerac-um*. The Teut. name of this city is *Camerijck*.

CAMMES, CAMES, s. [A kind of gauze for samplers.]

"In the first ten mekle round peces of *cammes*, sewit with gold, silver, and diuers culloris of silk, of the armes of France, Britane, and Orleance.

"A lang peece of *cammes*, sewit with silk unperfite of the armes of Scotland." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 215.

"A pand of *cammes* drawin upoun paper and begun to sew with silk." Ibid. p. 216.

It seems to denote what is now called gauze, the thin cloth on which flowers are wrought. Perhaps from Ital. *camoc-a*, a kind of silk, or rather what Phillips calls *camie-a*, "in ancient deeds; camlet, or fine stuff, made at first purely of camel's hair."

CAMMICK, s. A preventive, a stop, Shetl.

O. Germ. *kaum* signifies langour, *kaumig*, morbidus; Franc. *kumig*, aegrotus, and *kaum*, vix, used adverbially as denoting what can scarcely be accomplished.

CAMMOCK, s. 1. A crooked stick, S.

Lord Hailes mentions *cammock* as bearing this sense. Spec. of a Gloss. This must be the meaning of the S. prov. "Airly crooks the tree, that good *cammock* should be." Ferguson, p. 7. It seems corruptly given by Kelly, p. 97. "Early crooks the tree that in good *cammon* will be." He renders the word, "a crooked stick with which boys play at Cammon, Shinty [Shinty?], or Side ye."

2. This word is used in Perth. to denote same game elsewhere called *Shinty*.

This was one of the games prohibited by Edw. III. of England. Pilam manulem, pedinam, et bacculum, et ad *camhucam*, &c. Strutt's conjecture is therefore well founded, when he says:—"Camhucam—I take to have been a species of goff," which "pro-

bably received its name from the crooked bat with which it was played. The games—were not forbidden from any particular evil tendency in themselves, but because they engrossed too much of the leisure and attention of the populace, and diverted their minds from the pursuits of a more martial nature." Sports, Intr. XLV.

This was the sole reason of a similar prohibition of golf, foot-ball, &c. and of the injunction of archery, in our old acts of Parliament.

It is also written *Camack*.

"On Tuesday last, one of the most spirited *camack* matches witnessed for many years in this country [Badenoch], where that manly sport of our forefathers has been regularly kept up during the Christmas festivities, took place in the extensive meadows below the inn of Pitmain."—"On Christmas and New Year's day, matches were played in the policy before the house of Drakies, at the *camack* and foot-ball, which were contested with great spirit." Edin. Even. Cour. Jan. 22, 1821.

Bullet gives Celt. *cambaca* as signifying a crooked stick. Gael. *camun*, a hurling club, Shaw.

CAMMON, s. The same with *Cammock*.

It would appear that this term is used in some parts of S., as well as *Cammock*; as Gael. *camun* is rendered a "hurling-club."

CAM-NOSED, CAMOW-NOSED, adj. Flat-nosed.

The *cam-nosed* cocatrice they quite with them carry.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 20.

The pastor quits the slothfull sleepe,
And passes furth with speede,
His little *camow-nosed* sheepe,
And rowtting klie to feede.

Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 386.

A literary friend has, I think justly, observed, that this "appears to mean flat-nosed, not hook-nosed; and may naturally, be derived from the Fr. word *camus*, which has the same meaning."

Ben Johnson uses *camus'd*, in the same sense, as a North-country word.

And though my nose be *camus'd*, my lipps thick,
And my chin bristle'd! Pan, great Pan, was such!
Said Shepherd.

CAMORAGE, s. The same with *Cummer-aise*.

"Ane quaiff of *camorage* with tua cornettis sewit with cuttit out werk of gold and silvir." Inventories, A. 1576, p. 232.

CAMOVYNE, CAMOWYNE, s. Camomile, S.

Thro' bonny yards to walk, and apples pu',—
Or on the *camovylene* to lean you down,
With roses red and white all busked round,
Sall be the light of what ye'll hae to do.

Ross's Helenore, p. 112.

To CAMP, v. n. To strive.

"The king, with Monsieur du Bartas, came to the Colledge hall, where I caused prepare and have in readiness a banquet of wet and dry confections, with all sorts of wine, whereat his Majesty *camped* very merrily a good while," q. strove, in taking an equal share with others. L. B. *camp-are*, contendere. V. KEMP, v. •

CAMP, adj. Brisk, active, spirited, Selkirks. *My horse is very camp the day*; he is in good spirits. The same term is applied to a cock, a dog, &c. It is nearly synon. with *Crous*.

Originally the same with *Campy*, sense 1, q. v. Ihre observes, that as all the excellence of our northern ancestors consisted in valour, they used *kaempe*, properly signifying a wrestler, a fighter, to denote any one excellent in whatever respect; as, *en kaempa karl*, an excellent man; *en kaempa prest*, an excellent priest.

CAMP, s. A romp; applied to both sexes, Loth.

In Teut. the term *kampe*, *kempe*, has been transferred from a boxer to a trull; pugil; pellex; Kilian.

To CAMP, v. n. To play the romp, *ibid*.

CAMP, s. An oblong heap of potatoes earthed up in order to be kept through winter, Berw.

"A *camp* is a long ridge of potatoes, four or five feet wide at the bottom, and of any length required, built up to a sharp edge, as high as the potatoes will lie, covered by straw, and coated over with earth dug for from a trench on each side." Surv. Berw., p. 293.

Isl. *kamp-r*, caput parietis; also clivus.

CAMPERLECKS, s. pl. Magical tricks, Buchan; expl. as synon. with *cantraips*.

This sense is probably a deviation from what was the original one. It may have signified athletic sports, from Teut. *kaemper*, Su.-G. *kaempe*, athleta, a wrestler, a warrior, and *lek*, play; q. jousts, tournaments.

CAMPY, adj. 1. "Bold, brave, heroic." Gl. Sibb.

2. Spirited; as, "a *campy* fellow," Roxb. *To cample*, to scold, to talk impertinently, A. Bor.

I am informed that, in this country, it does not properly signify brave, as in Sibb. Gl.; but "elated by a flow of high spirits."

Ray explains "To callet,—to *cample* or scold;" Collect. p. 12. It seems to be from the same root. It is, however, itself a provincial word, and is given as such by Grose. He also mentions what is still more nearly allied, "*Campo*, to prate saucily, North."

He adds (from Sheringham,) that in Norfolk they use the phrase, a *kamper* old man, to denote one who retains vigour and activity in age.

Germ. *kamp-en*, to strive, to contend, to fight.

CAMPIOUN, s. A champion.

"Quhen danger occurrit, thay refusit na maner of besines nor laubour that mycht pertene to forsy *campionis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 16.

Ital. *campione*, id. A.-S. *camp-ian*, Germ., Belg. *kamp-en*, *kemp-en*, to fight; A.-S. *cempa*, a soldier, *camp*, Belg. *kamp*, a battle, also, a camp. It is not improbable that Lat. *camp-us*, had a common origin, as originally applied to a plain fit for the use of arms, or for martial exercise.

CAMPRULY, adj. Contentious, S. A.

This may be from Isl. *kempa*, pugil, and *rugl-a*, turbare. Or perhaps, q. *Rule the camp*. V. RULIE.

CAMREL, CAMMERIL, s. A crooked piece of wood, passing through the ancles of a sheep, or other carcase, by means of which it is suspended till it be flayed and disembowelled, Dumfr.

This is obviously of Celt. origin, the first syllable, *cam*, in C. B. and Gael., signifying crooked.

To CAMSHACHLE, v. a. 1. To distort.

"Let go my arm this meenit.—I'll twassle your thrapple in a giffy, an' ye think tae camshacle me wi' your bluid-thirsty fingers." Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

It is used in the form of *Camshauchle*, Roxb.; and applied to a stick that is twisted, or a wall that is standing off the line. It is expl., however, as differing in sense from *Shauchlit*. The latter is said properly to signify, distorted in one direction; but *camshauchlit*,—distorted both ways.

2. To oppress or bear down with fatigue or confinement, Ayr.

Meg o' the mill *camshauchlit* me.

Old Song.

But perhaps this is merely a variety of *Hamschakel*.

CAMSHACK, adj. Unlucky, Aberd.

But taylor Hutchin met him there,
A curst unhappy spark,
Saw Pate had caught a *camshack* cair
At this uncanny wark.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 129.

Camshack-kair, "unlucky concern," Gl.

This seems to acknowledge a common origin with *Camacho*, q. v.

CAMSHAUCHEL'D, adj. 1. Distorted, awry, S.; expl. "crooklegged." V. CAMY and SHACH, having the legs bent outwards, South of S.

Nae auld *camshauchel'd* warlock loun,
Nor black, wanchauncie carline,
Sall cross ae threshold o' the town
Till ilk lass gets her darlin,
To kiss that night.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 33.

2. It is also expl. "angry, cross, quarrelsome," Gl. ibid. It seems to be used in the first sense in the passage quoted. The word is formed from *camy* or Gael. *cam*, crooked, and *shachled*, distorted. V. SHACHLE, v.

CAMSCHO, CAMSCHOL, CAMPSHO, CAMSHACH, adj. Crooked.

The hornyt byrd quihlk we clepe the nicht oule,
Within hir cauerne hard I schoute and youle,
Laithely of forme, with crukit *camscho* beik;
Ugsum to here was hir wyld elrische skreik.

Doug. Virgil, 202. 2.

Thay elrische brethir, with thair lukis thrawin,
Thocht nocht awalit, thare standing haue we knawin;
An horribil sorte, wyth mony *camschol* beik.

Ibid., 91. 18.

2. This term is expl. by Rudd. as also signifying "a stern, grim, or distorted countenance."

Sae with consent away they trudge,
And laid the cheese before a judge:
A monkey with a *campscho* face,
Clerk to a justice of the peace.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 478.

3. Ill-humoured, contentious, crabbed; denoting crookedness or perverseness of temper; Ang.

To Currie town my course I'll steer,—
To bang the birr o' winter season,
Ay poet-like wi' syndit wizen,
Bot *camshach* wife or girin gett,
To plot my tae or deave my pate.

Taylor's & Poems, p. 170.

Rudd. views this word as formed of Ir. *ciame* (cam) and Fr. *joue*, the cheek, S. *joll*. The origin of the last syllable is, however, uncertain. The derivation of the constituent parts of one word from different languages, is generally to be suspected. Teut. *kamus*, *kamuyse*, Fr. *camus*, Ital. *camuse*, signify flat-nosed, cui nares sunt depressae superius, Kilian. *Camuse*, flat, Chaucer. Gael. *camshuileach* signifies squint-eyed.

CAMSTANE, CAMSTONE, s. 1. Common compact limestone, probably of a white colour.

"At the base of the hill, immediately after the coal is cut off, you meet with several layers of *camstone* (as it is termed with us), which is easy [easily] burned into a heavy limestone." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 327.

"By this time Mannering appeared, and found a tall countryman—in colloquy with a slipshod damsel, who had in one hand the lock of the door, and in the other a pail of whiting, or *camstane*, as it is called, mixed with water—a circumstance which indicates Saturday night in Edinburgh." Guy Mannering, ii. 259..

2. This name is given to white clay, somewhat indurated, Loth.

CAMSTERIE, CAMSTAIRIE, CAMSTRAIRY, adj. Froward, perverse, unmanageable, S.; "riotous, quarrelsome," Sibb.

A pint wi' her cummers I wad her allow;
But when she sits down, she gets hersel fu',
And when she is fu' she is unco *camstairie*.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 230.

— Nor wist the poor wicht how to tame her,
She was sae *camsterie* and skeel.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 297.

It is also pronounced *camstrairy*, Perth.

But how's your daughter Jean?
She's gayly, Isabel, but *camstrairy* grown.

Donald and Flora, p. 85.

"She is a *camstrary* brute, and maun hao her ain gate." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 269.

It has been derived, "q. *gram-sterrigh*, from Teut. *gram*, asper, iratus; and *stieren*, instigare." In Belg., indeed, *gramsteurig* is stomachful, wrathful. But there seems no reason for supposing so great a change. I have sometimes thought that it might be from Germ. *kamm-en*, to comb, and *starrig*, *sterrig*, stiff; as we say of one who cannot easily be managed, that he must not be "kaimed against the hair." But it is more probably from *kamp*, battle, and *starrig*, q. obstinate in fight, one who scorns to yield.

The Goth. dialects exhibit several words of a similar formation; as Su.-G. Germ. *halastarrig*, stiffnecked; Su.-G. *bangstyrig*, from *bang*, tumult; Isl. *baldstirrur*, reluctant, from *bald*, vis, and *styr*, feror, as denoting one who struggles with firmness and force.

Ihre observes, vo. *Stel*, that Gr. *strep-ros* signifies rigidus; and mentions his suspicion that *ster* or *sterd*, was anciently used in Su.-G. in the same sense. It may be added that Gael. *comhatri* signifies striving together, from *comh*, together, and *stri*, strife.

CAMSTROUDGEOUS, adj. The same with *camsterie*, Fife.

Isl. *kaempe*, bollator, and *striug-r*, asper, animus insensus; also, fastus; q. fierce, incensed, or haughty warrior.

CAN, s. 1. A measure of liquids, Shetl.

"The corn teind, when commuted, is paid in butter and oil, in the proportion of about three-fourths of a can or gallon of oil, and from three to four marks of

butter, per merk of land." Edmonstone's Zetl., i. 163.

— "*Kanne* is the Norwegian name of a measure, which answers to three quarts English." N. *ibid.* Isl. *kanna* denotes a measure somewhat larger; for Gr. Andr. expl. it by hemina, congius, i.e. a gallon and a pint of English measure.

[2. Tankard, mug, jug, pot.

Come fill up my cup now,

Come fill up my can,

Bonnets o' Bonnie Dundee.

CAN, *s.* A broken piece of earthenware, Aberd.

To CAN, *v. a.* To know.

This Cok desyring moir the symple corne

Than ony Jasp, onto the fule is peir,

Makand at science bot a knak and scorne,

Quhilk can no gud, and als littill will leir.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 126.

CAN, CANN, *s.* 1. Skill, knowledge.

On haste then, Nory, for the stanch girss yeed;

For thae auld warld foulks had wondrous cann

Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

While thro' their teens the youth and maid advance,

Their kindling eyes with keener transport glance,

But wi' mair wyles and cann they bet the flame.

Ibid., p. 17.

2. Ability, S. B. Perhaps this is the sense in the following passage:—

But if my new rock were cutted and dry,

I'll all Maggie's can and her cantraps defy.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 134.

Thus *can* denotes both power and skill. This corresponds to the use of the *v.* in various languages. A.-S. *cunn-an*, Isl. *kunn-a*, Teut. *konn-en*, *kunn-en*, signify both *noscere* and *posse*, *valere*. The primary idea is evidently that of knowledge. For what is skill, but mental ability? and the influence of this in human affairs is far more extensive than that of mere corporal power.

CAN, *pret.* for *gan*, began.

The women als he wysyt at the last,

And so on ane hys cyne he *can* to cast.

Wallace, iv. 398. MS.

The use of the particle *to* shews that it is not meant to denote power to execute a business, but merely the commencement of it. Accordingly, in Ed. 1648, it is rendered:

And so on one his eyes *began* to cast.

Thus it is often used by Douglas.

CANALYIE, CANNAILYIE, *s.* The rabble, S.; from Fr. *canaille*, *id.*

The hale *cannailyie*, risin, tried

In vain to end their gabblin;

Till in a carline can, and cried,

'What's a' this wicket squabblin?'

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 37.

CANBUS.

"For ane waw of cheis or oyle, *id.* For ane hundreth *canbus*, *id.*" Balfour's Pract., p. 87.

This seems to signify bottles made of gourds; from Fr. *cannebasse*, *id.*, the same as *calabasse*; Cotgr.

CANDAVAIG, *s.* 1. A salmon that lies in the fresh water till summer, without going to the sea; and, of consequence, is reckoned very foul, Ang. Gael. *ceann*, head, and

dubhach, a black dye; foul salmon being called *black fish*?

2. Used as denoting a peculiar species of salmon.

"We have—a species of salmon, called by the country people *candavaigs*, that frequently do not spawn before the month of April or May. These, therefore, are in perfection when the rest are not. They are grosser for their length than the common salmon, and often (of a large size) upwards of 20 or 30 pounds weight. They are said to come from the coasts of Norway." P. Birse, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ix. 109, N.

CANDEL-BEND, *s.* The very thick sole-leather used for the shoes of ploughmen, Roxb.

Had this leather been formerly prepared at *Kendal* in England?

CANDENT, *adj.* Fervent, red hot; Lat. *can-dens*.

"It is a mystery,—how some men, professing themselves to be against the Indulgence, are yet never heard to regrave the wickedness and iniquity thereof publicly, or to excite others to mourn over it as a defection; but are keen and *candent* against any who will do this." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 170.

CANDENCY, *s.* Fervour, hotness; Lat. *can-dentia*.

"Have you not made a sad division here—your paper bewraying so much *candency* for the one, and coolness in the other?" *Ibid.* p. 181.

CANDY-BROAD SUGAR, loaf or lump sugar: *Candibrod*, *id.*, Fife.

"Take a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon;—infuse that in a pint of spirits, with three ounces of *candy-broad sugar*." Maxwell's Sci. Trans., p. 290.

This term must have been imported, most probably with the article, from the Low Countries; as Belg. *kandy* is equivalent to E. *candy*, (Fr. *candir*, to grow white after boiling, applied to sugar); and *brood*, a loaf.

CANDLE and CASTOCK, a large turnip, from which the top is sliced off that it may be hollowed out till the rind become transparent: a candle is then put into it, the top being restored by way of lid or cover. The light shows in a frightful manner the face formed with blacking on the outside, S.

Hence the rhyme of children:—

Halloween, a night at e en,

A *candle* in a *castock*.

These, being sometimes placed in church-yards, on Allhallow eve, are supposed to have given rise to many of the tales of terror believed by the vulgar.

CANDLE-COAL, CANNEL-COAL, *s.* A species of coal which gives a strong light, S.

—"At Blair,—beds of an inflammable substance, having some resemblance of jet, here called *candle-coal*, or *light coal*, much valued for the strong bright flame which it emits in burning." P. Lesmahagoe, Stat. Acc. vii. 424.

This corresponds to the definition given of it in Roxb.; "A piece of splint coal put on a cottage-fire to afford a light to spin by, in place of a *candle*."

"There are vast quantities of coal gotten in the coal-pits, and amongst them is a *cannel-coal*, which is so hard, and of so close a texture, that it will take a passable polish; hones, slates, and such like, are made of it." Sibb. Fife, p. 157.

From the variation in orthography, the origin of this word is doubtful; though it appears most probable that *cannel* is, after the S. pronunciation, corr. from *candle*.

CANDLE-FIR, s. Fir that has been buried in a morass, moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles, S. A.

"Fir, unknown in Tweeddale mosses, is found in some of these, [of Carnwath, Lanarkshire,] long and straight; indicating its having grown in thickets. Its fibres are so tough, that they are twisted into ropes, halters, and tethers. The splits of it are used for light, by the name of *candle-fir*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. V. CALCHEN.

CANDLEMAS-BLEEZE, s. The gift made by pupils to a schoolmaster at Candlemas, Roxb., Selkirk; elsewhere, *Candlemas Offering*.

The term indicates that it had been at first exacted under the notion of its being applied to defray the expense of kindling a blaze at this season so peculiarly distinguished by light. V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

CANDLEMAS-CROWN, s. A badge of distinction, for it can scarcely be called an honour, conferred, at some grammar-schools, on him who gives the highest gratuity to the rector, at the term of Candlemas, S.

"The scholars—pay—a Candlemas gratuity, according to their rank and fortune, from 5s. even as far as 5 guineas, when there is a keen competition for the *Candlemas crown*. The king, i.e. he who pays most, reigns for six weeks, during which period he is not only entitled to demand an afternoon's play for the scholars once a week, but he has also the royal privilege of remitting punishments." P. St. Andrews, Fife, Statist. Acc. xiii. 211.

CANDLESHEARS, s. pl. Snuffers, S.

"*Candlesheares*, the dozen pair xxx s." Rates, A. 1611.

CANE, KAIN, CANAGE, s. A duty paid by a tenant to his landlord, S. "Cane cheese," "cane aits," or oats, &c.

—But last owk, nae farder gane,
The laird got a' to pay his *kain*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 525.

This term is not to be understood, as denoting tribute in general. A literary friend remarks, that it is confined to the smaller articles, with which a tenant or vassal is bound annually to supply his lord for the use of his table. He objects to the example of *cane aites*, given by Skene; observing that money, oats, wheat, or barley, stipulated to be paid for land, is never denominated *kain*, but only fowls, eggs, butter, cheese, pigs, and other articles of a similar kind, which are added to the rent. Thus David I., in a Charter to the church of Glasgow, grants, "Deo et ecclesiæ Sancti Kentigerni de Glasgu, in perpetuum elemosinam, totam decimam meam de meo *Chan*, in animalibus et porcis de Stragriva, &c. nisi tunc quando ego ipse illuc venero perendinens et ibidem meum *Chan* comedens." Chartular. Vet. Glasg. But the term seems properly to denote all the rude produce of the

soil payable to a landlord, as contradistinguished from money; although now more commonly applied to smaller articles.

This phrase sometimes signifies to suffer severely in any cause.

For Campbell rade, but Myrie staid,
And sair he *paid the kain*, man;
Fell skelps he got, was war than shot,
Frae the sharp-edg'd claymore, man.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 78.

"This word, *cane*, signifies the head, or rather tribute or dewtie, as *cane fowles*, *cane cheis*, *cane aites*, quhilk is paid be the tennent to the maister as ane duty of the land, especially to kirkmen & prelates.—Skene, De Verb. Sign. vo. *Canum*.

KAIN BAIRNS, a living tribute supposed to be paid by warlocks and witches to their master the devil, S.

"It is hinted, from glimpses gotten by daring wights, that *Kain Bairns* were paid to Satan, and fealty done for reigning through his division of Nithsdale and Galloway. These *Kain Bairns* were the fruit of their wombs; though sometimes the old barren hags stoic the unchristened offspring of their neighbours to fill the hellish treasury." Nithsdale Song, p. 280.

A similar idea prevailed with respect to the *kain* paid by the Fairies.

—Pleasant is the fairy land,
But an ciry tale to tell;
Ay at the end o' seven years,
We pay the teind to hell.

Young Tamlane, Border Minstrelsy, ii. *

CANAGE, s. The act of paying the duty, of whatever kind, denoted by the term *Cane*.

L. B. *canagium* was used in a sense totally different, as equivalent to Fr. *chienage*, and signifying the right belonging to feudal proprietors, according to which their vassals were bound to receive and feed their dogs.

L. B. *can-um*, *can-a*. This Skene derives from Gael. *cean*, the head, which, he says, also signifies tribute. He apprehends that this was originally a capitation tax.

To CANGLE, v. n. 1. To quarrel, to be in a state of altercation, S.

"Ye *cangle* about uncoft kids;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 81. Hence,

2. To cavil, Mearns.

Isl. *kiaenk-a*, arridere; Gael. *caingeal*, a reason, *caingnam* to argue, to plead; C. B. *canllaw*, an advocate.

Yorks. "*caingel*, a toothy crabbed fellow," (Clav.) has undoubtedly the same origin.

CANGLING, s. Altercation, S.

"At last all commeth to this, that wee are in end found to hane beene neither in moode nor figure, but only jangling and *cangling*, and at last returning to that where once wee beganne." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 530.

CANGLER, s. A jangler, S.

"Fye!" said ae *cangler*, "what d'ye mean?
I'll lay my lugs on't that he's green."

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 482.

* **To CANKER, v. n.** To fret, to become peevish or ill-humoured, S.

CANKERY, CANKRIE, *adj.* Ill-humoured; *synon.* *Cankert.* *Cankriest*, superl., Renfr., Ayr.

The Gentle Shepherd frae the bole was taen,
Then sleep, I trow, was banish'd frae their e'en;
The *cankriest* then was kittled up to daffing,
And sides and chafts maist riven were wi' laughing.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 40.

Right *cank'ry* to hersel' she crackit.

Ibid., p. 188.

"Every body kens, Miss Mizzy, that thou's a *cankery* creature." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 215.

CANKER-NAIL, *s.* A painful slip of flesh raised at the bottom of the *nail* of one's finger, Upp. Clydes.

CANKERT, CANKERRIT, *adj.* "Angry, passionate, cross, ill-conditioned, S." Rudd. A. Bor. id.

Saturnus get Juno,
That can of wraith and malice neuer ho,
Nor satisfyt of hir auld furie nor wroik,
Rolling in mynd full mony *cankerrit* bloik. —
Doug. Virgil, 148. 4.

A learned friend has favoured me with the following remarks:—

"It seems to be derived from the Fr. word *cancre*, one sense of which is thus defined in the *Dictionary of the French Academy* (1772):—

'*Cancre* est aussi un term injurieux, qui se dit d'un homme meprisable par son avarice. *C'est un cancre*; *C'est un vilain cancre*.'

There is a probability that it formerly had this meaning in Scottish.

My daddy is a *cankert* carl;
He'll no twin wi' his gear.

Song, Low down in the Broom.

Phillips expl. "*Cankered*, eaten with the *canker*, or with rust." As transferred to the mind, or temper, it suggests a similar idea, as seeming still to include the idea of malignity. In S. we speak of a *cankert body*, without any such association. A *synon. phrase* is commonly used concerning a peevish person, "He's just eaten up o' ill-nature," S.

CANLIE, *s.* A very common game in Aberd., played by a number of boys, one of whom is by lot chosen to act the part of *Canlie*, to whom a certain portion of a street, or ground, as it may happen, is marked off as his territory, into which if any of the other boys presume to enter, and be caught by *Canlie* before he can get off the ground, he is doomed to take the place of *Canlie*, who becomes free in consequence of the capture.

This game seems to be prevalent throughout Scotland, though differently denominated; in Lanarks. and Renfr., *Tig*, in Mearns, *Tick*.

Can this have any affinity to Isl. *kaenleg-r*, dexterous, or *kaenleg-a*, dextrously, wisely? •

CANNABIE, CANABIE, *s.* Corr. of *Canopy*.

Out of the bed he wald have bene;
But on the flure he gat a fall,
While down came *cannabie* and all
Vpon his bellie, with sic a brattle,
The household, hearing sic a rattle,
Mervelit mekle what it suld be.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 343.

"Item, ane *cannabie* of grene taffetic, freinyeit with grene, quhilke may serve for any dry stuill or a bed." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 138.

"The same day they spoiled my lord Regentis lud-gene, and tuik out his pottes, panes, &c., his linger about his hous with sum *cannabie* boddis, albeit they were of little importance." Bannatyne's Journ., p. 143.

CANNA DOWN; CANNACH, Cotton grass, Eriophorum vaginatum, Linn.

"*Cannach* is the Gaelic name of a plant common in moory ground, without leaf or lateral outshoot of any kind, consisting merely of a slender stem supporting a silky tuft, beautifully white, and of glossy brightness." Mrs. Grant's Poems, N. p. 115.

My amiable and ingenious friend, in the poem itself, has beautifully marked the use made of this as a figure by the Highland poet, when describing his mistress:—

The downy *cannach* of the wat'ry moors,
Whose shining tufts the shepherd-boy allures;
Which, when the Summer's sultry heats prevail,
Sheds its light plumage on th' inconstant gale:
Even such, so silky soft, so dazzling white,
Her modest bosom seems, retir'd from sight.

Ibid., p. 42.

"This is 'the down of *Cana*,' of Ossian, and forms a beautiful simile in his justly-celebrated poem." P. Clunie, Perth. Statist. Acc. ix. 238.

This in Ang. is called *the canna down*. It is often used, by the common people, instead of feathers, for stuffing their pillows.

Gael. *canach*, cotton, cat's tail, moss-crops; most probably from *caonach*, moss.

CANNA, CANNAE. Cannot, compounded of *can*, v., and *na*, or *nae*, not, S.

Dinna, do not, *Sanna*, shall not, *Winna*, will not; *Downa*, an., or is, not able, are used in the same manner, S.

This form seems to be comparatively modern. It is not used by Dunbar, Douglas, and other classical writers. It indeed occurs in *The Jew's Daughter*, a pretty old Scottish ballad.

I *winnae* cum in, I *cannae* cum in,
Without my play-fares nine.

Percy's Reliques, i. 30.

Also in Adam o' Gordon.

I *winna* cum down, ye fause Gordon,
I *winna* cum down to thee,
I *winna* forsake my ain deir lord,
Though he is far frae me.

—Buck and boun, my mirry men a',
For ill doom I do guess:

I *canna* luik on that bonnie face,
As it lyes on the grass.

Pinkerton's Select S. Ballads, i. 46. 49.

CANNAGH, CONNAGH, *s.* A disease, to which hens are subject, in which the nostrils are so stopped that the fowl cannot breathe, and a horn grows on the tongue; apparently the *Pip*. *Cannagh*, Fife; *Connagh*, Stirrings.

This term is most probably of Celt. origin. It resembles Ir. and Gael. *conach*. But the only disease to which this seems to be applied is the murrain among cattle.

CANNAS, CANNES, *s.* 1. Any coarse cloth, like that of which sails are made, S. B.

2. It often denotes a coarse sheet used for keeping grain from falling on the ground,

when it is winnowed by means of a *wecht*,
S. B. Hence, a *canness-braid*, as broad as,
or, the breadth of such a sheet.

The shade beneath a *canness-braid* out throw
Held aff the sun beams frae a bonny how.

Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

3. Metaph. the sails of a ship, S. B.

A puff o' wind ye cudna get,
To gar your *cannas* wag.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 10.

E. *cannas*, Fr. *canevas*, Sw. *kanfass*, Dan. *canefas* ;
from Lat. *cannabis*, q. cloth made of hemp.

CANNEL, s. Cinnamon.

"That George Hetherwick have in readiness of fine
flour, some great bunnas, and other wheat bread of the
best order, baken with sugar, *cannel*, and other spices
fitting." Rec. Pittenweem, 1651, Statist. Acc. iv.
376, 377.

"Twa pund lang *cannell*, price of the vnçe xvj sh."
Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Aromaticks, of *cannel*, cardamoms, clowes, ginger,"
&c. St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 50.

"To make water of tamarinds.—Take an ounce and
a half of good tamarinds, of *cannel* bruised a dram,"
&c. Ibid. p. 105.

Fr. *cannelle*, cinnamon, Teut., Dan., *kaneel*, Ital.
canella, Hisp. *canela*, id. Chauc., *canelle*. This word
may be derived from Lat. *canna*, a cane or reed, in the
form of which the cinnamon is brought to Europe.
But the authors of Dict. Trov. prefer deriving it from
Heb. *cane*, which has the same meaning with *calamus*
aromaticus among the Latins.

CANNEL-WATERS, s. pl. Cinnamon waters, S.

"Aquavitæ with castor, or tryacle-water,—*cannel-*
water, and celestial water." St. Germain, *ibid*.

To CANNEL, v. a. To channel, to chamfer, S. Fr. *canell-er*, id.

CANNEL, s. The undermost or lowest part of
the edge of any tool, which has received the
finishing, or highest degree of sharpness
usually given to it; as, "the *cannel* of an
axe;" Roxb. *Bevel-edge* synon. V. CAN-
NEL, v.

CANNEL BAYNE, s. Collar-bone.

Wallace returned besyd a burly ayk,
And on him set a fellone sekry straik;
Baith *cannell bayne* and schuldri blaid in twa,
Through the mid cost the gud suerd gart he ga.
Wallace, v. 823. MS.

Fr. *canneau du col*, the nape of the neck, Cotgr.

Canell bone occurs in O. E.

"After this skirinish also hard we, that the Lorde
Hume himself, for hast in this flight, had a fall from
his horse, and burst so the *canell bone* of his neck, that
he was fayne to be caryed straight to Edenborowe, and
was not a litle despayred of life." Patten, Somerset's
Expedicion, p. 47, 48.

CANNEL-COAL. V. CANDLE-COAL.

CANNIE, or CANNON NAIL, the same
with *Cathel Nail*, S. A.

CANNY, KANNIE, *adj.* 1. Cautious, pru-
dent, S.

"The Parliament is wise, to make in a *canny* and
safe way, a wholesome purgation, that it may be
timeous." Baillie's Lett., ii. 138.

2. Artful, crafty, S.

"Mr. Marshall, the chairman, by *canny* conveyance,
got a sub-committee nominate according to his mind.—
Vines, Herle, &c. of our mind were named; but seeing
us excluded by Marshall's *cunning*, would not join."
Baillie's Lett., ii. 67.

"I trust in God, to use the world, as a *canny* or
cunning master doth a knave-servant;—he giveth him
no handling or credit, only he instructeth [intrusteth ?]
him with common errands, wherein he cannot play the
knave." Rutherford's Lett., P. I. ep. 11.

The carling brought her kobbuck ben,
With girdle-cakes well toasted brown;
Well does the *canny* kimmer kon,
They gar the scuds gae glibber down.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 269.

He expl. it in Gl. "knowing." But it properly
denotes that species of knowledge which implies art-
fulness.

3. Attentive, wary, watchful, S.

Ye gales that gently wave the sea,
And please the *canny* boatman,
Bear me frae hence, or bring me
My brave, my bouny Scot-man.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 256.

That this is the meaning here, appears from the
change of the term to *tenty*, in a following stanza:—

Fair winds, and *tenty* boatman,
Waft o'er, waft o'er,
Frae yonder shore,
My blyth, my bonny Scot-man.

4. Frugal, not given to expense, S.

Wherefore nocht sall be wanting on my part,
To gather wealth to raise my shepherd's heart,
Whate'er he wins, I'll guide with *canny* care.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

My riches a's my penny-fee,
An' I maun guide it *cannie*, O.

Burns, iii. 280.

5. Moderate in charges, reasonable in de- mands, S.

6. Moderate in conduct, not severe in depre- dation or exaction, S.

"Be ho Scot or no", said the honest farmer, 'I wish
thou hadst kept the other side of the hallan; but,
since thou art here, Jacob Jopson will betray no man's
bluid; and the *plaids* [the Highlanders] were gay
canny, and did not do so much mischief when they
were here yesterday.' Waverley, iii. 171.

7. Useful, beneficial, S.

—Thae auld waird foulks had wondrous *cann*
Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man;
And did with care the *canny* knack impart
Unto their bairns, and teach the useful art.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

8. Handy, expert at any business, S.; hence used as an epithet to denote women who, from experience, are qualified to assist at child birth.

The *canny* wives came there conven'd,
All in a whirl.

Forbes's Dominic Depos'd, p. 36.

In dust here lies auld Nanny Gowdy,
A skilly wife, our parish howdy;

Wha did her jobs sae freely *canny*,
That mony ane laments poor Nanny.
Shirreff's Poems, p. 268.

It would seem to be in this sense that the term is used in the following passage :

"His wife was a *canna* body, and could dress things very weel for ane in her line o' business, but no like a tleman's housekeeper, to be sure." *Tales of my Adlord*, ii. 107.

It at any rate suggests the idea of good housewifery.

9. Gentle, so as not to hurt a sore. In this sense one is said to be very *canny* about a sick person, S.

"Doctor Will returned to the cottage, bringing with him old Effie; who, as she herself said, and the Doctor certified, 'was the *canniest* hand about a sick-bed in a' Fergustown.'" *Glenfergus*, ii. 341.

10. Gentle and winning in speech, S.

"Speak her fair and *canny*, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles." *The Pirate*, i. 115.

11. Soft, easy; as applied to a state of rest, S.

There's up into a pleasant glen,
A wee piece frae my father's tower,
A *canny*, soft, and flow'ry den,
Which circling birks has form'd a bower.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 227.

12. Slow in motion. "To gang *canny*," or "*cannily*," to move slowly, S.

The wife slade *cannie* to her bed,
But ne'er spak mair.

Burns, iii. 48.

Here used for the adv.

"To caw *canny*," to drive softly; a phrase also used metaph. to denote frugal management, S.

—"There used to be the root o' an auld aik-tree there—that will do i—*canny* now, lad—*canny* now—tak tent, and tak time." *Antiquary*, i. 162.

The troddlin burnie i' the glen,
Glides *cannie* o'er its pebbles sma'.

Turris's Poems, p. 82.

Here perhaps it is used instead of the adv.

13. Metaph. used to denote frugal management; as, "They're braw *cannie* folk," i.e. not given to expense, S.

To Caw *Canny*, to live in a moderate and frugal manner, S.

"The lads had ay an ambition wi' them; an' its an' auld saying, '*Bode a silk gown, get a sleeve o't*.' But Winpenny disliked the idea of rivalry: 'Chaps like them suld ca' *canny*,' said he gruffly, 'it's time enough to get braws when we can afford necessers.'" *Saxon and Gael*, iii. 73.

"But Charlie and Bell, ca' *canny*; bairns will rise among you, and ye maun bear in mind that I hae baith Geordie and Meg to provide for yet." *The Entail*, i. 239.

"I made it a rule, after giving the blessing at the end of the ceremony, to admonish the bride and bridegroom to ca' *canny*, and join trembling with their mirth." *Ann. of the Par.* p. 380.

14. Soft and easy in motion, S. A horse is said to have a *canny step*, when he is not hard in the seat.

15. Safe, not dangerous; not difficult to manage. Thus, "a *canny horse*," is one

that may be rode with safety, that is not too spirited, or given to stumbling, S.

Ye ne'er was donsie,
But hamely, tawie, quiet, an' *cannie*,
An' unco sonsie.

Burns, iii. 141.

No *canny* is used in a sense directly opposite; not safe, dangerous, S.

Her brother beat her cruellie,
Till his straits were na *canny*;
He brak her back, and he beat her sides,
For the sake o' Andrew Lammie.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 132.

16. Composed, deliberate, as opposed to *flochtry*, *throwther*, S.

17. Not hard, not difficult of execution.

Belyve the elder bairns come drapping in,
At service out, among the farmers roun';
Some ca' the pleugh, some herd, some tentie rin
A *cannie* errand to a neebor town.

Burns, iii. 175.

18. Easy in situation, snug; comfortable. It is said of one who is in easy circumstances, who is not subjected to the toils of others; He, or she, "sits very *canny*;" or, "has a braw *canny seat*," S.

Syne, for amends for what I've lost,
Edge me into some *canny* post.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 44.

Make me but half as *canny*, there's no fear,
Tho' I be auld, but I'll yet gather gear.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

19. Fortunate, lucky, S.

Farewel, old Calins, *kannie* all thy life,
By birth, by issue, and a vertuous wifo
By gifts of mind and fortune from above,
The fruits of Ceres and the country's love.

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715. p. 62.

And ithers, who last year their garrets kept,
— now, by a *kanny* gale,
In the o'erflowing ocean spread their sail.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 324.

Whaever by his *canny* fate,
Is master of a good estate,—
Let him enjoy't withouten care.

Ibid. i. 83.

20. Fortunate, used in a superstitious sense, S.

They say, if she haud hail and tight,
That she will ha'e the second sight.—
Her *canny* hand will scarcely fail,
Whate'er she tries, to help or heal,
She'll seldom blunder.

On the birth of a Seventh Daughter. R. Gallonway's
Poems, p. 121.

In this sense it is often used negatively. *It's no canny*, it is not fortunate; a phrase applied to any thing, which is opposed to a *freit* or vulgar superstition, S.

An odd-like wife, they said, that saw,
A moupin runkled granny:
She fley'd the kimmers ane and a',
Worl gae'd she was na *kanny*;
Nor wad they let Lucky awa,
Till she was fou wi' branny.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 272.

21. Possessed of knowledge supposed by the vulgar to proceed from a preternatural origin, possessing magical skill, South of S.

"He often furnished them with medicines also, and seemed possessed; not only of such as were the produce of the country, but of foreign drugs. He gave these persons to understand, that his name was Elshender the Recluse; but his popular epithet soon came to be *Canny* Elshie, or the Wise Wight of Muckle-stane-Moor. Some extended their queries beyond their bodily complaints, and requested advice upon other matters, which he delivered with an oracular shrewdness which greatly confirmed the opinion of his possessing preternatural skill." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 89.

Cannie, in this sense, seems opposed to *chancy*, in the following passage.

For now when I mind me, I met Maggy Grim,
This morning just at the beginning o't,
She was never ca'd *chancy*, but *canny* and slim,
And sae it has far'd with my spinning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

"She was never deemed a person whom it was fortunate to meet with; but, on the contrary, it was said that she possessed magical skill, and being otherwise of an indifferent character, she was the more dangerous." Here, however, it would bear the sense of "artful;" as intimating that although not a lucky person to meet with, she had a great deal of art in covering her worthlessness. But I prefer the former signification; as thus the two last epithets are more correspondent to each other.

22. Good, worthy, S.

"The word *canny* is much in use here, as well as on the other side the border, and denotes praise. A *canny* person, or thing; a good sort of person." P. Canoby, *Dumfr. Statist. Acc.* xiv. 429.

This sense is not unknown even in the North of S. A *brave canny man*, a pleasant, good-conditioned, or worthy man.

23. "When applied to any instrument," it signifies, "well-fitted, convenient," Gl. Surv. Nairn.

Many of these are evidently oblique senses. In senses first and second, it is nearly allied to Isl. *kiaen*, rendered, sciens, prudens; also, callidus, astutus, Verel. Ind. *Kaeni*, fortis et prudens, ibid.; *Kindug-ar*, vafer et technis sciens, G. Andr. p. 144. Su.-G. *kunnog*, sciens, peritus. The Isl. term is also frequently used with respect to those supposed to be versant in magical arts. *Kunnog* occurs in the same sense. *Harald K. bauld cunnugum mannum*; Haraldus Rex rogavit hariolos; Knytl. S. p. 4. Ihre, vo. *Kunna*. The general origin is Moes.-G. *kunn-an*, pres. *kann*, A.-S. *cenn-an*, Soinn. *conn-an*, *cunnan*; Su.-G. *kaenn-a*, Isl. *kenn-a*, Teut. *kenn-en*, noscere.

"*Canny*. Nice, neat, housewively, handsome. Newcastle, Northumb. and North." Gl. Grose. It is also used as a designation for Cumberland, by the inhabitants of it; perhaps as equivalent to, comfortable. But the word, it may be suspected, has been imported from S. into the North of E. For the only classical E. word, corresponding to *canny*, is *cunning*, adj., especially in the sense of knowing, skilful; and this is from the A.-S. v. signifying to know, as *canny* is more immediately allied to Isl. *kanne*, *kenn-a*. For *kiaen*, sciens, &c. mentioned above, is obviously the part. pr. of this v. It seems to demonstrate the radical affinity of our term to the Scandinavian verbs of this signification, that there is no evidence that the A.-S. v. had any relation to magical arts.

Isl. *kyngi*, the s. from *kunna* posse, scire, primarily signifies knowledge, and in a secondary sense is applied to magic. V. Haklorsen. Also *fölkunnugr*, multiscius, magus; *fölkýngi*, magia; Ibid.

CANNILY, adv. 1. Cautiously, prudently, S.

"He has lurked since, and carried himself far more *cannily* than any of that side; yet without any remorse for any error."—Baillie's Lett. i. 147.

Then neither, as I ken, ye will,
With idle fears your pleasures spill;
Nor with neglecting prudent care,
Do skaith to your succeeding heir;
Thus steering *cannily* thro' life,
Your joys shall lasting be and rife.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 686.

2. Moderately, not violently, S.

"A thorny business came in, which the moderator, by great wisdom, got *cannily* convoyed." Baillie's Lett. p. 382.

3. It seems to signify, easily, so as not to hurt or gall.

"Those who can take that crabbed tree [the cross] handsomely upon their back, and fasten it on *cannily*, shall find it such a burden as wings unto a bird, or sails to a ship." Rutherford's Lett. P. I. op. 5.

4. Gently; applied to a horse obeying the reins.

—"If he had a wee bit rinning ring on the snaffle, she wad a rein'd as *cannily* as a cadger's ponie," *Waverley*, ii. 370.

CANNECA', s. The woodworm, Fife; apparently denominated from the softness of the sound emitted by it, q. what *caws* or drives *cannily*.

CANNIE MOMENT, the designation given to the time of fortunate child-bearing, S.; otherwise called the happy hour; in Angus, *cannie mament*.

"Ye'll be come in the *cannie moment* I'm thinking, for the laird's servant—rade express by this e'en to fetch the howdie, and he just staid the drinking o' twa pints o' tippeny, to tell us how my leddy was ta'en wi' her pains." Guy Mannering, i. 11.

CANNIE WIFE, a common designation for a midwife, S.

"When the pangs of the mother seized his [the Brownie's] beloved lady, a servant was ordered to fetch the *cannie wife*, who lived across the Nith.—The Brownie, enraged at the loitering serving-man, wrapped himself in his lady's fur-cloak; and, though the Nith was foaming high-flood, his steed, impelled by supernatural spur and whip, passed it like an arrow." *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, App. p. 335.

"Weel, sister, I'm glad to see you sae weel recovered; wha was your *canny-wife*?" Campbell, i. 14.

A similar designation is given them in France.

"I will tell you what you will do (said he to the midwives, in France called *wise women*)—Go you to my wives interment, and I will the while rock my sonne." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. ii. p. 17, 18. *Sages Femmes*, Orig.

CANNINESS, s. 1. Caution, forbearance, moderation in conduct, S.

"He is not likely to carry himself with any *canniness* in time coming." Baillie's Lett. i. 66.

2. Apparently as signifying crafty management.

"When the *canniness* of Rothes had brought in Montrose to our party, his more than ordinary and civil pride made him very hard to be guided." Bailie's Lett. ii. 92.

• CANNIKIN, *s.* Drinking vessel.

Tua pallarta that the Pope professis,
Rysing at mydnycht to there messis,—
Carruse, and hald the *cannikin* klynclene.

Leg. Bp. St. Andr. Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 313.

Either a dimin. from *can*, Teut. *kanne*; or from the same origin with *Kinken*, q. v.

CANOIS, CANOS, CANOUS, *adj.* Gray, hoary; from Lat. *canus*.

—Vnfrendlye eild has thus bysprent
My hede and haffettis baith with *canous* hair.
Doug. Virgil, 141. 29.

To CANSE, *v. n.* To speak in a pert and saucy style, as displaying a great degree of self-importance; as, "How dare ye sit *cansing* there?" Dumfri.

Shaw renders E. pert by Gael. *cainteach*, and also expl. it as signifying "talkative, malicious." *Cainscoir*, a scolder, from *cain-eam*, to scold. Isl. *kant-az*, altercari, seems to claim a common origin. Hence,

CANSIE, *adj.* Pert, speaking from self-conceit; as, "Ye're sae *cansie*," *ibid*.CANSHIE, *adj.* Cross, ill-humoured, Berwick's; merely a variety of *Cansie*.CANT, *v. n.* 1. To sing. Lat. *cant-are*, O. Fr. *cant-er*, *id*.

Sweet was the sang the birdies plaid alang,
Canting fu' cheerfu' at their morning mang.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 59.

2. To sing in speaking, to repeat after the manner of recitative, *S.* This term is generally applied to preachers, who deliver their discourses in this manner.

Cant is also used as *s.* denoting this kind of modulation.

It has been whimsically supposed, that the term had its origin from Mr. Andrew Cant, a famous preacher among the Presbyterians, during the wars of Charles I., with whom, it is pretended, this custom originated. *V. Spectator*, No. 147, and Blount. But there is reason to suppose that this ungraceful mode of speaking is much more ancient; and that it was imported by our Reformers from the Church of Rome; as it undoubtedly bears the greatest resemblance to, the *chanting* of the service. The word may have had its origin immediately from Lat. *canto*,—*are*, to sing, to chant.

Some even go so far as to assert that Cicero, and the other Roman orators, delivered all their orations in recitative.

3. "To tell merry old stories," Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

Most probably used in this sense, because the most of stories were in rhyme, being sung or chanted by minstrels.

L. B. *cant-are*, recitare; Du Cange. Hence,

To CANT, *v. a.* 1. To set a stone on its edge; a term used in masonry, *S.*2. To throw with a sudden jerk, *S.*

"The sheltie, which had pranced and curvetted for some time,—at length got its head betwixt its legs, and at once *canted* its rider into the little rivulet." *The Pirate*, i. 265.

It is a local E. word, "To *Cant*, to throw, Kent. He was *canted* out of the chaise;" Grose.

Germ. *kant-en*, to set a thing on end; and this from *kante*, a corner, edge or extremity. Ital. *canto*, lapis angularis; Du Cange. *Cant*, a corner of a field, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

To CANT *o'er*, *v. a.* To turn over, to overturn, *S.*To CANT *o'er*, *v. n.* To fall over, to fall backwards, especially if one is completely overturned, *S.*CANT, *s.* A trick, a bad habit; an *auld cant*, an ancient traditionary custom, *Aberd.*

—Superstition holes peep thro',
Made by nae mortal's han's,—
Experiencing plans
O' *auld cants* that night.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 81.

This term seems nearly synon. with *Cantraip*, q. v.

CANT, *s.* 1. The act of turning any body on its edge or side with dexterity, *S. B.*2. Slight, illusion, *S. B.*

Wi' water kelpie the ye taunt,
On icy boards ye say they rant;
An' Williy's wispi wi' whirlin' *cant*
Their blazes ca',
That's nought but vapours frae a stank,
Yet fears ye a'.

Morrison's Poems, p. 33.

Williy's wispi is meant for the pl.

This seems only an oblique sense of the *s.* as defined above.

To CANT, CANTER, *v. n.* To ride at a hand-gallop, *S. B.*

I know not if this be an oblique use of the preceding *v.*, from the circumstance of a horse, when *cantering*, seeming to rise on end; as he moves in a manner quite different from that which he uses when trotting.

CANT, *adj.* Lively, merry, brisk.

Schyr Aymer the King has sene,
With his men, that war *cant* and kene,
Come to the playne, doune frae the hill.
Barbour, viii. 230. MS.

—You worthis on neid

For to assege yone castel
With *cant* men and cruel,
Durandly for to duel,
Ever quhill you speid.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 2.

Ane young man stert in to that steid
As *cant* as any colt.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 6.

The cageare callis furth his capyl wyth crakkis *wale cant*,
Calland the colycaere ane knaif and culroun full quere.

Doug. Virgil, 238. a. 50.

In modern *S.*, *fell canty*. The term is also in O. E. The king of Beme was *cant* and kene;
Bot thare he left both play and pride.

Minot's Poems, p. 30.

Knoute com with his kythe, that *kant* was & kene,
& chaced him out of Norweie quyt & clene.

R. Brunne, p. 50.

The phrase *cant men*, as applied to soldiers, seems exactly analogous to *merry men*, used by later writers. Rudd. derives the word from Lat. *canto*.

It can scarcely be from Gael. *caintach*, talkative, malicious, Shaw.

It might be suspected that it were rather allied to Su.-G. *gant*, *facetiae*, *gant-a*, ludificare, were not the form and sense of these terms more strictly retained in *Gend*, q. v.

CANTY, adj. 1. Lively, cheerful; applied both to persons and things, S.

—I bought a winsome flute,—
I'll be mair *canty* wi't, and ne'er cry dool!
Than you with all your cash, ye dowie fool.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

O rivers, forests, hills and plains!
Oft have ye heard my *canty* strains:
But now, what else for me remains
But tales of woe!

Burns, iii. 389.

"*Canty*, cheerful and talkative. North." Gl. Grose.

This word is more modern than *cant*, and evidently a derivative from it.

2. Small and neat; as, "A *canty* creature!" S. B.

CANTILIE, adv. Cheerfully, S.

My kimmer and I are scant o' claes,
Wi' soups o' drink and soups o' brose;
But late we rise and soon gae lie,
And *cantilie* live my kimmer and I.

Song, My Kimmer and I.

Think how your first dade an' mither
'Mang the lav'rocks *cantilie*,
Houseless dwelt wi' aue anither,
On the gow'ny greensward lea.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 176.

CANTINESS, s. Cheerfulness, S.

CANTAILLIE, s. A corner-piece.

"Item, ane bed maid of cranunomie velvot enriched with phenixes of gold and teares, with a little *cantaille* of gold, furnisit with ruif heid pece," &c. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 135.

Fr. *chanteau*, *chantel*, a corner-piece; Teut. *kanteel*, multulus, expl. by Sewel, "a battlement."

CANTEL, CANTIL, s. A fragment.

Then I him hit upon the croun;
A *cantil* of his helm dang down.

Sir Egeir, p. 6.

Fr. *chantel*, a piece broken off from the corner or edge of a thing; Teut. *kanteel*, pinna, mina, spicula; *kant-en*, to cut off the extremity; *kant*, a corner. O. E. *cantle*, a piece of anything; Phillips. V. *CANT*, v. 2.

CANTEL, CANTLE, s. 1. The crown of the head, Loth.; perhaps from Teut. *kanteel*, a battlement, used metaph.

"My *cantle* will stand a clour wad bring a stot down." Nigel, i. 47.

2. The thick fleshy part behind the ear in a tup's head; considered as a delicacy, when singed and boiled in the Scottish fashion, Roxb.

[3. The centre or ridge of a road.

When he's fou he's stout and sauey,
Keeps the *cantle* o' the cansey.

Song, Donald Caird, (Sir W. Scott.)]

CANTEL, s. A juggling trick.

In come japane the *Ja*, as a Jugloure,
With castis, and with *cantelis*, a quynt caryare.

Houkate, iii. 2.

This must be originally from *canto*,—*are*, to sing. For L. B. *cantellator* signifies, praestigiator, magus. Raymundus de Agiles in Hist. Hierosol. *Cantellatores* etiam eorum, et augures, ut fertur, dixerant, et non moverent castella sua usque ad 7. feriam; Du Cange. The same writer adds, that Ital. *cantell-are* is "to sing with a low voice, or to mumble with the lips, as magicians and jugglers do, who are wont to murmur and sing in magical whispers." Of the same class is

CANTELEIN, s. Properly an incantation; used to denote a trick. Lat. *cantilema*, a song.

I knaw fals shiphertis fifty fuder,
War all thair *canteleins* kend.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 194.

O. E. *cantilene*, "a common speech or tale, a song;" Blount.

CANTIE-SMATCHET, s. A cant term for a louse, Roxb.; apparently from the liveliness of its motion.

CANTLIN, s. Expl. "a corner; the chime of a cask or adze," Ayrs.

Fr. *eschantillon*, "a small cantle, or corner-piece; a scantling," &c., Cotgr. The origin is Teut. *kant*, a corner, a word of very great antiquity.

CANTON, s. An angle, or corner.

"The council, thinking that the place where now is the present new lower court,—being then a number of baggage thatched houses before the gate, was unseemly, and made the enclosure of the Colledge disproportional, wanting a *canton* upon that quarter, had caused buy the right of these houses, and had thrown them down." Craufurd's Univ. Edin., p. 129.

Fr. id. "a corner, or crose way, in a street," Cotgr.

CANTRAIIP, CANTRAP, CANTRIP, s. 1. A charm, a spell, an incantation, S.

Here Maury lives, a witch that for sma' price
Can cast her *cantraips*, and give me advice.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 95.

But if my new rock were anes cutted and dry,
I'll all Maggie's can and her *cantraps* defy.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 134.

2. A trick, a piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed, S.

"As Waverley passed him, he pulled off his hat respectfully, and approaching his stirrup, bade him 'Tak heed the auld whig played him nae *cantrap*.'" Waverley, ii. 114.

"Bonaparte—was a perfect limb of Satan against our prosperity, having recourse to the most wicked means and purposes to bring ruin on us as a nation. His *cantrips*, in this year, began to have a dreadful effect." Annals of the Parish, p. 384.

Perhaps from Isl. *kiacn*, applied to magical arts, and *trapp*, calcatio, *trappa*, gradus. But as there is no evidence that this is an ancient word, I have sometimes been disposed to think that it might be a sea-term, or one borrowed from gipsy language, from *cant*, to throw, or cast, or turn over, and *raip*, a rope, as alluding perhaps to the tricks of jugglers.

Isl. *gandreid* is a magical journey or flight through the air; from *gan*, *gand*, witchcraft, necromancy, and *reid*, equitatio. V. Landnam. Gl. Olai. Lex. Fancy might suggest that our word were from the same *gan*,

and trip. But it does not appear that *trip* is an old word. It rather seems allied to Lat. *canto*; especially as O. E. *cantion*, denotes "a song or enchantment, a sorcery or charm;" Blount.

[CANTRIP, *adj.* Magic, supernatural.

And by some devilish *cantrip* alight,
Each in its could hand held a light.

Burns's Tam o' Shanter.]

CANTRIP-TIME, *s.* The season for practising magical arts.

—"I mauna cast thee awa on the corse o' an auld carline, but keep thee cozie against *cantrip-time*." Blackw. Mag., Aug., 1820, p. 513.

CANT-ROBIN, *s.* The dwarf Dog-rose, with a white flower, Fife.

CANT-SPAR, *s.* Expl. fire-pole.

"*Cant-spars* or fire-poles, the hundreth—xx l." Rates, A. 1611.

CANTY, *adj.* Cheerful. V. under CANT, *adj.*

CANWAYIS, *s.* Canvas, Aberd. Reg.

To CANYEL, *v. n.* To jolt; applied to any object whatsoever, Upp. Lanarks.

To CANYEL, *v. a.* To cause to jolt; to produce a jolting motion, *ibid.*

CANYEL, *s.* A jolt, the act of jolting, *ibid.*

CAOLT, *s.* "A connection by fosterage," Highlands of S.

"The filberts, Janet, Lady Rosabell's *caolt* gathered, came safe by Marybane to this.—A foster child is called a *dalt*. The nurse, all her children, and relations, are *calts* or *caolts* of the *dalt*." Saxon and Gael, i. 153.

Gael. *comhalla*, a foster-brother or sister, *comhallas*, fosterage; from *comh*, equivalent to Lat. *con*, and *all*, nursing, *q.* nursed together. *Al* signifies nurture, food. Lat. *con*, and *al-ere*, to nourish, would seem to give the origin.

To CAP, *v. n.* To uncover the head, as a token of obeisance, to salute.

"This done, he [Strafford] makes through a number of people towards his coach, all gazing, no man *capping* to him, before whom, that morning, the greatest of England would have stood discovered [uncovered]." Baillie's Lett., i. 217.

"The Bishops will go through Westminster-hall, as they say, and no man *cap* to them." *Ibid.*, p. 228. *i.e.* to take off one's *cap*, or the covering of the head.

To CAP, *v. a.* To excel, Loth.; allied perhaps to Teut. *keppe*, the summit, culmen, supremum sive summum cujusque rei.

"*Capt*, or *Capp'd*. Overcome in argument. Cumb." Gl. Grose.

To CAP, *v. n.* To seize by violence, to lay hold of what is not one's own; a word much used by children at play, S.

2. To seize vessels in a privateering way.

"In Scotland some private persons made themselves rich by *caping* or privateering upon the Dutch, but the

publick had no great cause of boasting." Wodrow's Hist., i. 220. V. CAPPER.

"The late author of Jus Maritimum, c. 4. of Piracy, shows that the buyers of *caped* goods in England are not liable in restitution; but our countryman Welwood in his Sea-Laws, c. 25, *Of things taken on the Sea*, shows a decision to the contrary; but it is in 1487, near 200 years old." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 80.

3. *Capped*, used by K. James as apparently signifying, entrapped, caught in a snare beyond the possibility of recovery.

"Yet to these *capped* creatures, he [the devil] appears as hee pleases, and as he finds meetest for their humours." Daemonology, Works, p. 120.

Lat. *cap-io*, Su.-G. *kipp-a*, attrahere violententer, rapere, vellere.

CAPER, *s.* 1. A captor, or one who takes a prize.

"The Lords sequestered this forenoon for advising and deciding the famous and oft debated cause of the *Capers* of the two prize Danish ships.—Many of the Lords were for adhering to their last interlocutor, that they were free ships, but that the *Capers* had probable grounds to bring them up." Fountainh. i. 333.

2. A vessel employed as a privateer.

"1666. This yeire, while the war was continued betwixt the English and the Dutch,—ther was divers persons in Scotland that contributed to the reaking out of smaller vessels to be *capers*: neare 16 or 20 vessels or thereby." Lamont's Diary, p. 243.

—"Thou—used to hang about her neck, when little Brenda cried and ran from her like a Spanish merchantman from a Dutch *caper*." The Pirate, ii. 396.

"A light-armed vessel of the 17th century, adapted for privateering, and much used by the Dutch," N.

—States and princes pitching quarrels,
Wars, Rebels, Horse races,
Proclaim'd at several mercat-places:
Capers bringing in their prizes,
Commons cursing new excises.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 34.

That this is the meaning of the term appears from that of the *v. Capper*, *q. v.*

To CAP, *v. a.* To direct one's course at sea.

The port to quham we *cappit* was full large.

Doug. Virgil, 87. 36.

Thair may cum stormes, and caus a lek,
That ye man *cap* be wind and waw.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 133.

Teut. *kape* is a beacon, signum litorale, Kilian. The word, as used by Dunbar, seems to have the same sense with E. *chop about*; which may be derived from Su.-G. *kop-a*, Isl. *kapp-a*, permutare.

Perhaps the term, as used in both places, may signify to strive, as allied to Dan. *kapp-er*, to contend.

CAP, CAUP, *s.* A wooden bowl for containing food, whether solid or fluid, S.

"Meikle may fa' betwixt the *cap* and the lip;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 53.

[Now, butt an' ben the change-house fills,
Wi' yill-*caup* commentators.

Burns's Holy Fair.]

Su.-G. *koppa*, cyaphus, scyphus. Three mentions, as cognates, Pers. *cub*, *cobba*, *cupa*, C. B. *cupa*, Alem. *cuph*, Isl. *kopp*, &c. Heb. כַּף *caph*, primarily any thing hollow; hence transferred to the hollow of the hand; also, a censor, a saucer, or little dish; from כַּבֵּ, *caphaph*, curvavit. To these may be added Arab. *kab*,

a cup, Gr. *κυνη*, scyphus, Lat. *capis*, a cup used in sacrifices. Hence, perhaps,

To KISS CAPS *with one*, to drink out of the same vessel with one; as, "I wadna kiss caps wi' sic a fallow;" S.

CAPS, *s. pl.* The combs of wild bees, S.; q. their cups.

CAP, CAPFOU', CAPFU', *s.* The fourth part of a peck; as, "a capfu' o' meal, salt," &c. Clydes. S. A.; *Forpet* and *Lippie*, synon.

CAP-AMBRY, *s.* A press or cup-board, probably for holding wooden vessels used at meals.

"Many of this company went and brake up the bishop's gates, set on good fires of his peats standing within the close; they masterfully brake up the hail doors and windows of this stately house; they brake down beds, boards, cap ambries, glass windows," &c. Spalding, i. 157. V. ALMERIE.

CAPBARRE, *s.* A capstan-bar. "Serving of schippis with capbarres;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

* To CAPER, *v. n.* To move the head upwards and downwards with a stately air, Dumfr.

CAPER, *s.* A piece of oatcake and butter, with a slice of cheese on it; Perth. Gael. *ceapaire*, "a piece of bread and butter," Shaw. Here, I suspect, part of the necessary description is omitted.

"Before the letter was half wrote, she gave the deponent a dram, and gave him bread, butter, and cheese, which they call a *capier*." Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy, p. 107.

"Do you not remember now, Hugh, how I gave you a *capier*, and a crogan of milk?" Clan-Albin, i. 211.

This term, with a very slight variation, has reached the Border. For *Capierer*, denotes bread, butter, and cheese toasted together, Roxb.

CAPERCAILYE, CAPERCALYEANE, *s.* The mountain-cock, S. Tetrao urogallus, Linn.

"Money vthir fowlis ar in Scotland, quhilkis ar scene in na vthir parte of the world, as *capercailye*, ane fowl mair than ano raun, quhilik loiffis allanerlie of barkis of treis." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

Boece is mistaken here, as in many other assertions. The mountain-cock is found in Sweden and several other countries.

In Evorg. II. 20. it is *capercaljeane*. But this is evidently a corr. For the termination does not correspond with that of the last component word, as found in all the Celtic dialects. Gael. *caolach*, C. B. *kelliog*, Corn. *kullioy*, Arm. *kiliog*, Ir. *kyliach*, a cock. The origin of *capier* seems uncertain. Gael. *cabhar*, according to Shaw, signifies any old bird; and *cubare*, a black cock. He gives *capallcoille*, however, as the Gael. word; explaining it "the mountain cock." Dr. Stuart renders the Black Cock, *Coileuch dubh*. P. Luss, Dumbartons. Statist. Acc. xvii. 249.

But *capul* seems to mean only a horse or mare. This perhaps may account for the translation, given by Boece, of the word which he writes *Avercalye*; *Silvestres equi* appellati. Why he has substituted *aver* for

capier or *capul*, it is not easy to imagine, unless we admit Mr. Pennant's testimony, that "in the Highlands of Scotland, North of Inverness," it is known both names. Zool. I. 268. Lesly follows Boece in his translation, although he gives the name differently:—*Avis quaedam rarissima Capercalje*, id est *silvester icta*.—Scot. Descr. p. 24.

The English translator, in the Description of Britain published by Hollinshed, while he borrows the name *Capercailje* from Bellenden, retains the translation given by Boece, which Bellenden had rejected. "There are other kinds of birds also in this country, the like of which is no where else to be seen, as the *Capercailje* or wilde horse, greater in body than the raven, and living only by the rindes and barks of the pine trees."

Pennant says that *capercally* signifies "the horse of the wood; this species being, in comparison of others of the genus, pre-eminently large." He subjoins, in a Note; "For the same reason the Germans call it *Aurhan* or the *Urus* or wild ox cock." But to support a ridiculous designation, he commits an error in etymology. For *aurhan* does not signify "the *Urus* or wild ox cock;" but simply, the wild cock. It is compounded of *aur* wild, and *han* cock, *gallus silvestris*; in the very same manner with the original word, rendered *Urus* by the Latins, which is Germ. *aur-ocha*, the wild ox, *bos silvestris*. V. Wachter. *Aur* is sometimes written *auer*. Thus the mountain cock is called *auer-hahn* by Frisch, I. 107. 108., although Wachter says erroneously. Shall we suppose, that some of the Northern inhabitants of Scotland, who spake Gothic, knowing that *calloch* with their Celtic neighbours signified a cock, conjoined with it their own word *aur* or *auer*?

It is also written *capier coille*.

"The *capier coille*, or wild turkey, was seen in Glenmoriston, and in the neighbouring district of Strathglass, about 40 years ago, and it is not known that this bird has appeared since, or that it now exists in Britain." P. Urquhart, Inverness, Statist. Acc. xx. 307.

Our wise prince, James VI., after his accession to the throne of England, gave this substantial proof of his regard for the honour of his native kingdom, that he wrote very urgently to the Earl of Tullibardine, A. 1617, to send him some *capercallies* now and then by way of present.

"Which consideration [i.e. our love and care of that our native kingdom,] and the known commoditie yee have to provide *capercallies* and *termigantis*, have moved Us very earnestlie to request you, to employ both your oune paines and the travelles of your friends for provision of each kind of the saidis fowles, to be now and then sent to Us be way of present, be meanes of Our deputy-thesaurer; and so as the first sent thereof may meet Us on the 19th of April, at Durham, and the rest as we shall happen to meet and rencounter them in other places, on our way from thence to Berwick. The raritie of these fowles will both make their estimation the more pretious, and confirm the good opinion conceived of the good cheare to be had there." Statist. Acc. xx. 473, N.

A literary friend in the north of Scotland views *Capercailje* as compounded of Gael. *cabar*, a branch, and *caolach* a cock, as this fowl is "the cock of the branches," or of the woods. *Cabar Fiadh* signifies the branches or antlers of a deer's horn. That district in the north, called *Cabrach*, he adds, was thus "named from its woods, the trees of which were of small size, only like branches of other trees, and fit for no better purpose than being *cabirs*, or *kebbers*, to houses."

CAPERNOITIE, CAPERNOITED, *adj.* Crabbed, irritable, peevish, S.

I thought I shou'd turn *capernoited*,
 • For wi' a gird,
 Upon my bum I fairly cloited
 On the cold eard.
Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

V. OGERTFUL.

Fergusson uses this term when giving a pretty just picture of the general prevalence of dissipation in Edinburgh at the New-year.

And thou, great god of *Aqua Vitae*!
 Wha sways the empire of this city,
 When fou we're sometimes *capernoited*;
 Be thou prepar'd
 To hedge us frae that black banditti
 The City-Guard.

Poems, ii. 13.

Isl. *kappe*, fervor et certamen in agendo; *keppe*, certo; *keppsamr*, certabundus; Su.-G. *kif*, rixa; *Nyt-a*, to use, Germ. *not-en*, to invite, to urge: q. one who invites strife.

CAPERNOITIE, s. Noddle, S.

—"His *capernoitie's* no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies." Saint Patrick, iii. 42.
 Perhaps q. the seat of peevish humour.

CAPEROILIE, s. Heath pease, Orobus tuberosus, Linn. Clydes.; the *Knapparts* of Mearns, and *Carmele*, or *Carmylie* of the Highlands.

"Caraméile or *Caperciles*—the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians." Stat. Acc. (Lanark) xv. 8.—*Caperciles* must be an error of the press, as no such word is known.

CAPERONISH, *adj.* Good, excellent; generally applied to edibles, Lanarks., Edin^r.

Teut. *keper-en*, signifies to do or make a thing according to rule; from *keper*, norma. But probably it was originally applied to what was showy or elegant; from Fr. *chaperon*, O. Fr. *caperon*, a hood worn in high dress or on solemn occasions.

CAPES, s. *pl.* 1. The grains of corn to which the husk continues to adhere after threshing, and which appear uppermost in riddling, Loth.2. The grain which is not sufficiently ground; especially where the shell remains with part of the grain, *ibid*.

Wi' *capes*, the mill she gard them ring,
 Which i' the nook became a bing;
 Then Goodie wi' her tentie paw,
 Did *capes* an' seeds the gither ca';
 A pockfu' neist was fatten'd weel,
 Half seeds, an' *capes*, the other meal.

Morison's Poems, p. 110.

3. Flakes of meal, which come from the mill, when the grain has not been thoroughly dried, S. B. They are generally mixed with the seeds for the purpose of making *sowens* or flummery.

This is evidently the same with "*Capes*, ears of corn broken off in threshing. North." Gl. Grose.

CAPE-STANE, s. 1. The cope-stone, S.

2. Metaph. a remediless calamity.

Our bardie's fate is at a close;—
 The last sad *cape-stane* of his woes;
 Poor Mallie's dead! *Burns*, iii. 81.

CAPIDOCE, CAPYDOIS, s.

"vij *capidocis* of velvet." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20. *Capydois*, *ibid*. V. 17.

Teut. *kappe*, a hood—(Belg. *kapie*, a little hood) and *doss-en*, vestire duplicibus; q. "a stuffed hood" or "cap?"

In Aberd. a cap, generally that of a boy, as for example what is called "a hairy cap," still receives the name of *Capie-dossie*.

CAPIE-HOLE, s. A game at taw, in which a hole is made in the ground, and a certain line drawn, called a *strand*, behind which the players must take their stations. The object is, at this distance to throw the bowl into the hole. He who does this most frequently wins the game. It is now more generally called *the Hole*, Loth. But the old designation is not yet quite extinct.

The game, as thus described, seems nearly the same with that in England called *chuck-farthing*. It is otherwise played in Angus. Three holes are made at equal distances. He, who can first strike his bowl into each of these holes, thrice in succession, wins the game. There it is called *capie-hole*, or by abbreviation *capie*.

"O but you people of God (like fools) would have your stock in your own hand; but and ye had it, ye would soon debush it, as your old father Adam did: Adam got once his stock in his own hand, but he soon played it at the *Capie-hole* one morning with the Devil at two or three throws at the game." A. Peden's Sermons, entitled *The Lord's Trumpet*, p. 30.

CAPYL, CAPUL, s. A horse or mare.

The cageare callis furth his *capyl* with crakkis wele cant.
Doug. Virgil, 238. a. 50.

"And hark! what *capul* nicker'd proud?
 Whase bugil gae that blast?"

Jameson's Popular Ball. i. 233.

For he seeth me that am Samaritan sue faieth and his fellow,

On my *caple* that hyght *Caro*, of mankynd I toke it.

Pierce Ploughman, F. 92. b.

It is also written *capul*. V. NICHOL, v.

Capell, *caple*, id. Chaucer.

Gael. *capull*, a horse or mare, C. B. *keffyl*; Ital. *Hisp. cavallo*, Fr. *cheval*, Germ. *gaul*, Belg. *guyt*, a horse: Ir. *kappul*, a mare, Ital. *cavalla*, Fr. *cavale*; Slav. *kobila*, Pol. *kobela*, Bohem. *kobyła*, Hung. *kabaló*, id. These seem all derived from Gr. *καβαλλης*, Lat. *caballus*, a sumpter-horse.

CAPILMUTE, CABALMUTE, CATTELMUTE, s.

The legal form or action by which the lawful owner of cattle that have strayed, or been carried off, proves his right to them, and obtains restoration.

"In hic capite, traditur forma per quam catalla solent haymehaldari, seu rei vindicatione repeti, per eorum verum Dominum; ejusmodi forma controversiae vulgo appellatur *capilmute*, *cabalmute* vel *cattelmute*: Nam *mote* vel *mute* significat placitum, querelam litem, seu actionem, ut Mons Placiti, *The Mute hill of Scone*." Quon. Attach. c. 10. Not.

Gael. *capull*, signifies a horse, and *mota* is rendered a mount. But both these terms are used with too much restriction to express the sense conveyed by the compound. I therefore prefer the etymon given by Du Cange, from L. B. *capitale*, or *cattals-um*, and *mute*, or as in L. B. *mula*, curia conventus.

CAPITANE, s. Captain, Fr.

"Petitione by the lieutenant colonellis and majoris of the armie who had companies, desyring the pay of ane capitane." Acts. Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 429.

CAPITANE, s. Caption, captivity.

"Sone efter the faderis [the Senate] convenit, and fell in syndry communicationis concernyng the capitane of Caratak." Bellend. Cron. B. iii. c. 16. *Captivitate*, Boeth.

CAPITE BERN, a kind of cloak or mantle, as would seem, with a small hood.

"Item, be Androu Balfoure, fra Will. of Kerkettill, two elne and ane halve of blak, for a klok and capite bern for the Queen, price elne 36 s. sum 4 : 10 : 0." Borthwick's Brit. Antiq. p. 138.

Fr. *capette*, "a little hood ; *berne*, a kind of Moorish garment, or such a mantle which Irish gentlewomen weare;" Cotgr.

CAPLEYNE, s. "A steyllle capleyne," a small helmet.

A habergione vndyr his gowne he war,
A steyllle capleyne in his bonet but mar.

Wallace, iii. 88. MS.

Wachter mentions Germ. *kaeplein* as a dimin. from *kappe*, tegumentum capitis.

CAP-NEB, s. The iron used to fence the toe of a shoe; synon. *Neb-cap*, Ettr. For. i.e. a *cap* for the *neb* or point.**CAP-OUT.** To drink cap-out, in drinking to leave nothing in the vessel, S.

"Drink clean cap-out, like Sir Hildebrand.—But take care o' your young bluid, and gang nae near Rob Roy!" Rob Roy, iii. 42. V. CAP-OUT.

CLEAN-CAP-OUT, drinking deep, S.

—We may swig at clean-cap-out
Till sight and siller fail us.

Picken's Poems, i. 92.

CAPPER, s. Apparently cup-bearer; a person in the list of the king's household servants. Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 204. In Ed. 1814, *Copperis*. V. COPPER.**CAPPER, s.** A spider, Mearns.

From *coppe*, the latter part of the A.-S. name (V. *Attercop*); unless it should be viewed as a ludicrous name, borrowed, because of its rapacious mode of living, from *Caper*, a pirate, or *Capper*, v. to seize.

To CAPPER, v. a. To catch, to seize, to lay hold of, in general; particularly applied to the capture of a ship, Angl. V. CAP, v. a.

Belg. *kaper*, Su.-G. *kapare*, a pirate, are evidently allied. The later, rendered by *Ihre*, pirata, latro navalis, is now the term used in Sw. for a privateer. But this is only a secondary sense; and indeed, the idea of privateering would almost seem to have been borrowed from that of piratical roving.

CAPPIE, CAP-ALE, s. A kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middling classes; which seems to have been thus denominated, because it was customary to hand it round in a little *cap* or quail, S.**CAPPIE, s.** [A grapnel.]

"Having remained at the last buoy 1½, they then heave up the *cappie* by the buoy-rope." Agr. Surv. Shetl. The Reporter does not explain the meaning of *cappie*.

To CAPPILOW, v. a. To distance another in reaping. One who gets a considerable way before his companions on a ridge, is said to *cappilow* them; Roxb. In an old game the following phrase is used: "Kings, Queens, *Cappilow*."

This term would seem to be softened from Dan. *kaploeb-er*, to run with emulation, to strive, to contest in speed; *kaploeb*, competition, a contest in running; from *kapp-er*, to contend, and *loeb*, a race, *loeb-er*, to run. Or the last syllable may be from *lov*, praise; as denoting that he who *cappilows* another, carries off the honour of the strife.

Isl. *kappe* signifies a hero, a champion. Thus in the phrase mentioned, the conqueror in the race, or, perhaps in a more general sense, the champion, is conjoined with those invested with royal dignity.

CAPPIT, adj. 1. Crabbed, ill-humoured, peevish, S.

Quha ever saw, in all their life,
Twa *cappit* cairlis mak sik ane stryfe!

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 37.

—Fight your fill, sin ye are grown
Sae unco' crous and *cappit*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 9.

"There is matter to win credite in Court; he is the Kings man, an honest man, a good peaceable minister that goes that way; and they are seditious, troublesome, *cappit*, factious against the King, as means or reasons in the contrare." Melvill's MS. p. 300.

[2. Twisted, bent, as happens to green wood on exposure to heat, Ayrs.]

A. Bor. *coppet*, "saucy, malapert, peremptory," Ray. Isl. *keppin*, contentious, from *kapp*, contention, *kepp-ast*, to contend.

CAPRAVEN, s. "*Capravens*, the hundreth, containing 120, xx l." Rates, A. 1611.

Perhaps corr. from Teut. *kappruyn*, Belg. *kaproen*, a hood. Isl. *kapruyn*, cucullus, caputium cum collari.

CAPREL, s. A caper.

Sik a mirthless musick their minstrels did make,
While ky cast *caprels* behind with their heels;
Little rent to their tyme the town let them take
But ay tammeist redwood, & raveld in their reels.

Folwair Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 22.

To "cast *caprels* behind," evidently means, to fling; Fr. *capriole*, "a caper in dancing; also, the sault, or goat's leap, done by a horse," Cotgr. Both the alliteration and the sense require that *rent* and *tammeist* should be read, *tent* and *rammeist*.

CAPROWSY, s.

Thou held a burch lang with a borrowit gown,
And an *caprowsy* barkit all with sweet.

Evergreen, ii. 58. st. 20.

This Ramsay renders, "an upper garment." But it has been expl. with more propriety, "a short cloak furnished with a hood," Gl. Sibb.

"From Fr. *cappe-rosin*, a red-coloured short cloak, with a cowl or hood, occasionally to cover the head." Chron. S. P. ii. 29, N. Or perhaps from *cape*, id. and *rouge*, red. Su.-G. *karpus*, a cowl.

To **CAPSTRIDE**, *v. a.* To drink in place of another, to take the vessel containing liquor, when it is going round, instead of him to whom it belongs, *S.* from *Cap*, *q. v.*, and *E. stride*.

This term is retained in a proverb, which must have originated with one whose mind had been greatly debased by the habit of intemperance: *Better be cuckold than capstridden*, Roxb.

CAPTAIN, *s.* A name given to the Grey Gurnard, on the Frith of Forth.

"*Trigla Gurnardus*, Grey Gurnard; *Crowmer*.—It is known by a variety of other names, as *Captain*, *Hard-head*," &c. Neill's List of Fishes, p. 14. *V. CROONER*.

CAPTION, *s.* The obtaining of any thing that is valuable or serviceable; a lucky acquisition; *Aberd.*

L. B. captio, *synon.* with *Prisa*; *Du Cange*.

* **CAPITIVITY**, *s.* Waste, destruction; as, "It's a' gane to *captivity*," Roxb.

CAPTIUER, *s.* A captor, one who leads into captivity.

"Now they who did slay with the sword, are slane by the sword: and the *captiuers* are captived." *Forbes* on the Revelation, p. 200.

CAPUL, *s.* A horse. *V. CAPYL*.

CAPUSCHE, *s.* Apparently a woman's hood. "*Ane sic capusche*;" a hood made of *sey*, or woollen cloth; *Aberd. Reg.*

From *Fr. capuce*, *E. capouch*, a monk's hood; whence the designation of *Capuchin* friars.

CAR, the initial syllable of many names of places in the West and South of *S.*, as *Carstairs*, *Car-michael*, *Car-luke*, *Car-laverock*, *Car-dross*, &c., signifying a fortified place.

This has been generally viewed as ancient British; as it most commonly occurs in that district which was included in the kingdom of Strathclyde. Mr. Pinkerton seems to think that it may have had a Goth. origin, from *kior*, lucus, "because, as *Cæsar* tells, the Belgic fortified towns were made in groves." He gives many instances of the use of *Car* in names of places, and of people, among the Scythians. *Enquiry*, i. 226.

Perhaps neither Scythians nor Celts have any exclusive right to this term. It may be viewed as common to many ancient nations. *C. B. caer*, signified a city, one of that description which was known in early times, a castle, a fort, or place surrounded with a wall, palisades, or a rampart. *Gael. cathair*, a city, must be viewed as the same word, pronounced *q. cair*, קִיר *kiriath*, which occurs in the names of several cities in Palestine, was a Phenician word, denoting a city; hence *Kiriath-sepher*, the city of writings or records, *Kiriath-arba*, the city of four, &c. *C. B. caerad*, is the wall of a city. Were not *caerwaith*, signifying a fortification, viewed as compounded of *caer* and *gwaith*, we might remark its similarity to *kiriath*. There was not only a *Kir* in the country of Moab, *Isa. xv. 1*, but another in Media, *2 Kings xvi. 9*. The term in both places is expl. as signifying a city. This, however, has a different orthography, being written with *jod*, קִיר. In Heb. it means a wall, the primary sense given by

Owen to *C. B. caer*; in Phenician, it is a city. The close affinity of these senses is obvious. The Heb. verb קִיר *karah*, occurrit, in *Piel*, signifies contignavit; hence it is applied to building, *2 Chr. xxxiv. 11*; *Neh. ii. 8*, &c.

According to Wachter, *Kar* is a verbal noun, formed from *ker-en*, *vertere*, signifying the act of turning or tossing. *V. CUR*.

CAR, **CAAR**, *s.* A sledge, a hurdle, *S.*

Scho tuk him *wp* with outyn wordis mo,

And on a *caar* wnikly thai him cast.

Wallace, li. 260. *MS.* *Ir. carr*, *id.*

CAR, **KER**, *adj.* 1. Left, applied to the hand, *S.*

2. Sinister, fatal.

"You'll go a *car* gate yet;" given as equivalent to "You'll go a *gray* gate yet," *S. Prov.* "Both these signify you will come to an ill end." *Kelly*, p. 380.

CAR-HANDIT, **CARRY-HANDIT**, *adj.* 1. Left-handed, *S.*

If you meet a *car-handit*, i.e. a left-handed person, or one who has flat soles, when you are setting out on a journey or excursion, there is no doubt that it will prove abortive, *Upp. Clydes.*

2. Awkward, Galloway. *V. KER*.

CAR-SHAM-YE, *interj.* An exclamation used, in the game of *Shintie*, when one of the antagonists strikes the ball with the club in his left hand, *Kinross*.

Perhaps a wish that the stroke given may prove ineffectual, or a mere *sham*, because of the person's unfairly using the *car* hand. *Gael. sgeamh-aim*, however, signifies to reproach.

CAR, *s. pl.* Calves, Mearns. *V. CAURE*.

CARAFF, *s.* A decanter for holding water, *S.*, a word which does not seem to be used in *E.*

"*Fr. carafe*, petite bouteille de verre de forme ronde, propre pour verser à boire, et qu' on sert sur une soucoupe. *Ampulla*;" *Dict. Trev. Caraffa*, vox Italica, phiala, ampulla vitrea; *Du Cange*, p. 40.

CARAGE. *V. ARAGE*.

CARALYNGIS, *s. pl.* Dancings.

Fair ladyis in ringis,
Knychtis in *caralynghis*,
Bayth dansis and singis;
It semyt as sa.

Houlate, iii. 12. *MS.*

Or, perhaps it includes both singing and dancing by the same persons, which seems to have been anciently in use. It is sometimes written *karrellyng*.

Your hartis likis best, so I deuyne,
In ydlines to rest aboute al thyng,
To tak your lust, and go in *karrellyng*.
Doug. Virgil, 299. 36. *V. CAROL-EWYN*.

It is surprising that Mr. Pinkerton should give this word as not understood; especially as it is evidently the same used by Chaucer.

Was never non, that list better to sing,
Ne lady luster in *carolling*.

Chau. Yem. T. v. 16818

Fr. caroller, to dance, to revel; *carolle*, a kind of dance, wherein many dance together, *Cotgr. Ital.*

carola, a ball. The original word is Arm. *corol*, a dance, danse publique, danse en rond; Bullet.

CARAMEILE, *s.* The name of an edible root. V. **CARMELE**.

CARAVAN, *s.* 1. A covered travelling cart without springs, S.

2. Such a waggon as is used for transporting wild beasts, S.

To **CARB**, **CARBLE**, *v. n.* To cavil, Aberd.

Carb might appear to be merely a corr. of the E. *v.* to *Carp*, id. But Isl. *karp-a*, signifies obgnannire, and *karp*, contentio; Haldorson. Verel renders the *s.* Jactantia, vaniloquentia; giving *garp* as synon.

CARB, **CARABIN**, *s.* A raw-boned loquacious woman, Upp. Clydes.

C. B. *carbuel* signifies clumsy, awkward, and *carp*, a raggamuffin. Perhaps, from the use of our word in the latter form, it has originally been a cant military term, borrowed from the form of a *carabine*, and the noise made by it; or from the Fr. *s.* as also signifying one who used this instrument.

To **CARBERRY**, *v. n.* To wrangle, to argue perversely; communicated as a Garioch word.

CARBIN, **CAIRBAN**, **CARFIN**, *s.* The basking Shark, *Squalus maximus*, Linn. V. **SAIL-FISH**.

CARCAT, **CARKET**, **CARCANT**, *s.* 1. A necklace, E. *carsanet*.

Their collars, *carcats*, and hals beids.—
Maitland Poems, p. 327.

2. It is also used for a pendant ornament of the head.

Vpon their forebrows thay did heir
Targats and tablets of trim warks,
Pendants and *carcants* shining cleir,
With plumagis of gitie sparks.

Watson's Coll., ii 10.

3. Still used to denote a garland of flowers worn as a necklace, S.

"There's a glen where we used to make *carkets* when we were herds; and he'll no let the childer pluck so much as a gowan there."—"Garlands of flowers for the neck." N. Discipline, iii. 26.

To **CARCEIR**, *v. a.* To imprison.

"This Felton had bein tuyse *carceired* by the Duke [of Buckingham]; and now, whether out of privat spleen, or pretending the commoun good of the king and state, he resolved to committ this Roman-lyk fact." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 406.

L. B. *carcer-are*, in *carcerem* conjicere; Du Cange.

CARCUDEUGH, *adj.* Intimate, Gl. Picken, Aysr. V. **CURCUDOCII**.

To **CARD**, *v. a.* To reprehend sharply; To gie one a *carding*, of the same meaning, Perth.

Perhaps from the use of *cards* in teasing, or from *caird* a tinker, used also for a scold.

CARDINAL, *s.* A long cloak, or mantle, worn by women, S.

"Wearied of barred plaids, they betook themselves to Stirling ones, and now duffle *cardinals* begin to have the ascendancy." P. Kirkmichael, Banffs. Statist. Acc. xii. 468.

This, I suppose, has been originally confined to one of scarlet, and received its name from the dress worn by the *Cardinals* of Rome. Thus Fr. *cardinalisé*, red; in a red or scarlet habit, such as Cardinals wear, Cotgr.

To **CARDOW**, **CURDOW**, *v. a.* To botch, to mend, to patch, as a tailor, Tweedd.

This term has great appearance of a Fr. origin, and may have primarily denoted the work of a cobbler; from *cuir*, leather, and *duire*, to fashion, to frame. *Douber*, however, signifies to trim, and its compound *addouber*, to patch.

CARDOWER, *s.* A botcher or mender of old clothes, Aysr. V. **CURDOO**.

CARDUI, *s.* A species of trout in Lochleven, apparently the char.

The following description has been transmitted to me. "It is round-shouldered; the most beautiful in colour of all the trout species in our waters, without scales; dark olive on the back; the sides spotted; the belly a livid red; and the under-fins of a beautiful crimson edged with a snow white. It is a rare fish. We seldom catch above a pair in a season."

As the term *Camdúi* is now unknown on Lochleven, it is probable that it is an error of the press in Sibbald's Prodrumus, and that it should have been *Curdúi*.

To **CARE**, *v. a.* To rake, &c. V. **CAIR**.

* To **CARE**, *v. a.* To regard, to care for.

"He will aither have it, or els fight with you—for he *cares* you not in his just quarrel." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 301.

* To **CARE**, *v. n.* Always accompanied with the negative; as, "I dinna *care* to gang wi' you a bit," I have no objection to go, &c. "He wadna [hae] *cared* to hae strucken me," he seemed disposed to have done so, S.

It has been supposed that the *v.* as thus used, signifies, "not to be inclined." But I apprehend that it merely signifies that it would cause no *care*, pain, or regret, to the person to go, to strike, &c.

Even Irish Teague, ayont Belfast,

Wadna care to spear about her, &c.

Skinner's Lizzy Liberty, Misc. P., p. 159.

I see you've read my hame-spun lays,

And *wadna care* to soun' my praise.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 85.

To **CARE by**, *v. n.* *She car'd na by*, she took no interest, she was totally indifferent, S.

A' that could be done, to please her,

Ilka wile the swain could try,

Whiles to flatter, whiles to tease her;

But, alake! she *car'd na by*.

Picken's Poems, i. 189.

CARE-BED-LAIR, a disconsolate situation; q. "lying in the bed of care."

Her heart was like to loup out at her mou',
In *care-bed lair* for three lang hours she lay.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

Care bed is a phrase of considerable antiquity, being used by Thomas of Erceildoune.

Thre yer in *care bed* lay
Tristrem the trewe he hight.

Sir Tristrem, p. 73.

Perhaps it deserves to be mentioned, that Isl. *koer*, is thus defined by Olaus; Cum aliquis ex diuturno morbo in lecto detinetur et tabescit; Lex. Run.

Also [Isl.] *koer*, *koer*, lectus aegrotantium, Dan. *sygeseng*, synon. "a sick-bed."

CARECAKE, CARCAKE, s. A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on *Yule-day* in the North of S. *Ker-caik*, Gl. Sibb. Some retain this custom, apparently from superstition; others, especially young people, merely from the love of frolic.

A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on *Fastern's een* in different parts of S. *Kercaik*, Gl. Sibb.

"The dame was still busy broiling *car-cakes* on the girdle, and the elder girl, the half-naked mermaid elsewhere commemorated, was preparing a pile of Findhorn haddocks, (that is, haddocks smoked with green wood) to be eaten along with these relishing provisions." *Antiquary*, ii. 278.

"Never had there been such slaughtering of capons, and fat geese, and barn-door fowls,—never such boiling of reested hams,—never such making of *car-cakes* and sweet scones, &c." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 285.

"*Carcakes*, *car-scones*, pancakes; literally, *redemption-cakes*, or ransom cakes, such as were eaten on Easter Sunday," &c. Gl. *Antiquary*.

In the South of S. the *Carecake*, or *Ker-caik*, is made of blood and oatmeal, and prepared in a frying-pan. Hence called a *Blude-kercake*.

BLOOD-KERCAKE, s.

"Dear, dear bairns, what's asteen? Hout fy!—ye'll crush the poor auld body as braid as a *blood-kercake*." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 277.

As Germ. *karr*, signifies satisfaction, and *Care Sunday* is nearly connected with the passion of our Saviour; it is not improbable that the mixture of *blood* in the cake had a superstitious reference to his atonement for sin in his sufferings.

While *Care-cake* is the word used in Angus, *skair-scon* is the denomination in Mearns and Aberd.

An intelligent correspondent has remarked to me, that *Fastern's een*, on which these cakes are baked, is the same with *Pancake-day* in England. For universally in E. pancakes are baked on Shrove-Tuesday; whence he reasonably concludes, that the respective customs in both countries must be traced to the same origin.

He adds, however, that in Mearns and Aberd. *Fastern's een* does not always fall on the same day with Shrove-Tuesday; as it is regulated, in the north, by the age of the moon, according to the following rhyme:—

First comes Candlemas,
And syne the new *Meen*; *
And the first Tyisday after
Is *Fastern's een*.

V. *SKAIR-SCON*.

* The pronunciation of the word *Moon*, Aberd.

Bourne observes, that cakes were baked in honour of the Virgin's lying-in; but that there is a canon of the Council of Trullus, prohibiting the use of any such ceremony; "because it was otherwise with her at the birth of our Saviour, than with all other women." *Brand's Popul. Antiq.*, p. 204. V. next word.

CARE SONDAY, according to Bellenden, that immediately preceding Good Friday; * but generally used to signify the fifth in Lent; S.

"Thus entrit prince James in Scotland, & come on *Care Sunday* in Lintern to Edinburgh." Bellend. Cron. B. xvii. c. 1. *Dominicae passionis obviam*, Boeth.

Marshall takes notice of the use of this designation among the English, the old people at least who reside in the country; observing also, that the name of *Karr Friday* is given in Germany to Good Friday, from the word *karr*, which denotes satisfaction for a crime. Memini me dudum legisse alicubi in Alstedii operibus, — diem illam Venoris, in qua passus est Christus, Germanice dici ut *Gute Freytag*, ita *Karr Freytag* quae satisfactionem pro multa significat. Certe *Care* vel *Curr Sunday* non prorsus inauditum est hodiernis Anglis ruri saltem inter senes degentibus. Observ. in Vers. Anglo-Sax., p. 536.

Su.-G. *kaerusannaday*, is used in the same sense; dominica quinta jejunii magni; Thre.

This name may have been imposed, in reference to the satisfaction made by our Saviour. Some, however, understand it as referring to the accusations brought against him on this day, from Su.-G. *kaera*, to complain. V. *Kaera*, Thre.

It is probable that the name of the bread called *carcakes*, still used by the vulgar in Ang., has had the same origin, although the use of it is now transferred to Christmas. V. *CARLINGS*.

It is also written *Cair Sunday*.—"Betuixt this & *Cair Sunday*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

CARE'S MY CASE, woeful is my plight, Aberd.

CARF, s. A cut in timber, for admitting another piece of wood, or any other substance, *Dumfr. A.-S. carf-an*, secare, whence E. to *carve*; Teut. *kerf*, crena, incisura.

To CARFUDDLE, v. a. To discompose, to rumple, *Strathmore*; synon. *Curfuffle*.

The latter part of the word seems allied to Teut. *futsel-en*, agitare, facitare; or Isl. *fil-a*, leviter attingere. For the initial syllable V. the particle CAR.

To CARFUFFLE, v. a. To disorder, to tumble, to crease.

CARFUFFLE, CURFUFFLE, s. Tremor, agitation, *South of S.*

"Ye maun ken I was at the shirra's the day;—and wha auld come whirling there in a post-chaise, but Monkbarns in an unco *carfuffle*—now it's no a little thing that will make his honour take a chaise and post-horses twa days rinnin." *Antiquary*, ii. 128.

In the Gloss. to this work the orthography is *Curfuffle*. V. *CURFUFFLE, v.*

"Weel, Robin," said his helpmate calmly, 'ye needna put yoursel into ony *carfuffle* about the matter; ye shall hae it a' your ain gate.'" *Petticoat Tales*, 333.

To CARFUMISH, CURFUMISH, v. a. 1. To diffuse a very bad smell, *Fife*.

2. To overpower by means of a bad smell, *ibid. Forscomfis*, synon.

The latter part of the word seems to be allied to Fr. *fumeux*,—*cause*, smoky, and O. E. *feumialing*, the ordure of a deer. But how shall we account for the first syllable? A *cœur fumé*, smoked to the very core, might appear rather strained.

CARGE. To *carge*, in charge, in possession.

For worthi Bruce his hart was wondyr sar,
He had leuer haiff had him at his large,
Fre till our croun, than off fyne gold to *carge*,
Mar than in Troy was fund at Grekis wan.

Wallace, viii. 396. MS.

O. Fr. *carguer*, is used in the same sense as *charger*.

CARYARE, s. A conveyor, one who removes a thing from one place to another by *leger-demain*.

In come japane the Ja, as a jugloure,
With castis, and with cantelis, a quynt *caryare*.
He gart thame see, as it semyt, in the samyn houre,
Hunting at herdis, in holtis so haire;
Soune sailand on the see schippis of toure;
Bernis batalland ou burd, brym as a bare;
He coud *carye* the coup of the kingis des,
Syne leve in the stede
Bot a blak bunwede.

Houlate, iii. 11.

Fr. *chari-er*, to carry.

CARIE, adj. Expl. "soft like flummery."

"He's of a *carie* temper;" S. Prov., "spoken of those who are soft and lazy." Kelly, p. 173.

Perhaps originally the same with E. *chary*, cautious.

CARYBALD, s.

Quhen kissis me that *caryball*,
Kyndillis all my sorrow.

Maitland Poems, p. 48.

Dunbar uses a variety of words ending in *ald*; which I am inclined to consider as a corr. of the Fr. termination *eau*, instead of which *el* was anciently used. Thus *carybald* may be from Fr. *charavel*, or *charaveau*, a beetle; especially as the person is previously compared to a hum-bee, a drone, a scorpion, &c.

CARIN', adj. or part. pr. Causing pain or care.

Drinkin' to haud my entrails swack,
Or drown a *carin'* oon,
I gouff't the bickers a' to vrack,
Whan e'er I saw yer croun
O' death the night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 10.

CARK, s. A load.

—"That the said Agnes sall restore & deliuer again to the said Elizabeth ii tun of wad, a *cark* of alum, & a pok of madyr, or the price & auale tharof." Act. Audit. A. 1473, p. 31.

"For ane hundreth *carke*s of *kelles* at the entrie, ii d., at the furthcoming ii d." Balfour's Pract. p. 87.

This seems to signify a load, from Ital. *carco*, a load, a burden. The term had been used in O. E. For Philiepa mentions *cark* as denoting "a certain quantity of wooll, the thirtieth part of a sarplar."

Cotgr. expl. Fr. *cailles*, "round beads, wherewith Frenchmen play at *Trou-madame*; and whereof the *Trou-madame* is termed *Passe-caille*."

CARKIN, CARKING, part. pr. 1. Expl. "Scratching;" Galloway.

His faithfu' dog hard by, amusive stalks
The benty brae, slow, list'ning to the chirp
O' wandring mouse, or moudy's *carkin* hok

Davidson's Seasons, p. 62.

*I suspect that the proper sense is not expressed by the Gl.; and that *carkin* is not used to denote *scratching*, but the *grating* sound occasioned by it. The word is undoubtedly the same with E. *cark*, now restricted to a metaph. signification, as denoting the grating effect of *carc*. The origin is A.-S. *cearc-ian*, *crepitare*; also *stridere*, "to crash or gnash, to creak, to make a noise, to charke, or (as in Chaucer's language, to *chirke*;" Somner. V. *CHIRK*, which is radically the same.

[2. Harassing, worrying: sometimes as an *adj.*

Does a' his weary *carking* cares beguile.

Burns's Cot. Satur. Night.]

Junius too fancifully derives Moes-G. *karkar*, a prison from the Saxon *v.*; q. "a place of the *gnashing* of teeth;" Gl. Ulph. It would have been more plausible to have deduced the name from the *creaking* of bolts and chains.

CARKINING, s. A collar.

A college of Cardinalis come syne in a ling,
That war *crunnis* of kyud gif I rycht compt;
With ride [reid] battis on heid in hale *carkining*.

Houlate, i. 13. MS. V. CARCAT.

CARL, CAIRLE, CARLE, CARLL, s. 1. A man. It is used in this general sense, S. B. Thus they not only say, "a big carl," but "a little carl," "a rich carl," &c. Hence the phrase "a carl-cat," a male cat. A. Bor. id.

It deserves notice, that, analogous to this designation of *carl-cat*, there is another A. Bor. applied to the female, "A *Wheen-cat*; a *Queen-cat*; *catus faemina*. That *queen* was used by the Saxons to signify the female sex appears in that *Queen fuyol* was used for a *hen-fowl*." Ray's Coll. p. 81.

This should rather be *queen-cat*. For although it is the same word radically, the orthography *quean* now marks a very different sense.

We find the childish idea, that the man who gathered sticks on the sabbath-day was sentenced to be imprisoned in the moon, as old as the age of Henrysone. Speaking of the moon, he says:—

Her gite was gray and full of spottis blak,
And on her breist ane *cairle* paintit ful even,
Bering a bushe of thornis on his bak,
Quhich for his theft micht cline no ner the heaven.

Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P., i. 165.

A.-S. *carl*, masculus, Isl. *karl*, O. Teut. *kaerle*, id.

2. Man as distinguished from a boy.

Mr. Macpherson gives this as one sense of the word in Wyntown. But if thus used, I have overlooked it, unless the passage, quoted sense 6, should be thus understood.

3. A clown, a boor, a person of low extraction, S. A. Bor.

Warnyl be the way wes he,
That the *carliaras* agayne the Kyng.

Wyntown, ix. 4. 11.

This refers to the insurrection of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, during the reign of Rich. II. of England.

"Kiss a *carle*, and clap a *carle*; and that's the way to tinc a *carle*. Knock a *carle*, and ding a *carle*; and that's the way to win a *carle*." Kelly's Prov. p. 228.

The word occurs in this sense in a curious passage in our old code.

"It is na wayis leasum to him quha is convict to have deforcit ane woman, and to have defylit hir, thairefter to marie-her as his lauchful wife; for gif that wer leasum, it micht happon, that *cairles*, and men of mean condition, micht be the cause or occa-

sioun of ane pollution or ravishing, perpetuallie be marriage fyde ane maist honest [i.e. honourable or noble] woman; and alsua ane filthie woman nicht do the samin to the gentlest man, to the great shame of thame, thair parents and freindis." Balfour's Pract. p. 510.

A.-S. *ceorl*, a countryman, Isl. *karl*, Belg. *kaerle*, Germ. *kerl*, rusticus, Su.-G. *kerl* oc *konung*, plebs et princeps.

4. Hence, by a slight transition, it is used to denote one who has the manners of a boor.

"Give a *carle* your finger, and he'll take your whole hand,"—i.e. "Suffer an unmannerly fellow to intrude upon you, and he will intrude more and more." Kelly, p. 118.

We learn from Kilian, that in O. Sax. *kaerle* had a similar sense: Parum favens, parumque propitius Saxonum genti;—q. d. Carolus, nempe Magnus ille Saxonum domitor acerrimus; qui Saxones subjugatos omni ratione Christianos facere conatus est.

E. *carle*, "a mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use *churl*." Johns.

5. A strong man. In this sense it is used in Wallace, as synon. with *churl*.

A *Churll* thai had that felloune byrdyngis bar;
Exceedandlye he wald lyft inekill mar
Than ony twa that thai amang thaim fand.—
Wallace, with that, apone the bak him gaif,
Till his ryg bayne he all in sondyr draif.
The *Carll* was dede. Of him I speke no mar.

B. ii. 29. 45. MS.

"Ane of thir clannis wantit ane man to perfurnis furth the nowmer, & wagit ane *carll* for money to debait thair actioun, howbeit this man pertenuit na thyng to thaim in blud nor kyndnes." Bolland. Chron. B. xvi. c. 9. Immuni corpore rusticus, Boeth.

I gaed into the Trojan ha,
E'en ben to thair fireside;
To help your common cause, O Greeks!
Sic chiels wad made you feild.
Far there was mony a stury *carl*,
Wi' bairds as stiff as bent.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

Here, however, the meaning is perhaps determined by the epithet.

Germ. *kerl*, has not only the sense of rusticus, paganus, but is also rendered by Wachter, fortis, corpore robusto et animo virili praeditus. The name *Charles*, or as it appears on his coins, *Karl*, as given to Charlemagne, is supposed to refer to his great size and strength. These, at least, seem to be viewed as having given occasion for this secondary use of the term. Hence Kilian thus defines it: Vir fortis et strenuus: Vir proceræ staturæ et grandis corporis: Qualem fuisse Carolum primum scribunt. Sibb. says; "Hence he was called *Karle magnus*, latinized to *Carolus*." But although "he was seven, or, as some say, eight feet high," and "exceeding strong," according to Savage, "he had the title of a *Great* from his august and noble actions." Hist. Germany, p. 56. And this is undoubtedly the truth: for otherwise *Carolus magnus* would be a gross tautology.

6. An old man, S. "*Carle*, an old man, North." Gl. Grose.

Bath awld and yhoung, men and wywys,
And sowkand barnys thar tynt thare lyvys.
Thai sparyt nowther *carl* na page.

Wyntown, viii. 11. 90.

This, however, may be equivalent to,
Bathe yhoung and awld, man and page.

Ibid. 142.

"The term *carl*, Sibb. says, "always implies an advanced period of life." But from what has been

already observed, it will appear that this assertion is unfounded.

Although we have no evidence that the word was early used in this sense in S., Ihre shews that it is of considerable antiquity among the Goths. As Su.-G. Isl. *karl*, denotes an old man in general, it is used for a grandfather in the laws of Gothland.

- CARL-AGAIN. To play *carl*-again, to return a stroke, to give as much as one receives, Ang.

"Play *carle* again, if you dare." S. Prov.; "Do not dare to offer to contest with me. Spoke by parents to stubborn children." Kelly, p. 280.

- TO CARL-AGAIN, v. n. To resist; synon. to be *camstairy*; to give a Rowland for an Oliver, Fife.

From *carl* a strong man, and the adv. *again*.

- CARL and CAVEL. V. KAVEL.

- CARL-CRAB, the male of the Black-clawed crab, Cancer pagurus, Linn.

"Cancer marinus vulgaris, the common sea-crab; our fishers call it a Partan; the male they call the *Carle* crab, and the female the Baulster crab." Sibb. Fife, p. 132.

- CARL-DODDIE, s. A stalk of ribgrass, Ribwort plantain, S. Plantago lanceolata, Linn.

If this be the true pronunciation, the plant may have received its name from *carl* an old man, and *doddie*, or *dodded*, bald; as denoting its resemblance to a bald head. In Evergreen it is *Curldoddy*, q. v.

- CARL-HEMP, s. 1. "The largest stalk of hemp," S. A. Bor.; that hemp which bears the seed, Gl. Grose.

2. Used metaph. for firmness of mind, S.

Come, *Firm Resolve*, take thou the van;
Thou stalk o' *carl-hemp* in man!
And let us mind, faint heart ne'er wan
A lady fair,
Wha does the utmost that he can,
Will whyles do mair.

Burns, iii. 371.

This alludes to the S. Prov., "You have a stalk of *carle* hemp in you;—spoken to sturdy and stubborn boys;" Kelly, p. 373. "Male-hemp," ibid. N.

- CARL-TANGLE, s. The large tangle, or fucus, Mearns.

The name has been supposed to originate from its being covered with different small pieces of fuci, especially of a greyish colour, which give it the appearance of hoariness or age. V. CAIRN-TANGLE.

- CARLAGE, adj. Churlish.

Innocentle scho salust on hir kné
This *carlage* man this foirsaid Colkelbé.
Colkelbie Sow, F. ii. v. 513. V. CARLISH.

- CARL'D, part. pa. Provided with a male; applied to a hot bitch, Roxb.

While girmin' messins fought an' snarled,
--If she could get herself but *carl'd*,
In time o' need,
She wi' her din ne'er deav'd the warld.
Ruickbie's *Way-side Cottager*, p. 177.

A.-S. *ceorl*-ian, nuptum dari, "to be given in marriage, to take a husband;" Somner.

CARLIE, s. 1. A little man; a diminutive from *carle*, S.

I knew some peevish clownish *carlie*
Would make some noise & hurly burlie.
Cleland's Poems, p. 68.

"Yet he was a fine, gabby, auld-farren *carly*."
Journal from London, p. 2.

2. A term often applied to a boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man, S.

"Andrew—settled into a little gash *carlie*, remarkable chiefly for a straightforward simplicity." Sir A. Wylie, i. 40.

CARLISH, CARLICH, adj. 1. Coarse, vulgar.

The pyet, with hir pretty cot,
Fenyeis to sing the nyctingalis not;
Bot scho can never the corchait cleif,
For harshnes of hir *carlich* throt.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 64.

Huloet, in his *Abcedarium*, gives *Curlyshe* as synonym with *Churlyshe*, rustic.

2. Rude, harsh in manner, churlish.

"Mr. Peter Blackburn our colleague was—a very good and learned man, but rude & *carlish* of nature." Melvill's MS. p. 43.

The morn I wad a *carlish* knight,
Or a holy cell maun drie.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 236.

Literally, one who, notwithstanding his rank, has the manners of a boor, a churl.

A.-S. *ceorlic*, vulgaris. *Carlish*, is used in O. E. poetry, and in that beautiful poem, *The Child of Elfe*, which has been claimed as S., in the sense of churlish, discourteous.

Her fathir hath brought her a *carlish* knight,
Sir John of the north countraye. —
Trust me, but for the *carlish* knyght,
I ne'er had fled from thee.

Percy's Reliques, i. 79. 84.

CARLWIFE, s. A man who interferes too much in household affairs, a cotquean, Lanarks.; from *karl*, a man, and *wife*, a woman, as used in S., or perhaps as denoting a housewife.

CARLIN, CARLINE, CARLING, s. An old woman, S.

Now sie the trottilus and trowane,
Sa busilie as scho is wowane,
Sie as the *carling* craks:
Begyle the barne sho is bot young.—
Philotus, S. P. Rcp., iii. p. 15. 16.

Then Colin said, The *carline* made it nice,
But well I kent she cud it rightly dice.
Ross's Helenore, p. 119.

"Crooked *carlin*, quoth the cripple to his wife;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 78.

3. A contemptuous term for a woman, although not far advanced in life, S.

And for hir worldis was sa apirsmart,
Unto the *nymphe* I maid a busteous braid:
Carline, (quod I) quhat was yone that thou said?
Palice of Honour, iii. 73.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this "*rogue*;" but evidently from inadvertency.

It is used in this sense by Ben Jonson in his *Mag-neticke Lady*.

—Stint, *Karlin*: Ile not heare,
Confute her, Parson, *Works*, ii. 15.

This is the only instance, which I have met with, of the use of this term by an E. writer.

3. It is used to denote a witch, Loth., Fife, Ayr.

[The *carlin* clauther her by the rump,
And left poor Maggie scarce a stump.
Burns's Tam o' Shanter.]

"It is related, by the aged hinds and shepherds of the district, that, in ancient times a *Carling*, or witch, lived near the conic rocks on the northern verge of the Carlop dean, at the south end of the pass or glen. —She was frequently seen, it was said, at nights with a light on her broom, like *spunkie*, bounding and frisking over the pass behind her curve from point to point; and that hence the conic rocks got the name of the *Carling's Loups*; the hill, dean, burn, and adjoining grounds, the *Carlings-Loups-Hill, Dean, &c.*, since contracted to *Carlops-Hill, Dean,*" &c. Notes to Pennecuik's Tweed. p. 116, 117.

4. The name given to the last handful of corn which is cut down in the harvest-field, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas; S. B. When the harvest is finished about the ordinary time, it is called the *Maiden*. The allusion is to age; as the term evidently respects the lateness of the harvest.

G. Andr. renders Isl. *karlinna*, vira, as simply signifying a woman. In Edd. Saemund. *kaerling* occurs in the sense of foemina plebeia. Su.-G. *kaerling*, alias *kaerling*, denotes an old woman, anus. Thre admits, however, that by ancient writers it is used for a wife, or a woman of whatsoever age. It is evidently a dimin. from *carl*, formed by the termination *in*, q. v. used for this purpose.

CARLIN-HEATHER, s. Fine-leaved heath, *Erica cinerea*, Linn.; also called *Bell-heather*.

CARLIN-SUNDAY, s. That preceding Palm-Sunday, or the second Sunday from Easter, S.

"They solemnly renounce—Lammas-day, Whitsunday, Candlemas, Beltan, cross stones, and images, fairs named by saints, and all the remnants of popery; Yule, or Christmas, old wives fables and bye-words, as Palm-Sunday, *Carlin-Sunday*, the 29th of May, being dedicated by this generation to profanity; Pasch-Sunday, Hallow-even, Hogmynae-night, Valentine's even," &c. Law's Memorials, p. 191, N.

The 29th May refers to the restoration of Charles II. This is evidently the same with *Care Sunday*. It is called both *Care* and *Carle Sunday* by English writers. In the Gl. to the Lancashire dialect, *carlings* are defined to be, "peas boiled on *Care Sunday*;"—i.e. the Sunday before Palm-Sunday." In Holme's Academy of Armory, "*Carle Sunday*," it is said, "is the second Sunday before Easter, or the fifth Sunday from Shrove Tuesday." P. 130. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. 4to, i. 95. V. CARLINGS.

CARLINSPUKS, s. pl. Needle furze or petty whin, *Genista Anglica*, Linn., S. B., q. the spurs of an old woman.

CARLIN-TEUCH, adj. As hardy as an old woman, S. B.; from *carlin*, and *teuch*, tough.

CARLING, s. The name of a fish, Fife; supposed to be the Pogge, *Cottus Cata-phractus*, Linn.

"Cataphractus Shonfeldii, Anglis Septentrionalibus, a Pogge. I take it to be the fish the fishers call a *carling*." Sibb. Fife, p. 126.

CARLINGS, s. pl. Pease *birsled* or broiled, Ang.; according to Sibb. "pease broiled on *Care-Sunday*."

There'll be all the lads and the lasses,
Set down in the midst of the ha,
With sybows, and ryfarts, and *carlings*,
That are both sodden and ra.

Hutton's S. Songs, i. 211.

He expl. it, "large grey pease," Gl.

They seem to have received this designation from *Care* in the term *Care-Sunday*. The same custom prevails in Newcastle upon Tyne, and other places in the North of England. Mr. Brand has a curious paper on this custom, *Popular Antiq.* p. 325—330.

This custom seems in former times to have been general in England. For Palsgrave has the following phrase; "I parche pesyn as folkes vse in Lent." B. iii. F. 312, b.

Brand seems to give the most probable origin of the use of pease at this season:

"In the old Roman Calendar," he says, "I find it observed on this day, that a dole is made of *soft Beans*. I can hardly entertain a doubt but that our custom is derived from hence. It was usual amongst the Romanists to give away beans in the doles at funerals; it was also a rite in the funeral ceremonies of heathen Rome. Why we have substituted *Pease* I know not, unless it was because they are a pulse somewhat fitter to be eaten at this season of the year." *Pop. Ant.* i. 97, 98.

He afterwards expresses himself still more forcibly. Having observed that, according to Erasmus, Plutarch held pulse (*legumina*) to be of the highest efficacy for invoking the *Manes*, he adds: "Ridiculous and absurd as these superstitions may appear, it is yet certain that *Carlings* deduce their origin from thence." *Ibid.* p. 98, 99.

Of the use of *black beans* in the *Lemuria* of the ancient Romans, I have given an account under the article *Beltane*.

It ought to have been observed, that the pease used as *Carlings* are steeped before being fried. This has been explained by the author of *Quadragesimale Spirituale*, Paris, 1566, in this way, that as the fried beans denote the confession of our sins, the other custom signifies that, "if we purpose to amend our faults, it is not sufficient barely to confess them at all adventure, but we must let our confession be *in steep* in the water of meditation." V. *World of Wonders*, p. 294. Running water is recommended as best for steeping them, as denoting the tears of the heart, which must *runne* and come even into the eyes." *Ibid.*

Brand further says on this subject, "I know not why these rites were confined in the Calendar to the 12th of March," *Ibid.* Can it solve this difficulty that, as *beans* were employed in the rites observed for the purification of the dead, called *Lemuria*, the Romish festival, in which beans were at first used, is marked in the Calendar as fixed to the twelfth of the *ides* of March; and in like manner denominated "the office for the *dead*?" *Officium defunctorum generale pro fratribus et benefactoribus, et pro his qui in nostris cemeteriis sunt sepulti.* *Breviarium Roman.* Paris, A. 1519.

CARMELE, CARMYLIE, CARAMEIL, s. Heath Pease, a root; S. *Orobis tuberosus*, Linn.

"We have one root I cannot but take notice of, which we call *carmele*: it is a root that grows in heaths

and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut, and sometimes four or five roots joined by fibres; it bears a green stalk, and a small red flower. *Dio*, speaking of the Caledonians, says: *Cortum cibi genus parant ad omnia, quem si ceperint quantum est unius fabae magnitudo, minime esurire aut sitire solent.* *Cesar de Bel. Civ. lib. 3tio* writes, that Valerius's soldiers found a root called *Chara*, quod admistum lacte multam inopiam levabat, id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant. I am inclined to think that our *Carmels* (i.e. sweet root) is *Dio's cibi genus*, and *Cesar's Chara*. I have often seen it dried, and kept for journeys through hills where no provisions could be had. I have likewise seen it pounded and infused, and when yeast or barm is put to it, it ferments, and makes a liquor more agreeable and wholesome than mead. It grows so plentifully, that a cart-load of it can easily be gathered, and the drink of it is very balsamic." Shaw, *App. Pennant's Tour in S. 1769.* p. 310, 311.

"*Caramelle* or *Capercales*, the *Orobis tuberosus*, being the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians." *Statist. Acc. (Lanark.) xv. 8, N.*

Gael. *cairmeal*, Heath pease; Shaw. V. KNAP-PARTS.

CARMILITANIS, s. pl. The friars properly called Carmelites.

—"And siclyko all and sindrie the croftis, tene-mentis, &c. pertoning to the brethrene predicatouris and freris *Carmilitanis* of Aberdene." *Acts Ja. VI. 1612*, Ed. 1814, p. 520.

CARMUDGELT, part. adj. Made soft by lightning; applied either to a person or a thing, Ayr.

From C. B. *car-iaw*, to bring, or rather *cur-aw*, to beat, to strike, and *medhal*, *mezal*, soft, *mezal-u*, to soften.

CARNAILL, adj. Putrid.

Na thing he had at suld haiff doyn him gud,
Bot Inglistmen him seruit off *carnail* fud.
Hys warldly lyff desired the sustenance,
Thocht he it gat in contrair off plesance.

Wallace, xi. 1348. MS.

Former editors, not understanding the term, have made it *careful*. It is evidently from Fr. *charognieux*, "stinking, putridified, full of carrion;" Cotgr. For the Fr. termination *eau*, or *eux*, is often changed into *ail* or *ell* by our old writers.

CARNAWIN', CURNAWIN', s. A painful sensation of hunger, Kinross.

The latter part of the term seems to claim affinity with the E. *v. to gnaw*. It would be to suppose rather an awkward compound to view the first syllable as formed from Fr. *cocur*, q. a *gnawing* at the heart. Shall we substitute E. *core*, id.? A ravenous desire of food is denominated *Heart-hunger*, q. v. It must be admitted, however, that *car*, *cor*, or *cur*, seems to be frequently prefixed to words as an intensive particle. V. CUR.

CARNELL, s. A heap; a dimin. from *cairn*.

"In this regioun [Gareoch] is ane *carnell* of stanis, liand togiddir in maner of ane croun; and ryngis (quhen thay ar doun) as ane bell.—Ane temple wes biggit (as sum men belevis) in the said place, quhare mony auld ritis and superstitionis wer made to euill sportis." Bellend. *Descr. Alb.* c. 10.

CARN-TANGLE, s. The large long fucus, with roots not unlike those of a tree, cast ashore on the beach after a storm at sea, *Aberd.*

CARNWATH-LIKE, adj. 1. Having the appearance of wildness or awkwardness, *S.*

2. Applied to what is distorted, *S.*; *synon. thrown.* An object is said to lie *very Carnwath-like*, when it is out of the proper line.

Perhaps the phraseology might originate from the wild appearance of the country about the village of Carnwath, especially in former times when in a far less cultivated state.

CAROL-EWYN, s. The name given, *Perths.* to the last night of the year; because young people go from door to door singing *carrols*. In return for their services they get small cakes baked on purpose.

TO CARP, CARPE, v. a. 1. To speak, to talk; to relate, whether verbally, or in writing.

Our Eldrys we sulde follow of det,
That thare tyme in wertu set:
Of thame, that lyvyd wityously,
Carpe we bot lityl, and that warly.
Wyntowne, iii. *Prol.* 26.

Storyss to rode are delitabill,
Suppose that thai be nocht but fabill;
Than suld storyss that suthfast wer,
And thai war said on gud maner,
Hane doubill plesance in heryng.
The first plesance is the *carping*,
And the tothir the suthfastness,
That schawys the thing rycht as it wes.

Barbour, i. 6. *MS.*

In this sense it is used in *O. E.*

For profit and for health
Carpe I wold with contrition, and therfor I cam hither.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 112, a.

It is only in later times that the term has been used as denoting satirical speech or composition.

2. To sing.

Then aye he harped, and aye he *carped*,
Till a' the lordlings footed the floor;
But an' the music was sae sweet,
The groom had nae mind of the stable door.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 84.

"*Carped*, sung." *N.* It most probably denotes that modulated recitation, with which the minstrel was wont to accompany the tones of his harp.

This word seems to have no other origin than *Lat. carpo*, to cull; most probably introduced by monkish writers.

Palgrave expl. it by *Fr. je cacquette* (I tattle); adding, "This is a farre northern worde." *F.* 181, b.

CARPING, s. Narration, *O. E. id.* *V.* the *v.*

CARRALLES, s. pl. Carols, or songs, sung without and about kirks, on certain days; prohibited by act of Parliament.

"The dregges of idolatrie yit remains in divers pairtes of the realme, using of pilgrimages to some chapelles, wellis, croces, and sik uther monuments of Idolatrie: as also be observing of the festival dayes of the Sanctes, sumtime named their Patrones, in setting

furth of bane-fyers, singing of *Carralles*, within and about kirkes, at certaine seasons of the yair, and observing of sik uthers superstitious and Papistical rites." *Ja. VI.* 1581, c. 104. *Murray.* *V. CARALYNGIS* and *GYEAR.*

CARREL, s.

"*Carrels*, the peece, containing 15 elnes, viij l." *Rates*, A. 1611.

CARRICK, s. 1. The wooden ball driven by clubs, or sticks hooked at the lower end, in the game of *Shintie*, *Kinross*, *Perths.*

2. The old name for the game of *Shinty*, *Fife*; still used in the eastern part of that county. Hence,

CARRICKIN', s. A meeting among the boys employed as *herds*, at *Lammas*, for playing at *Shinty*; on which occasion they have a feast, *ibid.*

CARRIE, s. A two-wheeled barrow, *Loth.*

"Alexander then asked a loan of her *carrie* (two-wheeled barrow); witness said it was broke, but was answered it would do all they wanted it for." *Caléd. Merc.* 20th July, 1820.

* **CARRIED, CARRYIT, part. pa.** 1. Applied to a person whose mind is in so abstracted a state, that he cannot attend to what is said to him, or to the business he is himself engaged in, *S.*

2. In a wavering state of mind, not fully possessing recollection, as the effect of fever, *S.*

3. Elevated in mind, overjoyed at any event so as not to seem in full possession of one's mental faculties; as, "Jenny's gotten an heirscaip left her, and she's just *carryit* about it." Sometimes, *carryit up in the air*, *Roxb.*

CARRIS, s. Flummery, *Wigtons.* *Sowens*, or *Sweens*, in other counties.

Evidently corr. from Gael. *cathbhrith*, *cathbhrith*, *id.* *Shaw.*

This must be compounded of *cath*, pollard, husks, and *bhrith*, boiled; a very accurate description of the dish, *q.* "boiled pollard."

CARRITCH, CARITCH, s. 1. The vulgar name for a catechism; more commonly in *pl. car ritches*, *S.*

"A blind woman, who kept a school in the next village,—taught him the *A, B, C*, and the Mother's *Carritch*, and the Proverbs." *Mem. of Magopico*, p. 5, 6.

2. Used somewhat metaph.

Ye mak my Muse a dautit pet;
But gin she could like *Allan's* met,
Or counthy cracks and hamely get
Upo' her *caritch*,
Eithly wad I be in your debt
A pint o' paritch.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 112.

- * 3. Often used in the sense of reproof. *I gae him his carritch*; I reprehended him with severity; Ang.

There can be little doubt that this is the sense in which the E. word *carriage* is absurdly used.

I wish I had been laid i' my grave,
When I got her to marriage!
For, the very first night the strife began,
And she gae me my *carriage*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 219.

The only word I have met with, to which this bears any resemblance, is Isl. *kuer*, libellus. But it may be merely a corr. of the E. word.

- * **CARROT**, *s.* Applied, in composition, to the colour of the hair, *S.*; as, *carrot-head*, *carrot-pop*, or poll. The English use *carrotly* as an *adj.* in this sense.

Thy *carrot-pop* can testify
That none thy father is but I.

Meston's Poems, p. 121.

- CARRY**, *s.* A term used to express the motion of the clouds. They are said to have a *great carry*, when they move with velocity before the wind, *S. B.*

I min', man, sin' he used to speel
Aboon the *carry*,
Or rade, a black, ill-shapen chiel
Upo' a Fairy.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 60.

"The *carry* is now briak from the west, inclining to thaw." *Calet. Mercury*, Feb. 10, 1823.

2. Improperly for the firmament or sky.

Mirk an' rainy is the night,
No a stern in a' the *carry*;
Lightnings gleam athwart the lift,
An' winds drive wi' winter's fury.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 152.

- CARRY**, *s.* The bulk or weight of a burden, q. that which is *carried*, *Aberd.*

- CARRYWARRY**. V. **KIRRYWERY**.

- CARSACKIE**, *s.* 1. A coarse covering, resembling a sheet, worn by workmen over their clothes, *Fife*.

2. A bedgown, worn by females, *ibid.* *Car-touche*, *synon.*

Either q. *car-sack*, a *sack* or frock used by *car-men*; or more probably corr. from *Su.-G. kasjacha*, *Teut. kasacke*, a short cloak.

- CAR-SADDLE**, *s.* The small saddle put on the back of a carriage horse, for supporting the *trams* or shafts of the carriage, *S.* *Cur-saddle*, *Upp. Clydes.*

A thimber long, a broken cradle,
The pillion of an auld *car-saddle*.

Herd's Coll., ii. 143.

From *car*, *Dan. karre*, *Su.-G. kaerre*, vehiculum, deduced from *koer-a*, currum agere, *Germ. karr-en*, vehere; and *saddle*.

- CARSAYE**, *s.* The woollen stuff called *kersey*.

"Item, Fra Thome of Zare [l. Yare], ane elne of *carsaye*, 0 13 4."

Acct. A. 1474. *Borthwick's Brit. Antiq.*, p. 142.

"xxviii dossand of *carsay* sald be hym." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. xvi. "iii ell of *carsay*." *Ibid.* xv. 575.

"vij Flemys dossone of Galloway *carsais*, price of the dossone vij sh. gret." *Ibid.*

Belg. karsaye, *Fr. carisée*, *Sw. kersing*, *id.* The last syllable seems borrowed from the coarse cloth called *say*. The origin of the first is quite uncertain.

- CARSE, KERSS**, *s.* Low and fertile land; generally, that which is adjacent to a river, *S.*

Tharfor thai herbeyrd thaim that nycht

Doune in the *Kers*,—

And, for in the *Kers* pulis war,

Housis thai brak, and thak bar,

To mak bryggis, quhar thai mycht pass.

Barbour, xii. 392. 395. *MS.*

Our thwort the *Kers* to the Torwode he yeide.

Wallace, v. 319. *MS.*

In edit. 1648, this is strangely rendered,

Ouerthart he cast, to the Torwood he geed.

The term is often used to denote the whole of a valley, that is watered by a river, as distinguished from the higher grounds. Thus, all the flat lands on the north side of Tay, between Perth and Dundee, are called the *Carse of Gowrie*, whence the unfortunate family of Ruthven had their title; those on the Forth, the *Carse of Stirling*; and those in the vicinity of Carron, the *Carse of Falkirk*.

The smallest, but richest part of the parish lies in the *Carse of Gowrie*, well known for the strength and fertility of its soil." *P. Kinnaid*, *Perths. Statist. Acc.* vi. 234

In relation to the *Carse of Falkirk*, Trivet, describing one of the invasions of Edw. I. says, *Causantibus majoribus loca palustria, propter brumalem intemperiem, immedabilia esse*, p. 416. On this passage Lord Hailes observes; "The meaning seems to be, that the English army could not arrive at Stirling, without passing through some of the *carse grounds*; and that they were impracticable for cavalry at that season of the year." *Ann.* i. 266.

This connexion would almost indicate some affinity between our *carse*, and *C. B. kars*, palus, a marsh; only, no similar term occurs in Gael. or Ir. *Bullet*, indeed, mentions *Celt. ceirs*, and *cyrs* as used in the same sense. *Su.-G. kaerr*, and *Isl. kiar*, *kaer*, both signifying a marsh. *Kaer* is thus defined by G. Andr.: *Caries et valliculae, inter virgulta vel saxa convalliculæ*; *Lex.* p. 143.

"Etymologists, it has been observed, explain this word [*Carse*], as signifying rich or fertile. This account is justified by fact; for such lands, when properly cultivated, produce luxuriant crops." *P. Gar-gunnock*, *Stirl. Statist. Acc.* xviii. 101.

I have not been able to discover any authority for this explanation.

It has also been remarked that *Curse* is probably from the word *carrs*, used in the North of England, for level land on the banks of a river or arm of the sea." *P. Longforgan*, *Perths.* *Ibid.* xix. 498. *N.*

Curre is defined by Grose, "a hollow place in which water stands," *North.*" Also, "a wood of alder or other trees, in a moist, boggy place."

Carse is sometimes used as an *adj.* as appears from the expression used by Lord Hailes, which is very common.

Car, *pron. q. cair*, in *Lincolns.* denotes a low flat piece of land on the borders of a river, that is frequently or occasionally overflowed. Although *Skinner* gives the greatest part of the local terms of his native county, he has overlooked this.

CARSTANG, s. The shaft of a cart, Roxb. (*tram* synonym.); from *car*, a cart, and *stang*, a pole, q. v.

CARTAGE, s. "A cartful, as much as a cart will hold." Rudd.

Ful many cartage of thare oxin grete
About the fyris war britnit and doun bet,
And bustuous *boulkis* of the birsit swine.

Doug. Virgil, 367. 53.

But it seems doubtful if *cartage* be not used as synonym. with *bouk*, carcase, whole bulk of an animal.

CART-AVER, s. A cart-horse, s.

"The carles and the *cart-avers*—make it all, and the carles and the *cart-avers* eat it all;—a conclusion which might sum up the year-book of many a gentleman farmer." The Pirate, i. 83. V. AVER.

CARTE, s. A chariot, especially one used in war.

Law from his breist murnand he gaif ane yell,
Seand the wod *carte* and spulye of the knyght,
And the corps of his derest freynd an dycht.

Doug. Virgil, 2s. 12. Currus, Virg.

Chaucer, *carte*, id.

Ir. *cairt*, C. B. *kertuyn*, A.-S. *crut*, Su.-G. *kaerra*, Germ. Belg. *carre*, id.

CARTIL, s. A cart-load, Ang.; perhaps contr. from *cart* and *fill* or *full*.

CARTES, s. pl. Playing cards. *The cartes*, the game of cards, rather pronounced as *cairts*, S.

"Then we'll steek the shop, and cry ben Baby, and take a hand at the *cartes* till the gudeman comes hame." Antiquary, i. 323.

CARTOUSH, s. A bed-gown, strait about the waist, with short skirts, having their corners rounded off, resembling the upper part of a modern riding-habit, Fife.

From Fr. *court*, short, and *houssie*, "a short mantle of coarse cloth (and all of a peece) worn in ill weather by country women, about their head and shoulders;" Cotgr. In Dict. Trev. it is observed that it was also used in cities. Hence it was enjoined in the regulations of the college of Navarre; *Omnes habeant habitus, videlicet tabeldos, sen houssias longas de bruneta nigra*; Launoy Hist. These were also anciently denominated *hauches*; ibid. L. B. *houssie*, *houc-in*. It appears that the short *houssie* was also known. Item, Jacobo Redello suam capam cum *Houcia curta* & capucio furrato de variis. Testament, Remigii, A. 1360. V. Du Cange.

CARTOW, s. A great cannon, a battering piece.

"The earl Marischal sends to Montrose for two *cartows*.—The earl—had stiled his *cartows* and ordnance just in their faces." Spalding, i. 172.

This is apparently used as synonym. with *Cart-piece*, q. v., as denoting a piece of ordnance set on a carriage.

"The two *cartows* were brought about frae Montrose to Aberdeen by sea, but their wheels were hacked and hewn by the Gordons, as ye have heard. There came also two other iron *cart pieces* to the shore," &c. Spalding, ii. 193.

Teut. *kartouwe*, L. B. *cartuma*, *quartana*, Germ. *kartau*, Fr. *courtain*, id. Wachter derives it from Lat.

quartana, as referring to the measure of gunpowder. Ihre, vo. *Kaerra*, *vehiculum birotum*, says that *kartoue* is equivalent to Su.-G. *kaerrahysa*, denoting a larger piece of ordnance carried on wheels. He derives *kartoue* from *karre*, *vehiculum*, and *tog-a*, *ducere*, *trahere*, q. such an instrument as is drawn on a cart.

CART-PIECE, s. A species of ordnance, anciently used in Scotland.

"They made up their catbands through the hail streets; they dressed and cleaned their *cart-pieces*, whilk quietly and treacherously were altogether poisoned by the Covenantors with the towns, and so rammed with stones that they were with great difficulty cleansed." Spalding's Troubles, i. 102, 103.

"They came with their ammunition, *cart-pieces* and other arms, but there was no cannon." Ibid. ii. 204.

This seems to have been a field-piece, borne on a carriage or cart. ▼. CARTOW.

CARUEL, KERVEL, s. A kind of ship.

Our *caruellis* howis ladnis and prymys he,
Wyth huge charge of siluer in quantité.

Doug. Virgil, 83. 46.

"*Caravel*, or *Carvel*, a kind of light round ship with a square poop rigg'd and fitted out like a galley, holding about six score or seven score tun: These are counted the best sailers on the sea, and much used by the Portuguese." Phillips.

Rudd. views this word as derived from Ir. *carbh*, a ship, or rather from Fr. *caravelle*, which Menage deduces from *carabus*. The latter is described by Isidore, as a little skiff, made of twigs, which, being bound together by a rough hide, forms a sort of vessel. This, as Rudd. observes, much resembles both in name and kind the Irish *curroughs*, which our antiquaries so often mention.

But the term has more extensive affinities than this learned writer has observed. As in Teut. it is *kare-vel*, *korvel*, *krevel*, in Hisp. *caravella*, in Ital. *caravella*; the ancient Swedish Goths gave the name *karf* to a kind of ship, much in use among them. The same term was used by the Icelanders. The Finns call it *carvas* and *carpau*.

Aulus Gellius, when giving the various names of ships, mentions *corvita* as one. This by Plautus is written *corbita*. As *caruel* seems to have originally signified a vessel made of twigs, what if our *creel* or basket, be merely a corr. of the word? For, indeed, *cog*, a pail, appears to be the same-term with that changed into *cock* in *cock-boat*, Su.-G. *koyg*, *navigii* genus apud veteres, Ihre; Chaucer, *cogge*.

To these we may add C. B. *curwyl*, *corwyl*, *cymba piscatoria coria contexta*; Davies.

CARVEY, CARVIE, CARVEY, s. Carraway, S.

—"Mix with them two pound of fine flour, and two ounce of *carvy* seeds." Receipts in Cookery, p. 21.

"Seeds, of the four greater hot seeds, viz. Annise, *Carvie*, Cummin, Fennel." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 58.

"Such injections may consist of a small handful of camomile flowers, two tea-spoonfuls of anise-seeds, and as much *carvey*-seeds; to be boiled slowly in a Scottish mutchkin, or English pint, of milk and water till the half is evaporated." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 397.

CARVEY, CARVIES, s. pl. Confections in which carraway seeds are inclosed, S.

"She—brought from her corner cupboard with the glass door, an ancient French pickle-bottle, in which she had preserved, since the great tea-drinking formerly mentioned, the remainder of the two ounces of *carvey*—bought for that memorable occasion." Blackw. Mag. Oct. 1820, p. 14.

This refers to a custom which prevailed on the west coast of Scotland, now almost out of date, of using confectioned carraway on bread and butter at a tea-visit. The piece of bread was *elegantly* dipped in a saucer containing the *carvey*.

CARWING PRIKIS. "*Sax carwing prikis*;" Invent. Guðis L. Eliz. Ross, A. 1578; supposed to be skewers.

CASAKENE, s. A kind of surtout.

"*Ane casakene of dammass with pesmentis of siluir & lang buttownis of the samen.*" Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24.

Ital. *casachin-o*; O. Fr. *casquin*, camisole, petite casaque à l'usage des femmes; Roquefort.

CASCEIS, s. A kind of vestment.

"*Twa cornettis and ane paitlet of quhite satine. Ane quhite casceis pasmentit with silvir.*" Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

L. B. *casus*, is defined by Du Cange, Pars vestis major, qua corpus tegitur, exceptis brachiis.

CASCHE, CASHET, s. Expl. "The king's privy seal."

This term, I am informed, does not signify, either the King's Privy Seal, or his Signet; but a plate of silver, on which is engraved a *fac simile* of the King's superscription, which is stamped on a variety of writings or warrants for deeds under the other seals, instead of the real superscription, which, since the seat of government was transferred to London, it was thought unnecessary to require in matters of common form, passing by warrant of, and in consequence of revision by, the Barons of Exchequer.

"Our Sovereign Lord, and Estaites of this present Parliament,—ordeins all and whatsoever Resignations made sen the date of the said commission,—and all infestments proceeding thereupon, orderlie past his Heighnes *cashet*, Register and ordinaro seales,—to be hereafter past and exped upon the lyke resignations in the hands of the Lords of his Majesties Secret Council," &c. Ja. VI. Parl. 1609. c. 14. Murray.

—"*Lanerik had sent letters under the cashet to many noblemen and burghs, declaring the King's mind to keep what was promised us, but withal running out in bitter invectives against the Parliament of England.*" Baillie's Lett. i. 364.

This may either be from Fr. *cassette*, a casket, or *cachet*, a seal; *cachet du Roi*, the king's signet.

CASCHIELAWIS, s. pl. An instrument of torture. V. CASPIOAWS.

CASE, CAISE, s. Chance. *Of case*, by chance, accidentally. V. CASS.

"*Beauss sic reuersionis may of case be tynt, oure soueraine lord sall mak the said reuersionis to be registerit in his Register.*" Acts Ja. III. A. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 95. *Of caise*, Ed. 1566.

CASEABLE, adj. Naturally belonging to a particular situation, or *case*.

"Some convulsions he had, where in the opening of his mouth with his own hand, his teeth were somewhat hurt. Of this symptom, very *caseable*, more din was made by our people than I could have wished of so meek and learned a person." Baillie's Lett. i. 185.

The meaning is, that in this disorder, this was a natural enough symptom; although some rashly spoke of it as a divine judgment.

CASEMENTS, s. pl. The name given by carpenters in S., to the kind of planes called by English tradesmen *hollows* and *rounds*.

CASHHORNIE, s. A game, played with clubs, by two opposite parties of boys; the aim of each party being to drive a ball into a hole belonging to their antagonists, while the latter strain every nerve to prevent this, Fife.

CASHIE, adj. 1. Luxuriant and succulent; spoken of vegetables and the shoots of trees. Upp. Clydes., Dumfr.

"An' whar hae ye been, dear dochter mine,

For joy shines frae your ee?"—

"Deep down in the sauchie glen o' Trows,

Aneth the *cashie* wud."

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

Thomas of Ercildon, it is said in an old rhyme,

—gade down to the *cashie* wud

To pu' the roses bra.

Ibid. Sept. p. 153.

2. Applied to animals that grow very rapidly, Dumfr.

3. Delicate, not able to endure fatigue, Selkirks. Dumfr.

This is only a secondary sense of the term; as substances, whether vegetable or animal, which shoot up very rapidly and rankly, are destitute of vigour.

4. Flaccid, slabby; applied to food, Roxb.

Isl. *koes*, congeries; whence *kas-a*; cumulare: or perhaps rather allied to Isl. *kask-ur*, strenuous, as radically the same with *hasky*, rank, q. v.

CASHIE, adj. 1. Talkative, Roxb.

2. Forward, *ibid.*

This, I suspect, is originally the same with *Calshie*.

To CASHLE, CASHEL, v. n. To squabble, Mearns.

CASHLE, s. A squabble, a broil, *ibid.*

Su.-G. *kuez-a*, rixari; Teut. *kass-en*, stridere.

CASHMARIES, s. pl. Fish-carters or cadgers.

Na muletis thair his cofferis carries,

Bot lyk a court of auld *cashmaries*,

Or cadyers coming to ane fair.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 328.

Given as not understood in Gl. But it is undoubtedly from Fr. *chasse-marée*, "a ripper," Cotgr., i.e. one who drives fish from the sea through the villages: from *chass-er*, to drive, and *marée*, which signifies salt water, also salt fish. The authors of Dict. Trev. thus expl. it: Un marchand ou voiturier qui apporte en diligence le poisson de mer dans les villes. Qui quod celerius vehit.

Skinn. writes *Ripters*, explaining it, Qui pisces a littore marino ad interiores regni partes convehunt, q. d. Lat. *riparii*, a *ripa* sc. maris.

The connexion with *cadyers*, i.e. *cadgers*, hucksters, confirms the sense given of the term *cashmaries*.

CASPICAWS, CASPITAWS, CASPIE LAWS, s. pl. An instrument of torture formerly used in S.

"No regard can be had to it, in respect the said confession was extorted by force of torment; she having been kept forty-eight hours in the *Caspie laws*;"

—Lord Royston observes;—"Anciently I find other torturing instruments were used, as pinniewinks or pilliwinks, and *caspitaws* or *caspicaws*, in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June 1596; and tosots, 1632." Maclaurin's Crim. Cases, Intr. xxxvi, xxxvii.

The reading of the original MS. is *caschielawis*. This, although mentioned in the passage as distinct from the *buis* or iron boots, may have been an instrument somewhat of the same kind. It might be deduced from Teut. *kansse*, *kousse*, (Fr. *chausse*) a stocking, and *kuuw*, tepidus, q. "the warm hose."

To CASS, v. a. To make void, to annul.

"We reuoke, and *cassis* all tailieis maid fra tha airis general to the airis mail of ony landis in our realm." Ja. IV. 1493. c. 83, Edit. 1566. c. 51. Murray.

Fr. *cass-er*, id. L. B. *cass-are*, irritum reddere, Du Cange.

CASS, s. 1. Chance, accident; O. E. id.

He tald his modyr of his sodane *cass*.
Than wepyt scho, and said full oft, Allas!
Wallace, i. 263. MS.

2. Work, business.

Tha that *cass* has made.

Barbour.

Fr. *cas*, matter, fact, deed, business.

CASSEDONE, s. Chalcedony, a precious stone.

"Item, in a box beand within the said kist, a collar of *cassedonis* with a grete hingar of moist, twa rubois, twa perlis, contonand xxv small *cassedonis* set in gold. —Item, a beid [bead] of a *cassedone*." Inventories, p. 9. 12.

L. B. *cassidon-ium*, murra, species lapidis pretiosi; Gall. *cassidoine*.

CASSIE, CAZZIE, s. A sort of basket made of straw, S. B.

"Neither do they use pocks or sacks as we do; but carries and keeps their corns and meal in a sort of vessel made of straw, called *Cassies*." Brand's Orkney, p. 28.

"They carry their victual in straw creels called *cassies*, made very compactly of long oat straw woven with small twisted ropes of rushes, and fixed over straw flets on the horses backs with a clubber and straw ropes." P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc. x. 23.
It is also written *cosie*; and used in Orkney instead of a corn riddle.

"The seed-oats never enter into a riddle, but are held up to the wind either in a man's hands, or in a creel, called a *cosie*, made of straw." P. S. Ronaldsay, Statist. Acc. xv. 301.

Perhaps this should be read *casie*, which occurs, p. 302.

From the account given of these vessels, they seem to resemble our *skepps* or *ruskies* made for bees.

There are two kinds of *cassies*, or as it is pron. *caizies*, used in Orkney. Besides the larger kind, which may contain a boll of meal, they have one of a smaller size, made in the form of a *bee-skep*, and from the use to which it is applied called a *peat-caizie*.

Teut. *kasse*, *capsa*, *cista*, *arca*, *theca*. Fr. *cassee*, Ital. *cassa*, Hisp. *cava*, L. B. *cassa*, id. Lat. *caasis*, a net. But we find the analogy still greater in Su.-G. *kasse*, reticulum, in quo pisces, carnes, et aliae res edules portantur; Isl. *braudkase*, reticulum pane plenum. Fenn. *cassi*, pera reticulata. Hung. *casz*, signifies a casket.

CAZZIE-CHAIR, a sort of easy chair of straw, plaited in the manner in which bee-hives or *skeps* are made, Fife.

CASSIN, part. pa. Defeated, routed.

"Thay war *cassin*, but array, at thair spulye." Belenden's T. Livius, p. 21. *Fusi*, Lat.

Fr. *cass-er*, to break, to crush.

CAST, s. 1. A twist, a contortion; as, *His neck has gotten a cast*, or a *wrang cast*, S.

2. Opportunity, chance, S. It is said that one has got a *cast* of any thing when one has had an unexpected opportunity of purchasing it, especially if at a low price.

—"A service is my object—a bit beild for my mother and myself—we hae gude plenishing o' our ain, if we had the *cast* o' a cart to bring it down." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 167.

3. A turn, an event of any kind, S.

What *cast* has fashen you sae far frae towns?
I'm sure to you thir canna be kent bounds.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 77.

4. Lot, fate.

Black be their *cast*! great rogues, to say no more
Their generation all I do abhorre.
Yea, for my country, since I went away,
I did expect my dearest blood should pay.

Hamilton's *Wallace*, p. 323.

A similar phrase is also used as a sort of imprecation, S. "*Could be my cast*," thought he, "if either Bide-the-bent or Girder taste that broche of wild-fowl this evening." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 314.

5. Aim, object in view.

There is na sege for na schame that schrynkis at schorte,
May he cum to hys *cast* be clokyng bot coist,
He rekkys nowthir the richt, nor rekles report.

Doug. *Virgil*, 238, a. 26.

6. Subtile contrivance, wile, stratagem.

—He a wys man wes of *cast*,
And in hys deyd wes rycht wyly.

Wynloun, vi. 18. 168.

Ane Clyffurd come, was Emys sone to the lord,—
Quha awcht thair hors, in gret heithing he ast;
He was full sle, and ek had mony *cast*.

Wallace, v. 740. MS.

It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

And she was ware, and knew it bet than he,
What all this queinte *cast* was for to sey.

Miller's *Tale*, ver. 3605.

7. Facility in performing any manual work, such especially as requires ingenuity or expertness; a term applied to artificers or tradesmen, S.

—He went diuers thingis to se,—
The mony werkmen, and thare *castis* sle
In dew proporcioun, as he wouderit for loy,
He saw *per* ordoure al the sege of Troy.

Doug. *Virgil*, 27. 14.

8. Legerdemain, sleight of hand.

In come Japand the Ja, as a Jugloure.
With *castis*, and with cantelis, a quynt caryare.
Houlate, iii. 11.

9. The effect of ingenuity, as manifested in literary works.

So thoecht in my translation eloquence skant is,
Na lusty *cast* of oratry Virgill wantis.
Doug. Virgil, 8. 37.

In the same sense he speaks of

— Quent and curious *castis* poetical,
Perfyte similitudes and examplis all
Quharin Virgil beris the palme and lawde.

Continuing to speak of these, he gives a humorous account of the reason why a famous old E. writer would not meddle with them:

Castoun, for dreid thay suld his lippis skaude,
Durst neuer twiche this vark for laike of knowlage,
Beacaus he onderstude not Virgills langage.
Ibid. 7. 39.

10. A cast of one's hand, occasional aid; such as is given to another by one passing by, in performing a work that exceeds one's own strength, S.

"We obtest all, as they love their souls, not to delay their soul-business, hoping for such a *cast* of Christ's *hand* in the end, as too many do; this being a rare example of mercy, with the glory whereof Christ did honourably triumph over the ignominy of his cross; a parallel of which we shall hardly find in all the scripture beside." Guthrie's *Trial*, p. 82.

11. Applied to the mind. *He wants a cast*, a phrase commonly used of one who is supposed to have some degree of mental defect, or weakness of intellect, S.

The phrase may allude to the act of winding any thing on the hands, when it is done imperfectly, the end of the article wound up being left loose.

C. B. *cast*, signifies a trick, technæ; Richardi Thes. ap. Ihre, vo. *Kast*. Isl. *kost*, facultas, Edda Saemund. Su.-G. *kost*, modus agendi.

CAST, s. 1. A district, a tract of country, S.

2. That particular course in which one travels, S.

Gang east, but ay some northward had your *cast*,
Till ye a bonny water see at last.

Ross's Helenore, p. 79.

Nae airths I kent, nor what was east by west,
But took the road as it lay in my *cast*.

Ibid. p. 87.

CAST, s. A cast of herrings, haddocks, oysters, &c.; four in number, S.

Warp is used by the herring-fishers as synon. They count *casts* or *warps*, till they come to thirty-two of these, which make their *lang hunder*, i.e., long hundred. Both terms literally signify, as many as in counting are *thrown* into a vessel, at a time; from Su.-G. *kast-a*, and *warp-a*, to cast, to throw.

The term is used in the very same manner in Su.-G. in which it is said to be the mark of the fourth number. Est numeri quaternarii nota. *Ett kast sill*, quaternio halecum, (a cast of herrings), quantum simul in vas sale condiendum mittebant; Ihre, vo. *Kast*.

To CAST, v. a. To use, to propose, to bring forth. "To cast essonies," LL. S. to exhibit excuses.

Su.-G. *kast-a*, mittere.

To CAST, v. a. To eject from the stomach, S. B. *Keest*, pret.

But some way on her they fuish on a change,
That gut and ga' she *keest* wi' braking strange.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

"To *Cast up* is used in the same sense in E.; in provincial language without the *prep.*; sometimes also in O. E.; V. Nares' Glossary.

"To *cast* or *kest*, to vomit;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 324.

This v. is used, without the *prep.* *up*, by Ben Jonson. "These verses too,—I cannot abide 'hem, they make mee readie to *cast* by the banks of Helicon." Poetaster, i. 242.

To CAST, v. a. Applied to eggs. 1. To beat them up for pudding, &c., S.

"For a rice pudding.—When it is pretty cool, mix with it ten eggs well *cast*," &c. Receipts in Cookery, p. 7.

"*Cast* nine eggs, and mix them with a chopin of sweet milk," &c. *Ibid.* p. 8.

2. To drop them for the purpose of divination; a common practice at Hallowe'en, S.

By running lead, and *casting eggs*—
They think for to divine their lot,—

Poem, quoted by a Correspondent.

To CAST, v. a. To give a coat of lime or plaster, S.; pret. *Keest*.

The v. is often used in this sense by itself. A house is said to be *cast*, S.

"—Our minister theeked the toofalls of the kirk, the steeple, and Gavin Dumber's isle, with new slate, and *kest* with lime that part where the back of the altar stood, that it should not be kent." Spalding, ii. 63. 64.

This use of the term obviously refers to the mode of laying on the lime, i.e. by *throwing* it from the trowel.

To CAST, v. n. To swarm; applied to bees, S.

"When the hive grows very throng, and yet not quite ready to *cast*, the intense heat of the sun upon it, when uncovered, so stifles the bees within it, that they come out, and hang in great clusters about the hive, which frequently puts them so out of their measures, that a hive, which, to appearance, was ready to *cast*, will ly out this way for several weeks." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 34.

Although used, like E. *Swarm*, as a v. n. it must have been originally active, q. to send forth, to throw off a swarm, from Su.-G. *kast-a*, jacere, mittere.

CASTING, s. The act of swarming, as applied to bees; as, "The bees are juist at the *castin*," S.

"Before I go on to advise you, about the swarming or *casting* of your bees, I shall here say a word or two concerning the entries and covers of hives." *Ibid.*

To CAST, v. n. To clear; used to denote the appearance of the sky, when day begins to break, S. B.

The sky now *casts*, an' syne wi' thrapples clear,
The birds about began to mak their cheer;

An' nelst the sun to the hill heads did speal,
An' shed on plants an' trees a growthy heal.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 58.
The sky's now *casten*, &c. Third Edit. p. 65.

In a similar sense we say,
It's CASTIN' up, the sky is beginning to clear, after
rain, or very lowering weather, S.

To CAST, *v. n.* To warp, S.

"It [the larix] is liable to *cast*, as we call it, or to
warp, after having been sawn into deals." Agr. Surv.
Stirl.

To CAST AT, *v. a.* To spurn, to contemn.

"These are the aggravations of the sin of an adul-
terous generation, when they have broken the cove-
nant, *casten* at his ordinances, and turned otherwise
lewd and profane in their way." Guthrie's Serm. p. 25.

"I doubt if ever Israel or Judah so formerly rejected
God, and spit in his face, and *cast* at him, as this
generation, as thir lands have done." Ibid. p. 27.

"See that ye *cast* not at your meat; and when he
offers opportunities unto you, have a care that ye *cast*
not at them." King's Serm. p. 41. V. Society Con-
tend.

Isl. *atkast*, insultatio, detrectatio.

To CAST a clod between persons, to widen the breach between them, S. B.

This pleas'd the squire, and made him think that he
At least frae Lindy wad keep Nory free;
And for himsell to mak the plainer road,
Between them sae by *casting* of a clod.

Ross's Helenore, p. 105.

To CAST a stone at one, to renounce all con- nexion with one, S.

This phrase probably refers to some ancient custom,
the memory of which is now lost. A singular phrase
occurs in Isl., although different in signification:
Kasta steine um megn sier, Majora viribus aggredi; Ol.
Lex. Run.

To CAST CAVELS, to cast lots. V. CAVEL, sense 2.

To CAST CAVILL BE SONE OR SCHADOW, to cast lots for determining, whether, in the division of lands, the person dividing is to begin on the sunny, or on the shaded, side of the lands, S.

"The schiref of the schire—aucht and sould divide
equalle the tierce of the saidis landis fra the twa part
thairof; that is to say, ane rig to the Lady tiercer,
and twa riggis to the superiour, or his donatour,
induring the time of the waird, ay and quhill the
lauchfull entrie of the richteous air or airis thairto,
and to be bruiokit and joisit be the said Lady for all
the dayis of her lifetime, efter the form of *cauill cassin*
be sone or schadow." Balfour's Pract., p. 108.

From the mode of expression used by Balfour, one
would suppose that he meant that the determination
of the lot was regulated by the sun or shadow. But
Erskine expresses the matter more intelligibly.
Speaking of the division of lands between a widow
and the heir, when she is *kenned* to, or put in posses-
sion of, her *terce*, he says:—

"In this division, after determining by lot or
kavil, whether to begin by the sun or the shade, i.e.
by the east or the west, the sheriff sets off the two
first acres for the heir, and the third for the widow."
Principles, B. ii. tit. 9, sect. 29. V. KEN, sense 6.

To CAST COUNT, to make account of, to care for, to regard, Aberd.

To CAST A DITCH.

—"They were *casting* ditches, and using devices to
defend themselves." Spalding, i. 121.

This has been pointed out to me as a Scottish phrase.
But it is very nearly allied to that in Luke xix., 43—
"Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee."

To CAST GUDS, to throw goods overboard, for lightening a ship.

"Gif,—in cais of necessitie,—mastis be hewin, or
gudis be *castin*,—the ship and gudis sall be taxt at the
ship's price." Balfour's Pract., p. 623.

Hence *casting* of *gudis*, throwing goods overboard.
In E. the prep. *out* or *forth* is invariably added to
the *v.* when used in this sense. In Su.-G. it is pre-
fixed, *utkasta*, to cast out.

To CAST ILL on one, to subject one to some calamity, by the supposed influence of witch- craft, S. V. ILL, s.

To CAST OPEN, *v. a.* To open suddenly, S.

"Then they go on the night quietly, unseen of them
in the castle,—this counterfeit captain—cried the
watch-word, which being heard, the gates are *casten*
open." Spalding, i. 126.

To CAST OUT, *v. n.* To quarrel; S.

The gods *coost* out, as story gaes,
Some being friends, some being faes,
To men in a besieged city.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 487.

"To *cast* out with a person; to fall out with a per-
son." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 22.

"Better kiss a knave than *cast* out wi' him."—Ram-
say's S. Prov. V. CHAP, s.

To CAST PEATS, or TURFS, to dig them by means of a spade, S.

"Peats and fire was very scarce, through want of
servants to *cast* and win them." Spalding, i. 166.

"The servants, who should have *casten* the peats for
serving of both Aberdeens, flee out of the country for
fear." Ibid., p. 216.

To CAST A STACK. To turn over a stack of grain when it begins to heat, that it may be aired and dried, S.

To CAST UP, *v. a.* 1. To throw up a scum; particularly applied to milk, when the cream is separated on the top, S.

It is said that such a cow is not "a gud ane, for her
milk scarce *casts* up any ream."

2. To resign, to give up with, to discontinue; E. to throw out.

—"His wife *cast* up all labouring, he having five
ploughs under labouring, and shortly after his wife
deceases." Spalding, ii. 115.

Sw. *kast-a up*, Dan. *opkast-er*, to throw up.

To CAST UP, *v. a.* To throw any thing in one's teeth, to upbraid one with a thing, S.

For what between you twa has ever been,
Nane to the other will *cast* up, I ween.

Ross's Helenore, p. 115.

V. SET, *v.* to become.

Su.-G. *foercasta*, id. *exprobare*. Ithre says that this is in imitation of the Lat. idiom, *objicere* from *jacere*. This analogy may also be traced in Germ. *vorwerf-en*, id.

To CAST UP, *v. n.* 1. To rise, to appear.

The clouds are said to *cast up*, or to be *casting up*, when they rise from the horizon so as to threaten rain, S. V. UPGASTING.

2. To occur, to come in one's way accidentally; pret. *coost up*, S.

"So we gat some orra pennies scarted thegither, and could buy a bargain when it *coost up*." Saxon and Gael., i. 109.

This idiom has perhaps been borrowed from the practice of casting or tossing up a piece of coin, when it is meant to refer anything to chance.

3. To be found, to turn up, to appear, although presently out of the way. It most generally denotes an accidental re-appearance, or the discovery of a thing when it is not immediately sought for, S.

To CAST WORDS, to quarrel, S. B.

Kest thal na mar words.

Wyntoun.

There is a similar phrase in Su.-G., *Gifwa ord, opprobrio lacescere*; also, *ordkasta*, to quarrel.

CAST-BYE, *s.* What is thrown aside as unserviceable, a castaway, South of S.

"Wha could tak interest in sic a *cast-bye* as I am now?" Heart Mid Loth., ii. 200.

CAST EWE, CAST YOW, *s.* A ewe not fit for breeding, the same with DRAUGHT EWE, *q. v.*, Roxb.

CAST-OUT, *s.* A quarrel, S.; synon. *Outcast*.

"A bonny kippage I would be in if my father and you had ony *cast out*!" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 267.

CASTELMAN, *s.* A castellan, the constable of a castle.

"Gif ane burges do ane fault to ony *castelman*, he sall seek law of him within burgh. *Leg. Burg. c.* 49." Balfour's Pract. p. 54.

Lat. *castellan-us*, *custos castri*, Du Cange. Skene renders it *Castellane*; in the margin, "Keipar of the Kingis Castell."

CASTELWART, *s.* The keeper of a castle.

The *Castlewartis* on the Marche herde say,
How ryddand in thaire land war thai.

Wyntoun, viii. 38. 129.

From *castle* and *ward*.

CASTING OF THE HEART, a mode of divination used in Orkney.

"They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a decay or not, and if they will die thereof; which they call *Casting of the Heart*. Of this the Minister of Stronza and Edda told us, he had a very remarkable passage, in a process, yet standing in his Session Records." Brand's Orkn., p. 62.

CASTING HOIS. "Ane pair of *casting hois*," Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, V. 26. Fr. *castaign*, chestnut-coloured?

CASTINGS, *s. pl.* Old clothes, *cast-clothes*; the perquisite of a nurse or waiting-maid, S.

Another said, O gin she had but milk,
Then sud she gae frae head to foot in silk,
With *castings* rare and a guded nourice fee,
To nurse the king of Elfin's heir Fizzoe.

Ross's Helenore, p. 63.

CASTOCK, CASTACK, CUSTOC, *s.* The core or pith of a stalk of colewort or cabbage; often *kail-castock*, S.

"The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as freugh as *kail-castacks*." Journal from London, p. 5.

"Every day's no Yule-day, *cast* the cat a *castock*." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 24. Kelly observes on this: "Signifying that upon jovial occasions, people should be more free and liberal than ordinary, because they return not often;" p. 94. It seems rather meant to ridicule the semblance of liberality on great occasions, in one who is niggardly; as a cat does not eat vegetables.

The very wee things, todlin, rin
Wi' stocks out-owre their shoulder.
An gif the *custoc's* sweet or sour,
Wi' jotelegs they taste them.

Halloween, Burns, iii. 127.

This, however, is rather the pron. of Clydes. and Ayrsh. *Q. kale-stalk*, according to Sibb.

Kelly seems to view it as a corr. of *kailstock*.

I have been sometimes inclined to derive it from Alem. *quest*, Su.-G. *quist*, a branch; or Germ. *quast*, a knot in wood, *quastig*, knotty. From attending to the precise sense of our term, I am satisfied that it is radically the same with Belg. *keest*, medulla, cor, matrix arboris, Kilian; the pith; also, a little sprout, Sewel.

My Celtic friends, however, may prefer as the origin Gael. *caiseog*, "the stem of a weed," Shaw.

* CAT, *s.* Many ridiculous superstitions have been received with respect to this animal.

To one of these the S. Prov. alludes: "*Cast the cat o'er him*: It is believed that when a man is raving in a fever, the cat cast over him will cure him; apply'd to them whom we hear telling extravagant things, as they were raving." Kelly, p. 80, 81.

Very different effects, however, are ascribed to the accidental transit of this animal, and even to the touch of it. V. CATTER.

I know not whence it comes, whether from the seeming sagacity and sage appearance of this creature, especially when advanced in years, or from its being commonly the sole companion of a solitary old woman, that it has been generally viewed by the vulgar as the special instrument of magical operation. Hence Ramsay makes Bauldy indicate his suspicion not only of Mause herself, but even of her cat.

And yonder's Mause: ay, ay, she kens fou weil,
When ane like me comes rinnin to the deil.
She and her *cat* sit beeking in her yard.

Afterwards he says;

We're a' to rant in Symie's at a feast,
O! will ye come like *badrans* for a jest?

Gentle Shepherd.

This idea of the power of a witch to transform herself into the appearance of a cat has been very generally received. Among the Northern nations, the cat was sacred to Frea, who, according to Rudbeck, was the

same with Diana and also with the Earth. Her chariot was said to be drawn by cats; which, because of their gestation being only two months, he views as a symbol of the fertility of the earth in these regions, because it returns the seed to the husbandman in the same time. Atlant. ii. 240, 522. For the same reason he supposes that cats were the victims chiefly sacrificed to the Earth. Ibid. p. 542.

It is well known, that the cat was worshipped by the Egyptians. From this name in the Greek language, this contemptible deity was by the Egyptians called *Aelurus*. 'Such was their veneration for it, that they more severely punished one who put this animal to death, than him who killed any of the other sacred quadrupeds. The reason for this peculiar veneration was their persuasion that Isis, their Diana, for avoiding the fury of the giants, had been concealed under the likeness of a cat. They represented this deified domestic sometimes in its natural form, and at other times with the body of a man bearing the head of a cat. V. Dict. Trev. vo. *Chat*.

Diodorus Siculus informs us, that if a cat died, it was wrapped in fine linen, after it had been embalmed, and the due honours having been paid to its memory by bitter lamentation, the precious relique was preserved in their subterranean cemeteries. Lib. i. p. 74. During the reign of one of the Ptolemies, who was exceedingly anxious to cultivate the friendship of the Roman people, and therefore required that all who came from Italy into Egypt should be treated with the greatest kindness, a Roman having accidentally killed a cat, the whole multitude assembled to avenge its death, and all the power of the king and his nobles could not protect the unfortunate stranger from the fatal effects of their wrath. V. Montfaucon. Antiq. T. ii. p. 318.

As the sistrum was that musical instrument which was consecrated to the service of Diana, it is sometimes delineated as borne by *Aelurus* in his right hand; at other times it bears the figure of a cat. This was meant as a symbol of the moon. Various reasons have been assigned for the adoption of this symbol; the employment of the cat being rather during the night than by day; the enlargement and diminution of the pupil of her eye, bearing some analogy to the waxing and waning of the moon, &c., &c. Pierii Hieroglyph. F. 354. Rudb. Atlant. p. 522.

From the intimate connexion, as to mythology, among ancient nations, and especially from the near resemblance of many of the fables of our northern ancestors to those of the Egyptians, we are enabled to discover the reason of the general idea formerly mentioned, that witches possess a power of transforming themselves into the likeness of cats. As the Egyptian Diana did so, for saving herself from the giants; as Diana is the same with Proserpine or Hecate, in relation to the lower regions; and as Hecate is the mother-witch, the *Nir-Neven* of our country; it is reasonable to suppose that she has taught all her daughters this most necessary art of securing themselves from the attacks of Prickers, Witch-hunters, and other enemies, not less dangerous to them than the giants ever were to Diana.

I know not, if it may be viewed as any remnant of the ancient worship of cats, that such regard is still paid to them in Turkey. The Fathers of Trevoux observe that, in certain villages in that empire, "there are houses built for cats, and rented for their support, with proper attendants and domestics for managing and serving these noble families."

There is one prejudice against this animal, which is still very common in our country, and very strong. It is reckoned highly improper to leave a cat alone with an infant; as it is believed, that it has the power of taking away the life of the child by sucking out its breath, and that it has a strong propensity to this

employment. Some say that in this manner it sucks the blood of the child. For this reason many adults will not sleep in the same apartment with a cat. Whether this assertion be a mere fable, allied to some ancient superstition, or has any physical foundation, I cannot pretend to determine. But it is not a little surprising, that the very same notion has taken the firmest hold of the minds of the inhabitants of the North. Olaus Magnus, when describing the names of these nations says: *Domesticæ feles summè arcentur à cunabulis puerorum, imò hominum adultorum, ne ori dormientium anhelitum ingerant: quia eo attractu humidum radicale inficitur, vel consumitur, ne vita supersit.* "They are at the greatest pains to ward off domestic cats from the cradles of children, and even from the couches of grown men, lest they should suck in the breath of those who are asleep; because by their inspiration, the radical moisture is injured, or destroyed, at the expence of life itself." Hist. De Gent. Septentr. Lib. xvii. c. 19.

The cat, it is also believed, by her motions affords unquestionable prognostics of an approaching tempest.

"It had—been noticed the night before, that the cat was freaking about, and climbing the rigging with a storm in her tail,—a sign which is never known to fail." The Steam-Boat, p. 62.

This, however, cannot properly be included in the catalogue of superstitions, as it may be accounted for in the same manner as the previous intimation she gives of rain by *washing her face*. This, it would seem, might be attributed to the influence which the atmosphere, when in a certain state, has on the organic frame of various animals, although as to the particular mode of affection inexplicable even by those who boast the superior faculty of reason. But it would be just as rational in us to deny that the leech is an accurate natural barometer, as to deny similar affections in other animals, because we cannot discover the mode in which the impression is made.

The prognostication as to bad weather does not hold, unless the cat washes over her ears. Her sitting with her back to the fire betokens frosty or chilly weather. Teviotd.

It is said by Plutarch, that this animal was represented with a human face, as intimating that she by instinct understood the changes which take place in our earth, particularly in relation to the weather, whereas these were known to man in consequence of the gift of reason alone. Pierii, ut sup.

The ingenious writer formerly quoted mentions another vulgar notion, entertained as to the mode of domesticating a cat. The connexion is certainly very ludicrous, as it respects one of the rites observed at the coronation.

"But—do ye ken the freet of you doing wi' the oil on the palms of the hand? It's my opinion, that it's an ancient charm to keep the new king in the kingdom; for there's no surer way to make a cat stay at than to creesh her paws in like manner." The Steam-boat, p. 236.

CAT, s. A small bit of rag, rolled up and put between the handle of a pot and the hook which suspends it over the fire, to raise it a little, Roxb.

CAT, s. A handful of straw, or of reaped grain, laid on the ground, without being put into a sheaf, Roxb., Dumfr.

A reaper having cut down as much corn as can be held in the hand, when he is not near the band, lays this handful down till one or more be added to it. What is thus laid down is called a *cat*.

Perhaps the most natural origin is the old Belg. word *katt-en*, to throw, the handful of corn being cast on the ground; whence *kat*, a small anchor. To this root Wachter traces *Cateia*, a missile weapon used by the ancient Germans.

CAT, *s.* The name given to a bit of wood, a horn, &c., or any thing, used in the place of a ball in certain games. V. HORNIE-HOLES.

It seems to signify the object that is struck. V. CACHEPOLE.

CAT and CLAY, the materials of which a mud-wall is constructed, in many parts of S. Straw and clay are well wrought together, and being formed into pretty large rolls, are laid between the different wooden posts by means of which the wall is formed, and carefully pressed down so as to incorporate with each other, or with the twigs that are sometimes plaited from one post to another, S.

"That any damage her house suffered, was *ex vitio intrinseca ipsius ædificii*; for it being near the Cowgate old loch, they had not taken the foundation of her gavel below the bottom of the slimy channel of the loch, and had only built the lower story of it of mud, or *cat and clay*." Fountainhall, i. 369.

"The houses—were so slightly built with *cat and clay*, that they would continue little longer than the space of the tack." Ibid., p. 380.

"Saw ye ever sic a supper served up—a claurt o' caul comfortless purtatoes whilk cling to ane's ribs like as muckle *cat and clay*?" Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 154.

Some say, that the roll of clay and straw intermixed is called the *cat*, from its supposed resemblance to that animal; others, that the term *cat* is properly applied to the wisp of straw, before it is conjoined with the clay. That the latter is the just opinion, appears from the sense of *Cat* given above.

I have heard it conjectured that *cat* is from *kett*, (the name given S. A. to the quick grass gathered from the fields,) on the supposition that this may have been mixed, instead of straw, with clay. The soil when matted with this noxious weed, is also said to be *ketty*.

To **CAT a Chimney**, to enclose a vent by the process called *Cat and Clay*, Teviotd.

CAT AND DOG, the name of an ancient sport, Ang.; also used in Loth.

The following account is given of it;—

Three play at this game, who are provided with clubs. They cut out two holes, each about a foot in diameter and seven inches in depth, with a distance between them of about twenty-six feet. One stands at each hole with a club, called a *dog*, and a piece of wood of about four inches long and one inch in diameter, called a *cat*, is thrown from the one hole towards the other, by a third person. The object is, to prevent the *cat* from getting into the hole. Every time that it enters the hole, he who has the club at that hole, loses the club, and he who threw the *cat* gets possession both of the club and of the hole, while the former possessor is obliged to take charge of the *cat*. If the *cat* be struck, he who strikes it changes place with the person who holds the other club; and as often as these positions are changed, one is counted as won in the game, by the two who hold the clubs, and who are viewed as partners.

This is not unlike the *Stool-ball* described by Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 78. But it more nearly resembles *Club-ball*, an ancient E. game, Ibid. p. 83. It seems to be an early form of *Cricket*.

CATBAND, *s.* 1. A bar or iron for securing a door. This name is given to the strong hook, used on the inside of a door or gate, which being fixed to the wall, keeps it shut.

"The Lords declares, that they will find Magistrates of burghs lyable for the debts of rebels, who shall escape furtho of prisone in all time hereafter, in case they have not sufficient *catbands* upon the doors of their prisons, and lock the same ilk night, least the rebels pyke or break up the locks." Act Sedt. 11th Feb. 1671.

2. A chain drawn across a street, for defence in time of war,

In this sense, at least, Spalding undoubtedly uses the term.

—"Upon the 17th of January they began to watch their town, and nightly had 36 men in arms for that effect; they made up their *catbands* through the hail streets." Troubles, i. 102.

"The town of Aberdeen—began to make preparations for their own defence;—and to that effect began to have their *cat-bands* in readiness, their cannon clear," &c. Ibid. i. 109.

—"He had his entrance peaceably; the ports made open, and the *cat-bands* casten loose;" Ibid. ii. 159, 160.

This is most probably from Germ. *kette*, a chain, and *band*; Su.-G. *ked*, *kaedia*, *ketia*; Alem. *ketin*; Belg. *ketten*, *keting*; C. B. *cadwyn*, *chaden*; Ir. *kadlan*; Lat. *catena*. Wachter renders *kette*, vinculum annulatum; and derives it from Celt. *kult-en*, claudere. Fr. *cademat*, a padlock, seems to have the same origin with the terms already mentioned.

CAT-BEDS, *s. pl.* The name of a game played by young people, Perth.

In this game, one, unobserved by all the rest, cuts with a knife the turf in very unequal angles. These are all covered, and each player puts his hand on what he supposes to be the smallest, as every one has to cut off the whole surface of his division. The rate of cutting is regulated by a throw of the knife, and the person who throws is obliged to cut as deep as the knife goes. He who is last in getting his bed cut up, is bound to carry the whole of the *clods*, crawling on his hands and feet, to a certain distance measured by the one next to him, who throws the knife through his legs. If the bearer of the clods let any of them fall, the rest have a right to pelt him with them. They frequently lay them very loosely on, that they may have the pleasure of pelting; Perth.

CATCHIE, **CATCHY**, *adj.* Disposed to take the advantage of another, S. It is sometimes applied to language; but more commonly to conduct, as denoting one who is ready to circumvent; from the E. v. *catch*.

CATCHIE, *adj.* "Merry, jocund;" Cl. Aberd.

—Nae doubt he itchin' langa
To crack wi' San', and hear his *catchie* glees.
Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

Perhaps merely as denoting what engages or *catches* the eye, ear, &c.; more probably, however, allied to Su.-G. *kaete*; Isl. *kaeti*, lætitia, *kat-r*, lætus, *kiaete*, exhilaror.

CATCHIE, CATCH-HAMMER, s. One of the smallest hammers used by stone masons, for pinning walls, &c., Roxb.

Tent. *kaetse*, ictus, percussio.

CATCHROGUE, s. Cleavers or goose-grass, an herb, S. *Galium aparine*, Linn.

It is said to receive its name, because, generally growing in hedges, it tears the clothes of one who attempts to break through, and at any rate the seeds adhere to them.

Its Sw. name conveys a similar idea. *Snaeriegas*, q. grass that entraps or acts as a *snare*.

CATCH-THE-LANG-TENS, s. The name of a game at cards; *Catch-honours*, Ayrs.

CATCLUKE, CATLUKE, s. Trefoil; an herb, S. "*Trifolium siliquosum minus Gerardi*," Rudd. *Lotus corniculatus*, Linn.

In battil gers burgeouns, the banwart wyld,
The claur, *catcluke*, and the camnomyld.
Doug. *Virgil*, 401. 11.

Scho had ane hat upon hir heid,
Of claver cleir, baith quhyte and reid,
With *callukes* strynklit in that steid,
And fynkill grein.

Chron. S. P. iii. 203.

Callukes is probably an error.

"Named from some fanciful resemblance it has to a cat [cat's] or a bird's foot;" Rudd. Perhaps from the appearance of the seed-pods, which may be supposed to resemble a cat's toes with the talons.

Dan. *katte-cloe*, is a cat's claw or *clutch*. Did an etymologist incline to indulge fancy a little, he might suppose that this designation contained an allusion to the power ascribed to this plant in preventing the influence of magic; from *kette*, Su.-G. *ked*, a chain, and *klok*, magus. For he who is in possession of a *four-leaved* blade of trefoil is believed to be able to see those things clearly, which others, from the influence of *glamer*, see in a false light.

In Sw., however, the name of the plant is *katt-klor*, i.e. cat's claws.

To CATE, CAIT, v. n. To desire the male or female; a term used only of cats.

—Of the language used by cats,
When in the night they go a *cating*,
And fall a scolding and a prating;—
Perhaps ye'll hear another time,
When I want money and get rhyme.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. 2. p. 66.

The catt which crossed your cushion in the church
Is dead, and left her kitlins in the lurch.
A strange unluckie fate to us befall.
Which sent her thus a *cating* into hell.

Elegy on Lady Stair, Law's Memorials, p. 288.

This is understood to be the archetype of Lady Ashton, in the *Bride of Lammermoor*.

This word might at first view seem formed from the name of the animal. But it certainly has a common origin with Su.-G. *kaat*, salax, lascivus, *kaettias*, lascivire. V. CAIGIE.

CATECHIS, s. A Catechism.

"And of this wellis of grace ye haue large declaratioun maid to yow in the third part of this *catechis*,

quhilk intraittis of the seuin sacramentis." Abp. Hamilton's *Catechisme*, 1551. Fol. 79, b.

* **CATEGORY, s.** Used to denote a list, or a class of persons accused.

"Thir noblemen and others should get no pardon whether forfaulted or not,—by and attour princes and noblemen in England set down in the same *category*." Spalding, ii. 261.

To CATER, v. n. A term applied to a female cat, in the same sense as *Cate*; as, "*The cat's caterin*," pron. q. *caterin*, Fife.

Isl. *katur*, *kater*, lætus, salax. V. CATE.

CATER, CATTER, s. Money, S. B.

He ne'er wad drink her health in water,

But porter guid;

And yet he's left a fouth o' *cater*,

Now that he's dead.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 230.

q. What is *catered*. V. CATOUR.

CATERANES, KATHERANES, s. pl. Bands of robbers, especially such as came down from the Highlands to the low country, and carried off cattle, corn, or whatever pleased them, from those who were not able to make resistance, S. *kettrin*.

"Among the ancient Scots, the common soldiers were called *Catherni*, or fighting bands. The Kerna of the English, the *Katrine* of the Scots Lowlanders, and the *Caterua* of the Romans, are all derived from the Celtic word. The Gauls had a word of much the same sound and meaning. We learn from tradition, that those *Catherni* were generally armed with darts and *skians*, or durks.—Those who were armed with such axes [*Lochaber axes*], and with helmets, coats of mail, and swords, went under the name of *Galloglaiach* (by the English called *Galloglasses*.)" Jo. Macpherson's *Crit. Dissert.* xi.

Bower, the continuator of Fordun, calls them *Caterani*. A. 1396, magna pars borealis Scotiæ, trans Alpes, inquietata fuit per duos pestiferos *Cateranos*, et eorum sequaces, viz. Scheabeg et suos consanguinarios, qui Clankay; et Christi-Johnson, ac suos, qui Clankuhele dicebantur. *Scotichron. Lib.* xv. c. 3. Here he evidently gives the name of *Cateranes* to the chieftains of these marauding clans. Elsewhere he applies it to the people in general, who lived in this predatory way; calling them *Catervani* seu *Caterarti*. *Ibid. Lib.* viii. c. 21.

In the inscription of c. 12. Stat. Rob. II. this term is used as synonym with *Sorners*. "*Of Ketharines, or Sorners*," there, "it is ordained, that na man sall travell throw the cuntries, in anie part of the realme, as, *ketharans*. And they quha travells as *ketharans*," are described as "eatand the cuntries, and consumand the gudes of the inhabitants, takand their gudes be force and violence."

Mean while he says to stalwart Aikenhill,

Till we be ready you step forward will,

With your habiliments and armour sheen;

And ask you highland *kettrin* what they mean?

Ross's Helenore, p. 120.

It is supposed to be the same term, which occurs in the Cartular. Vet. Glasg., in a charter of Maldowin Earl of Levenax [Lennox], A. 1226, in which he makes this concession in favour of the clergy of Levenax (Clericis de Levenax); "*Corredium ad opus servientium, suorum qui Kethres nuncupantur, non exiget nec exigi permittit a Clericis memoratis*."

I observe that Harris, as well as Dr. Macpherson, views the term *Kern* as originally the same with our *Katerane*.

"The true name," he says, "is *Keathern*, which signifies a troop or company of *Keathernach*, or soldiers. The word is generally taken in a contemptuous sense, from the cruelty and oppression used by this body of the Irish army—on friends as well as enemies; but in the original signification it has a military and honorable sound." He adds a whimsical etymon of the term, given by Cormac Mac-Culinan, King and Bishop of Cashel, who is said to have written, in the 10th century, an Irish Glossary. He expl. it q. "*Kith-orn*; *Kith*, i.e. *Rath*, a battle. *Orn*, i.e. *Orguin*, *Or*, i.e. to burn, *guin*, i.e. to slay. From all these put together, *Keathern* signifies *burning and slaying in battle*, and is in its primitive signification no more than a *band of soldiers*, like the Roman cohort." Harris's Ware, i. 161, N.

Gael. Ir. *ceatharnach*, a soldier, *ceatharb*, a troop; Ir. *cath*, C. B. *kad*, *katorvod*, a battle. Bullet traces *cad*, a combat, to Arab. *cahad*, id., and Heb. *chqtyr*, *chad*, to kill, which I have not met with. Had he referred to כָּדַר, *cadur*, acies militum, as the origin of Ir. *ceatharb*, a troop, we might have admitted a considerable resemblance.

CAT-FISH, SEA-CAT, s. The Sea-wolf, S. *Anarhicas Lupus*, Linn.

"*Lupus marinus* Schonfeldii et nostras: our fishers call it the *sea-cat*, or *cat-fish*." Sibb. Fife, p. 121.

Sw. *haf-kat*, i.e. sea-cat. Kilian gives *see-katte* as the Teut. name of the Lolligo.

CAT-GUT, s. Thread fucus, or Sea Laces, *Fucus filum*, Linn., Bay of Scalpa, Orkn. Neill's Tour, p. 191.

CAT-HARROW, s.

For every Lord, as he thoct best
Brocht in ane bird to fill the nest;
To be ane watcheman to his marrow,
They gan to draw at the *cat-harrow*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1502, p. 269.

S. Prov.—"*They draw the Cat Harrow*; that is, they thwart one another." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 329. Ramsay gives the term in pl. This game, I am informed, is the same with Cat and Dog, q. v. The name *Cat-harrow* is retained both in Loth., and in Ang.

CATHEAD BAND. A coarse ironstone, Lanarks.

"Doggar, or *Cathead band*," Ure's Rutherglen, p. 290.

Can this have a reference to S. *Catband*, as binding the different strata together?

CAT-HEATHER, s. A finer species of heath, low and slender, growing more in separate upright stalks than the common heath, and flowering only at the top, Aberd.

CATHEI-NAIL, s. The nail by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axletree, Fife.

Isl. *kadall*, denotes a strong rope or cable. Shall we suppose that the cart was originally fastened by a rope; and that the nail received its name, as being substituted for this?

CAT-HOLE, s. 1. The name given to the loop-holes or narrow openings in the walls of a barn, S.

"He has left the key in the *cat hole*," S. Prov.—"to signify that a man has run away from his creditors." Kelly, p. 145.

Then up spake Cauld wi' chilly breeze,
Wild whizzing through the *cat-hole*,
An' said that he could smite wi' ease
The dighters in thro' that hole.

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 70.

—Thro' a *cat-hole* in the wa'
He saw them seated on the hay.

Ib., 1811, p. 25.

2. A sort of niche in the wall of a barn, in which keys and other necessities are deposited in the inside, where it is not perforated, S.

CA'-THROW, s. A great disturbance, a broil, a tumult. V. under **CALL**, **CA'**, v.

CAT-HUD, s. The large stone serving as a back to a fire on a cottage hearth, Dumfr.

"The fire, a good space removed from the end wall, was placed against a large whinstone, called the *cat-hud*. Behind this was a bench stretching along the gable, which on trysting nights, was occupied by the children." Rem. of Nithsdale Song., p. 259.

Su.-G. *karlte*, denotes a small cell or apartment separated in whatever way from another place, which corresponds to the form of the country fireside; also a bed; a penn. Isl. *kaeta*, is rendered, *Locus angustus saxis circumseptus*, G. Andr., p. 193. *Keta*, *kota*, particula domus secreta, vel angulus, Haldorson. *Hud* might seem allied to Teut. *huyd-en*, conservare; as the stone is meant to guard this inclosure from the effects of the fire.

CATINE.

Thir venerable virgins, whom the world call witches,
In the time of their triumph, tirr'd me the tade;
Some backward raid on brodsows, and some black-bitches;
Some instead of a staig over a stark Monk straid.
Fra the how to the hight some hobles, some hatches;
With their mouths to the moon, murgions they made;
Some he force in effect the four winds fetches,
And nine times withershins about the throne raid;
Some glowing to the ground, some grievouslie gaips;
Be craft conjure, and fiends perforce,
Furth of a *catine* beside a cross,
Thir ladies lighted from their horse,
And band thaim with raips.

Polwart's Flyting, Watson's Coll., iii. 17.

CAT I' THE HOLE. A game played by boys: common in Fife, and perhaps in other counties.

"*Tine Cat, tine Game*. An allusion to a play called *Cat i' the Hole*, and the English Kit-Cat. Spoken when men at law have lost their principal evidence." Kelly's Sc. Prov., p. 325.

If seven boys are to play, six holes are made at certain distances. Each of the six stands at a hole, with a short stick in his hand; the seventh stands at a certain distance, holding a ball. When he gives the word, or makes the sign agreed upon, all the six must change holes, each running to his neighbour's hole, and putting his stick in the hole which he has newly seized. In making this change, the boy who has the ball tries to put it into an empty hole. If he succeeds in this, the boy who had not his stick (which is called the *Cat*) in the hole to which he had run, is put out, and must take the ball. There is often a very keen contest, whether the one shall get his stick, or

the other the ball, first put into the hole. When the *cat* is in the hole, it is against the laws of the game to put the ball into it.

To **CATLILL**, *v. a.* To thrust the finger forcibly under the ear; a barbarous mode of chastising, Dumfr.; synon. with *Gull*.

CATLILLS, *s. pl.* To gie one his *catlills*, to punish him in this way, *ibid*.

Belg. *lellen*, denotes the gills of a fowl, from *lel*, *lelle*,

cannot resolve.

CAT-LOUP, *s.* 1. A very short distance as to space, *S.*, *q.* as far as a *cat* may leap.

"That sang-singing haspin o' a callant—and that—light-headed widow-woman, Keturah, will win the kirk;—they are foremost by a lang *cat loup* at least." *Blackw. Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 402.

"Or it was lang he saw a white thing an' a black thing comin' up the Houm close thegither; they cam by within three *catlouns* o' him." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, l. 13.

2. A moment; as, "I'se be wi' ye in a *cat-loup*," i.e. instantly; "I will be with you as quickly as a *cat* can leap," *S.* V. **LOUP**.

CATMAW, *s.* "To tumble the *catmaw*," to go topsy-turvy, to tumble, *S. B.*

Although the meaning of the last syllable is obscure, that the first refers to the domestic animal thus named, appears from the analogous phrase in Fr., *sault du chat*, "the cat-leape, a certain trick done by Tumblers," *Cotgr.* This in Clydes, is also called *tumbling the wull-cat*, i.e. wild cat. The allusion is, undoubtedly, to the great agility of this animal; and particularly to the circumstance of its almost invariably falling on its feet.

CATOUR, *s.* A caterer, a provider.

Catour sen syue he was, but weyr, no mar.

Wallace, ll. 101. MS.

i.e. "without doubt he never since acted as caterer for his master." In Perth edit. it is erroneously printed *Tatour*.

Skene uses *catours* as synon. with purveyors, provisors, to the King, *Chalmerlan Air*, c. 17. s. 1.

O. Teut. *kater*, oeconomus. V. **KATOURIS**.

O. E. "*catour* of a gentylman's house, [Fr.] *despensier*;" *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 23.

To **CATRIBAT**, *v. n.* To contend, to quarrel, Roxb. [To rippet or quarrel like cats. V. **RIPPET**.]

The last part of the word might seem allied to Fr. *ribaud-er*, *ribaud-er*, to play the ruffian.

CATRICK, *s.* A supposed disease. V. **CATTER**.

CATRIDGE, **CATROUS**. Expl. "a diminutive person fond of women;" *Strathmore*.

There can be no doubt that it is of the same origin with *Caige*, *Caidgy*, *Kid*, *Kiddy*, *Cate*, *q. v.* This term, though given as a *s.*, from its form seems rather an *adj.*, and is, I suspect, used as such. It seems to have been originally *catrich*, from Su.-G. *kaate*, lascivus, and *rik*, dives; *q.* abundant in wantonness. V. **MANRITCH**. *Isidore* derives the name of the *cat* from

catt-are, to see; *Wachter* from Fr. *guet*, watching. Perhaps it is rather expressive of its wantonness, especially because of the noise it makes.

CAT'S CARRIAGE, tho' same play that is otherwise called the **KING'S CUSHION**, *q. v.* Loth.

CAT'S-CRADLE, *s.* A plaything for children, made of packthread on the fingers of one person, and transferred from them to those of another, *S.*

CAT'S-HAIR, *s.* 1. The down that covers unfledged birds, *Fife*; synon. *Puddock-hair*.

2. The down on the face of boys, before the beard grows, *S.*

3. Applied also to the thin hair that often grows on the bodies of persons in bad health, *S.*

CAT-SILLER, *s.* The mica of mineralogists, *S.*; the *katzen silber* of the vulgar in Germany.

Teut. *katten-silver*, amiantus, mica, vulgò argentum felium; Kilian.

CAT'S-LUG, *s.* The name given to the *Auricula ursi*, Linn., Roxb.

Thus denominated for the same reason for which it has the name of *Bears-ear* in E., and of *Musocron*, or *Mouse-ears*, in Sw.; from a supposed resemblance of the ears of these animals. V. Linn. Flor. N. 607.

CAT'S-STAIRS, *s.* A plaything for children made of thread, small cord, or tape, which is so disposed by the hands as to fall down like steps of a stair, Dumfr., Gall.

CAT'S-TAILS, *s. pl.* Hares-Tail-Rush, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, Linn. Mearns.; also called *Canna-down*, *Cat-Tails*, Galloway.

The *cat-tails* whiten through the verdant bog:
All vivifying Nature does her work.

Davidson's Poems, p. 10.

The reason of the *S.* and of the *E.* name is evidently the same, although borrowed from different animals. In some parts of Sweden it is denominated *Hareull*, i.e. the wool of the hare; and the *E.* *polystachion*, *hæredun*, or the down of the hare, in Dalecarlia. V. Linn. Flor. Succ., p. 17, No. 49, 50.

CATSTANE, *s.* One of the upright stones which supports a grate, there being one on each side, Roxb. Since the introduction of Carron grates, these stones are found in kitchens only. V. **BAR-STANE**.

The term is said to originate from this being the favourite seat of the *cat*. C. B. *cawd*, however, signifies "what is raised up around, or what surroundeth," Owen.

CATSTANE-HEAD, *s.* The flat top of the *Catstane*, *ibid*.

CATSTEPS, *s. pl.* The projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable, Roxb. *Corbie-steps*, synon.

CATTEN-CLOVER, **CAT-IN-CLOVER**, *s.* The Lotus, South of S.

It is singular that this name should so nearly resemble that of the *Lotus corniculata* in one province of Sweden. Bahusiis *Katt-klor*; Linn. Flor. Suec., p. 262; i.e. cat's claws. *Clover*, forming the latter part of the name, may be a corr. of *klor*. I view *Catten-clover* as the proper orthography; *katten* being merely the Teut. pl. of *katte*, *felis*. V. CATSILLER.

CATTER, **CATERR**, **CATTRICK**, *s.* 1. Catarrh.

"In the nixt winter Julius Frontynus fell in gret infirmité be imoderat flux of *catter*, generit of wak humouris." Bellend. Cron. F. 46. a.

Caterr, Compl. S., p. 56.

2. A disease to which the roots of the fingers are subject, said to be caused by handling cats too frequently, Border.

The ingenious editor of the Compl. expl. this word as also signifying "an imaginary disease, supposed, by the peasants, to be caught by handling cats; and similar to another distemper termed *weazle-bluing*, which gives the skin of dogs a cadaverous yellow hue, and makes their hair bristle on end, and is supposed to be caused by the breath of the weazle."

He refers to Sir John Roull's Cursing, as affording a proof of the ancient use of the term:—

The mowlis, and the sleep the mair,
The kanker and the kattair;
Mott fall upon their cankered corses.

Gl. Compl. vo. *Emoroyades*.

It may be *q. cat-arr*, the scar caused by handling cats; Su.-G. *aerr*, Isl. *aer*, cicatrix.

As in Angus it has been supposed, that a cat, if it has passed over a corpse, has the power of causing blindness to the person whom it first leaps over afterwards, there is a reference to this, or some similar superstition in the following lines by Train:—

The chest unlock'd, to ward the power
Of spells in Mungo's evil hour;
—And *Gib*, by whom his master well
Each change of weather could foretel,
Imprison'd is, lest any thing
Should make him o'er his master spring.

Strains of the Mountain Muse, p. 23.

The supposed danger arising from being overleaped by a cat, in such circumstances, has been traced to a laudable design to guard the bodies of the dead.

"If a cat was permitted to leap over a corpse, it portended misfortune. The meaning of this was to prevent that carnivorous animal from coming near the body of the deceased, lest, when the watchers were asleep, it should endeavour to prey upon it." Stat. Acc. xxi. 147, N.

I will not say that the account here given of the supposed cause of the *catter*, is not accurate; as it undoubtedly respects the belief of the peasants on the Border. But that in the North of S. is widely different. The disease itself is there called *catrick*; and from the account given of it, appears to be the same which physicians call a *cataract*. But a most absurd theory is received as to the cause of this disease. If a cat pass over a corpse, it is believed that the person, whom it first leaps over after this, will be deprived of sight. The distemper is supposed to have its name from the unlucky animal. So far does this ridiculous opinion prevail among the vulgar, S. B. that as soon as a person dies, if there be a cat in the house, it is

locked up or put under a tub, to prevent its approaching the corpse. If the poor creature has passed over the dead body, its life is forfeited. Sometimes this is carried so far, that if it be found in the same apartment, or in that above it, so as to have had it in its power to walk over the corpse, it is irremediably devoted to death.

It is also believed in Angus, that, if a cat that has crossed a dead body afterwards walk over the roof of a house, the head of that house will die within the year. V. CATTER.

CATTERBATCH, *s.* A broil, a quarrel, Fife.

Teut. *kater*, a he-cat, and *boetse*, rendered cavillatio, *q.* "a cat's quarrel."

To **CATTERBATTER**, *v. n.* To wrangle; at times implying the idea of good humour, Tweedd.; evidently from the same origin with the preceding.

CATTLE-RAIK, *s.* A common, or extensive pasture, where cattle feed at large, S.

From *cattle*, and *raik*, to go, because they have liberty to range. V. RAIK.

CATWITTIT, *adj.* Harebrained, unsettled, *q.* having the wits of a cat, S.

This seems formed in the same manner with *E. harebrained*; which undoubtedly contains an allusion to the timid and startled appearance of the animal, when disturbed; although Johns. derives it from *E. hare*, to fright.

CATYOGLE, *s.* A species of owl, Shetl.

"Strix Bubo, (Linn. syst.) *Katyogle*, Great horned Owl." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 230. V. KATOGLE.

To **CAUCHT**, *v. a.* To catch, to grasp.

And sum tyme wald scho Ascanews the page
Caucht in the fygure of his faderis ymage,
And in hir bosum brace—

Doug. Virgil, 102, 36.

Turnus at this time waxis bauld and blyth,
Wenyng to *caucht* and stound his strenth to kyith.

Ibid., 433, 20.

i.e. to lay hold of a favourable position for manifesting his strength: formed from the pret. of *catch*.

CAUIS.

—Eumenius, that was ane
Son to Clytius, quhais brode breist bane
With ane lang stalwart spere of the fyr tre
Throw smytin tythe and peirsit some has sche;
He *cauis* ouer, furth bokkand stromes of blude.

Doug. Virgil, 388, 24. *Virg. catil.*

Although Rudd. seems inclined to derive this from Lat. *cado*, or Teut. *kauch-en*, anhelare; it is certainly the same verb with *Cave*, to drive, to toss, used in a neuter sense.

CAUITS.

And in a road quhair he was wont to rin,
With raips rude fræe trie to triq it band,
Syne custe a raing on raw the wude within,
With blasts of horns and *cauits* fast calland.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 194. st. 29.

This term seems to signify *cat-calls*; used for rousing game; from *S. cau*, to call. This is confirmed by the addition, *fast calland*.

CAULD, *s.* A dam-head, S. A.

This is also written *caul*.

"That the defenders have right to fish from the head of the Black Pool, down to the *caul* or dam-dike of Milnbie, from sunset to midnight on Saturday, and on Monday morning before sun-rise." Law Case, A. 1818.

"On the plan, is the situation of the great sluice at the dam or *caul* on the river Ewes." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. Liii.

"Michael Scott was, once upon a time, much embarrassed by a spirit, for whom he was under the necessity of finding constant employment. He commanded him to build a *cauld*, or dam-head, across the Tweed at Kelso: it was accomplished in one night, and still does honour to the infernal architect." Lay of the Last Minstrel, N. p. 251.

This seems originally the same with Teut. *kade*, a small bank, and even with Fr. *chaussée*, "the causey, banke, or damme, of a pond, or of a river;" Cotgr. L. B. *calecia*, agger, moles. Quadraginta solidos ab eo qui molendinum seu caleciam haberet, requirit. Conventio A. 1230, ap. Du Cange. The Teut. name for a causey is *kautsijl*, *kautsije*. It may, however, be an inversion of Gael. *clad*, a bank, a dyke.

To CAUL, or CAULD, *v. a.* To *caul* the bank of a river, is to lay a bed of loose stones from the channel of the river backwards, as far as may be necessary, for defending the land against the inroads of the water, S. A.

CAULD BARK, "To lie in the cauld bark," to be dead, S. B.

Alas! poor man, for aught that I can see,
This day thou lying in *cauld bark* may'st be.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 26.

Shall we suppose that *bark* is a corr. of A.-S. *beorg*, sepulchre, *q.* cold grave? V. CALD.

CAULER, *adj.* Cool. V. CALLOUR.

CAULKER, *s.* The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened, &c. V. CAWKER.

CAULMES. V. CAEMES.

To CAUM, *v. a.* To whiten with *Camstone*, *q. v.*, S. V. CAMSTONE.

[CAUP, *s.* A cup, a wooden bowl. V. CAP.]

CAUPE, CAUPIS, CAULPES, CALPEIS, *s.* An exaction made by a superior, especially by the Head of a clan, on his tenants and other dependants, for maintenance and protection. This was generally the best horse, ox, or cow the retainer had in his possession. This custom prevailed not only in the Highlands and Islands, but in Galloway and Carrick.

"It was menit and compleit be our souerane Lordis liegis dwelland in the boundis of Galloway, that certane gentilmien, heidis of kin in Galloway hes vit to tak *Caupis*, of the quhilk tak thair, and exaction thair of, our Souerane Lord and his thre Estatis knew na perfitte nor ressonabill cause."—Acts Ja. IV. 1489, c. 35., also c. 36, edit. 1566. *Caupes*, c. 18, 19, Murray.

From a posterior act, it appears that this exaction was of the same kind with the *Herreyelde*, the best *aucht* being claimed; and that it was always made at

the death of the retainer. But there is no evidence that it was confined to this time.

His Majesties lieges, it is said, have sustained "great hurt and skaith, these many years by-gone, by the chiefs of clans within the Highlands and isles of this kindome, by the unlawful taking from them, their children and executors, *after their decease*, under the name of *Caupes*, of their best aught, whether it be ox, mear, horse, or cow, alledgeing their predecessours to have been in possession thereof, for maintaining and defending of them against their enemies and evil-willers of old: And not only one of the said Chiefs of clans will be content to uplift his *Cauple*, but also three or four more, every one of them will alleadge better right then other." Acts Ja. VI. 1617, c. 21. Murray.

Skene also uses *caupe* and *calpe* in sing.

The term in like manner occurs in a deed of sale, dated Aug. 19, 1564, the original of which is in the possession of Campbell of Ashnish.

In this Archibald Erle of Ergyll disponeis to Ewer Mackewer of Largachome, "our ry^t tytill and kyndnes quhatsumeiver—to all maner of *calpis* quhatsumeiver aucht and vynt (i.e. wont) to cum to our hous of the surname of Mackewer, &c.—transferrand fra ws,—all ry^t,—kyndnes, & possessioun quhatsumeiver of the *calpis* of the foirnameit surname of Clanewer, &c.—with power to uptak the *calpis* of the foirnameit surname quhen thay sall happin to vaick, &c.—as ony uther frieholder vithein our erledoume of Ergyll, &c.—provyding that we haif the said Eweris *calpe* & his airis & successors quhatsumewer."

Sibb. says, "Perhaps it has some affinity with the Gael. *calpach*, [*colpach*] a young cow, which may have been a common assessment, or rate of assurance."

But this limits the origin of the term too much; as it has been seen that the best aucht of the deceased was claimed, whether it was horse, ox, or cow.

Isl. *kaup*, denotes a gift. *Gaf honom mykit kaup*, He Ihre; cordare.

etymon is consonant to the sense given of *caupes* by Mr. Pinkerton;—"pretended benevolences of horses, cattle, or the like, accustomed to be wrested from the poor by the landlords in Galloway and Carric." Hist. II. 391.

CAUPONA, Expl. "a sailor's cheer in heaving the anchor."

"Quhen the ankyr vas halit vp abufe the vattir, ane marnyel cryit, and al the laif folloutit in that same tune, *Caupon, caupona*." Compl. S. p. 62.

"The radical term is probably *coup*, to overturn." Gl. Perhaps rather allied to Fr. *à un coup*, at once, all together, *q.* at one stroke; or *coup-er unie*, to strike united.

CAURE. Calves; the pl. of *cauf*, a calf. It is commonly used in the West of S.

Syne tornand till the flourie how;—
The *caure* did haig, the queis low,
And ilka bull has got his cow,
And staggis all ther meiris.

Jamieson's *Popular Ball.*, i. 286.

I am assured that the word is the same in Norway. A.-S. *cealfru*, id.

CAUSEY, CAUSAY, *s.* A street, S.

The dew droppis congellit on stibbl and rynd,
And scharp hailstanyis mortfundyt of kynd,
Hoppand on the thak and the *causay*.

Doug. *Virgil*, 202, 32.

Teut. *kautsije*, *kautsijde*, *kassije*, Fr. *chaussée*. V. CAULD, a bank. Hence the phrases,

1. *To Keep the Crown of the Causey*, to appear openly, to appear with credit and respectability, q. to be under no necessity of lurking or taking obscure alleys, S.

This old phrase receives illustration from a passage in Gordon's Hist. of the Earls of Sutherland; where he assigns as the reason of Alexander Gun, (bastard son of the chieftain of the Glangun), being put to death by order of the Earl of Murray, that Gun, being in the service of the Earl of Sutherland, and walking before his master one day in Aberdeen, "wold not give the Earle of Morray any pairt of the way, bot forced him and his company to leive the same;" for which contempt and disgrace, it is subjoined, "he still hated the said Alexander afterwards: it being a custome among the Scots (more than any other nation) to contend for the *hight of the street*; and among the English for the wall." P. 144, 145.

"Truth in Scotland shall *keep the crown of the causeway* yet; the saints shall see religion go naked at noon-day, free from shame and fear of men." Rutherford's Lett., P. II. ep. 24.

The idea is evidently borrowed from the situation of one who, from loss of character, is ashamed to appear, or afraid to do so, least he should be arrested by his creditors. It occurs in the latter sense:—

"Balmerino, suddenly dead, and his son, for publick debt, comprisings, and captions, *keeps not the causey*." Baillie's Lett., ii. 376.

2. *To Tak the Crown of the Causey*, to appear with pride and self-assurance, S.

My friends they are proud, an' my mither is saucy,

My auld auntie *taks ay the crown o' the causey*.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 93. V. CROFT.

CAUSEY-CLOATHS, s. *pl.* Dress in which one may appear in public, S.

"From that day [17th November] to Monday, I think the 20th, we kept in, providing for *causey-cloaths*." Baillie's Lett., i. 398.

CAUSEYER, s. One who makes a causeway, S.

CAUSEY-FACED, *adj.* One who may appear on the street without blushing, or has no reason for shame before others, S. B.; also, brazen-faced.

CALSAY-PAIKER, s. A street walker. V. PAIKER.

CAUSEY-TALES, s. *pl.* Common news, q. street news, S. *Ye needna mak causey-tales o't*; Do not publish it.

CAUSEY-WEBS. A person is said to make *Causey-webs*, who neglects his or her work, and is too much on the street, Aberd.

CAUTELE, s. Wile, stratagem.

—"That the saidis inhabitants—be na wyss frustrait of the recompence and reparatioun of thair saidis dampnagis be onye ingyne or *cautele*." Acts Ja. VI. 1572. Ed. 1814, p. 77.

Johns. gives *cautel* as an E. word disused, rendering it "caution, scruple." But as he refers to Lat. *cautele*, he limits himself to its signification. It is obviously used here in the sense of Fr. *cautele*, "a wile, sleight, crafty reach, counsage," &c. Cotgr.

CAUTION, s. Security, S.

"*Caution* is either simple and pure, for payment of sums of money or performance of facts; or conditional, depending on certain events." Spottiswoode's MS., vo. *Cautio*.

Where the suspender—cannot procure a sufficient cautioner, the suspension is allowed to pass on juratory *caution*, i.e. such security as the suspender swears is the best he can give," &c. Ersk. Inst. B. iv. t. iii. sec. 19.

This term has been borrowed from *cautio*, id., in the Roman law.

TO FIND CAUTION, to bring forward a sufficient surety, S.

—"Caution must be found by the defender for his appearance, and to pay what shall be decreed against him." Spottiswoode's MS., vo. *Cautio*.

TO SET CAUTION, to give security; synon. with the preceding phrase.

"He was ordained also to *set caution* to Frendraught, that he, his men, tenants, and servants, should be harmless and skaitless in their bodies, goods, and gear. of him, his men, tenants," &c. Spalding, i. 45.

—"That they, with the Marquis, should *set caution* for the keeping of the King's peace." Ib., p. 47.

CAUTIONER, s. A surety, a sponsor, S. a forensic term.

"All bandes, acts, and obligationes maid or to be maid, be quhat-sum-ever persons, for quhat-sum-ever broken men, pleges, or otherwise received for the gude rule, quietnesse of the Bordoures and *Hielandes*,—sall be extended against the aires and successours, of their soverties and *cautioners*." Acts Ja. VI. Parl. 1587, c. 98. Murray.

"Oft times the *cautioner* pays the debt;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 272.

CAUTIONRY, s. Suretyship, S.

"That the true creditors and cautioners of the saids forfeaulted persons,—should no wayes be prejudged by the foresaid forfaulter—anent their relief of their just and true ingagements, and *cautionries*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 167.

CAVABURD, s. A thick fall of snow, Shetl.

In Isl. *kafallil* has the same meaning, ningor densus, —Haldorson; from *kaf*, submersio, item profundum; *Kof* is expl. ningor tenuis.

Perhaps *cavaburd* is compounded of *kof* and a *braut*, foris, abroad, Dan. *bort*, q. "snow lying deep abroad," or "without."

TO CAVE, KEVE, v. a. 1. To push, to drive backward and forward, S.

2. To toss. "*To cave the head*," to toss it in a haughty or awkward way, S.

Up starts a priest, and his hug head claws,
Whose conscience was but yet in dead thraws,
And did not cease to *cave*, and paut,
While clyred back was prickt and gald.

Cleland's Poems, p. 66.

The allusion is to a horse tossing and pawing.

CAVE, s. 1. A stroke, a push, S.

2. A toss—as signifying to throw up the head. It is applied to the action of an ox or cow.

"To *keeve* a cart, Cheshire, to overthrow it," is most probably a cognate phrase.

Isl. *akaftr*, cum impetu, vehementer.

[To CAVE in, *v. n.* To submit, to yield.]

To CAVE over, *v. n.* To fall over suddenly, S.

—“Sitting down [on] a bedside, he *caves* back over so that his feet stack out stiff and dead.” Melvill’s MS., p. 32.

“But the hot rowing & the stoup with the stark ale hard beside him made him at once to *cave* over asleep.” Ibid., p. 115.

To CAVE, *v. a.* To separate grain from the broken straw, after threshing, S. B.

It has nearly the same sense in S. A., being defined by Sibb., “to separate corn from the chaff.” This indeed seems the original idea; Teut. *kav-en*, eventitare paleas; and this from *kaf*, *kave*, chaff.

Perhaps this *v.*, both as signifying to toss, and to separate grain from the straw, may be viewed as the same with Isl. *kaf-a*, volutare; *kafa i hegi*, foenum volutare, to toss or *cave* hay. It appears to have been used in the same sense in O. E. “*I came corne*; *Jescoux le grain*.” Falsgr. B. iii. F. 183, b.

CAVE, *s.* A deficiency in understanding, Aberd.

Isl. *kaf-ia*, supprimere, and *kaef*, interclusio animae, might seem allied. But they properly denote bodily suffering. Teut. *keye*, stultus, insanus.

CAVE'E, *s.* A state of commotion, or perturbation of mind, Aberd.; perhaps q. Fr. *cas rif*, a matter that gives or requires activity; like S. *Pavié*.

CAVEL, CAUIL, CAFLE, KAVEL, KEVIL, *s.* 1. Expl. “a rod, a pole, a long staff.”

The Kenyie cleikit to a *cavel*

Chr. Kirk, st. 7.

Callander says that it should be written *kevel* or *gerel*: erroneously deriving it from Goth. *gafflack*, a kind of javelin among the ancient Goths; A.-S. *gafelucas*; whence S. *gavelok*, an iron crow. Tytler says: “Probably a cudgel or rung.” If this be the sense, it is unquestionably the same word with Su.-G. *kayle*, pertica, bacillus, rotundus cujuscunque usus, Ilhre; Germ. *keule*, a club. But as in other copies, it is, the *cavel*, it may perhaps denote “a sorry fellow,” as expl. by Mr. Chalmers. V. KAVEL.

2. A lot, S. *keul*, S. A. Hence, “to cast cavel,” to cast lots. *Cavel*, id. Northumb. Gl. Grose.

Lat wa cheyss v off this gud cumpany,
Synce *caflis* cast quha sall our master be.

Wallace, vii. 378, MS.

And they cast *kevils* them amang,
And *kevils* them between,
And they cast *kevils* them amang,
Wha suld gae kill the king.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 81.

Sometimes by our writers, the phrase, to cast in *cavill* is used.

“This prudent men returnit the fourt moneth efter to Argyle, quhare kyng Fergus was resydent for the tyme. In quhais presence all the landis of Scotland war *cassin* in *cavill* among the nobyllis thairrof.” Belend. Cron. F. 9, b.

“To deliever him thre thairrof [blak bonattis] be ane *cavill*.” Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 15, p. 727.

“Happy man, happy *kevel*,” S. Prov.; “jocosely spoken when people are drawing lots, of when it has fallen out well with us, or our friend.” Kelly, p. 159.

3. By Rudd. *cavillis* is not only translated lots, but “responses of oracles.”

And quhillis, he says, the *cavillis* of Licia,
And quhillis fra Jupiter sent down alsua
The messengers of goddis bryngis throw the skyis
Sa fereful charge and command on thys wise.

Doug. Virgil, 112, 55.

4. Stateappointed, allotment in Providence, S. B.

“Let ilka ane be content with his ain *cavel*,” Ramsay’s S. Prov., p. 58.

I should be right content
For the kind *cavel* that to me was lent.

Ross’s *Helenore*, p. 128.

I dacker’d wi’ him by mysel,
Ye wish’t it to my *cavel*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 10.

5. A division or share of property; which has received this denomination from its being originally determined by lot, S. B.

In this sense it is particularly applied to “the part of a field which falls to one on a division by lots.” Gl. Surv. Moray.

“The Town and Bishop fenced out this fishing in shares, six of them called the *King’s cavel*, and the other six the *Bishop’s cavel*.” State, Leslie of Powis, &c., vers. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 17.

E. lot is used in the same sense.

“The half tend siluer of bayth the *cavillis* of the furdis.” Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

—“They got about 40 chalders of victual and silver rent out of the bishop’s *cavil*, consisting of three cobiles on the water of Don, and other rents out of the samen water, to help to make up this furnishing.” Spalding, i. 230, 231.

“This then was the lot of the tribe of the children of Judah,” &c. Judges, xv. 1.

It is surprising that the true origin of this word should hitherto have been overlooked; especially as it occurs both in its primary, and in its metaph. sense in our old writings. Rudd. thinks that it may be from A.-S. *cavel*, calathus, because lots might be thrown into a basket, as among the Greeks and Romans into an urn. But he considers, as its most natural origin, L. B. *cavilla*, talus, the joint by which the leg is united to the foot; as bones of this description seem to have been anciently used for lots. Sibb. gives no other derivation. Lye refers to C. B. *kyvulw* as also denoting lots, Jun. Etym.

But *cavel* is merely Su.-G. Isl. *kafle*, which primarily means a rod, and is transferred to a lot in general. Verelius gives the following definition of pl. *Kaflar*, which points out the reason of the transition. “Small sticks or rods, on each of which the lot of an heir, in the division of an inheritance, is inscribed. These rods are thrown together into a lap or vessel, and afterwards drawn out by the heirs, that each may take that lot for his inheritance which is inscribed on the rod.” Hence this phrase is used both by the Isl. and Sw. *Skipta med lut oc kafle*; Tactu bacilli et sortitione hereditatem dividere. In Sw. this transaction is denominated *lutkafslar*.

The language of our old laws is quite analogous;—“Ane stallanger at na time may haue lot, *cull*, nor *cavel*, anent merchandice with ane Burges, but only within time of ane fair.” Burrow Lawes, c. 59.

I observe, that this very passage, and a parallel one from Stat. Gild. c. 20, have been quoted in proof that both *kevil* and *lot* “originally meant only a portion, or share of any thing,” Minstrelsy, ii. 90. This, however, as has been seen, is only a secondary and metaph. sense. It is added, “In both these laws, *lot* and *cavil* signify a share in trade.” These terms,

indeed, may be thus expl., in a loose or general sense. But, in their strict and appropriate signification, as here used, they refer to what seems to have been a very ancient custom at fairs in S., a custom which still prevails, in the North at least. As multitudes of *chapmen* have been accustomed to repair to these fairs from various parts of the country, and to erect *stalls*, or temporary booths, in the street, or wherever the fair was held, for exposing their goods to sale; in order to prevent the broils, and even bloodshed, which often resulted from their struggles to obtain the best situations, it was reckoned necessary that all, who meant to erect stalls, should give in their names, and *cast cavils*, or draw cuts, as to the place that each was to occupy.

Now, it is evident that the passage from the Burrow Lawes refers to this very circumstance; as it regards *fairs and stallangers*. The other (Gild. c. 20) must be understood in the same sense:—"Na man sall buy—or sell,—bot he quha is ane brother of our Gild. Except he be ane *stranger merchand*, [i.e. one who means to erect a stall],—quha sall not haue *lott*, nor *cavell*, with any o' our brether." The meaning obviously is, that strangers, who came to a fair, should not be allowed to cast lots in common with the *gild-brether*. The latter were to have the preference; and after they had cast lots for their places, strangers might do it among themselves for those that were unoccupied.

6. Used to denote a ridge of growing corn, especially where the custom of *run-rig* is retained. It is common to say, "there's a guid *cavel* o' corn," Perth. V. KILE, a chance.

This phrasology might take its rise from the circumstance of such land being originally divided by lot; q. a lot or portion of land covered with grain.

Three views *kafe* as a dimin. from *kaep*, a rod. This is undoubtedly the origin of Teut. *kavel*, a lot, *kawelen*, to cast lots; although Kilian considers it as a secondary sense of *kabel*, a rope, q. funis sortis, funiculus distributionis.

CAVEL, CAVILL, s. A low fellow.

Ane *cavell* quhillk was never at the schule
Will rin to Rome, and keip ane bischopis mule:
And syne cum hame with mony colorit crack,
With ane burden of benefices on his back.

Chalmers's Lyndsay, ii. 60.

Mr. Chalmers views it as used in the passage quoted above from *Christ's Kirk*.

The Kenyie cleikit to a *cavel*.

But this supposes the introduction of a third combatant, in opposition to the narrative contained in the stanza. He views the term as "probably borrowed from *capel* or *capel*, signifying a sorry horse; from the Gael. *capul*, O. Fr. *caval*." It seems more natural, and fully as agreeable to analogy, to view it as merely a metaph. use of the term already explained as in its primary sense signifying "a pole, a long staff." To this day the vulgar call a raw-boned fellow a *lang rung*; a stiff old man an *auld stock*. An old woman is contemptuously denominated an *auld runt*.

To CAVELL, v. a. To divide by lot, S. B.

"That the heritors of Don met every fortnight after the *cavelling* of the water in April, in the house of John Dow, at the bridge." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., 1805. p. 123. V. the s.

KAVELING AND DELING, casting lots and dividing the property according as the lot falls, dividing by lot.

"That the said David Maleville sall brourke and joyce the tane half of the saido landis, eftir the forme of the first *kaveling* and *deling* made betuix him & the said Thomas quhen the said David enterit to his tak." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 61.

Teut. *kavelinghe*, sortitio, sortitus, Kilian. This word does not seem to have been incorporated into L. B., unless we view *cavelicium* as a derivative, O. Fr. *caveliche*. But, from the connexion, it seems rather to have denoted some sort of tax. Omnes tenentur respondere ad conventum in censibus, in *cavelicis*, et in aliis redditibus. Vet. Chart. ap. Du Cange, vo. *Capitale* 5. col. 251. Perhaps it signified a poll-tax, as, in barbarous language, Fr. *cavesche* is the head. V. Cotgr. The learned Du Cange, indeed, was so much a stranger to our term *Cavil*, as occurring in Stat. Gild., that he says it seems to be the same with *Cavelicium*, which he expl., Census capitis, aut aliud tributi genus.

CAVER, KAVER, s. [pron. like E. brave.] A gentle breeze, a term used on the western coast of S.; probably from the v. *Cave*, to drive, q. one which drives a vessel forward in its course, or perhaps as including the idea of *tossing*; synonym. *Sawr*.

CAVIE, s. 1. A hencoop, S.

—Truth maun own that mony a tod—
To roost o' hen-house never ventur'd,
Nor duck, nor turkie-cave enter'd.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 90.

Teut. *kevie*, id. aviary, Lat. *cavea*.

Croose as a cock in his ain *cavie*,
Wha shou'd be there but Hinnny Davy?

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 56.

2. In former times the lower part of the *aumrie*, or meat-press, was thus denominated. This often stood at a little distance from the wall, and was the place where courtship was carried on. Hence the phrase *cavie keekboing*.

—"There wad be as muckle *cavie keek-bo-in*, an' pauntrie smirkin, as wad gar the dawpetest dowie in a' the Saut Market o' Glasco cour her face wi' her temming apron." Ed. Mag. April, 1821, p. 351.

To CAVIE, v. n. 1. To rear, or prance, as a horse, Aberd., Mearns.

Auld Hornie *cavie't* back and fore,
And flap his sooty wings.

Anderson's Poems, p. 128.

2. To toss the head, or to walk with an airy and affected step, *ibid*.

A diminutive from *Cave*, *Keve*, v.

CAVIN, s. A convent; pron. like E. cave.

That this was anciently in use, appears from the name still given to a burial-place in Aberbrothick, the *cavin-kirkyard*, i.e. the churchyard of the convent; pron. q. *Cairin*.

O. E. *couvent*; Palagr. B. iii. F. 26.

CAVINGS, s. pl. The short broken straw from which the grain has been separated by means of the barn-rake, Loth. V. CAVE, v.

To CAW, v. a. To drive. V. CALL.

CAWAR SKYNNIS. "Lamskynniss & *cawar skynniss*," Aberd. Reg.; apparently calf skins. Su.-G. *kalfwar*, calves.

CAWAW'D, part. pa. Fatigued, wearied of anything to disgust, Loth.

Perhaps an allusion to the fatigue of cattle, when driven far, from *Caw*, to drive, and *Awa'*, q. *driven away*.

CAWF, s. A calf, S.

This orthography is nearly three centuries old. It occurs in Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

CAWF-COUNTRY, CAWF-GRUND. V. under **CALF**.

CAWILL, s. A lot. V. **CAVEL**, and **TO COUTCH BE CAWILL**.

CAWYNG, s. The act of driving, S.

"The *cawying* of weddoris in grit [in flocks] furth of the schyir." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

CAWK, s. Chalk, S. *caulk*, A. Bor.

Wallace commaunde a burgess for to get
Fyne *cawk* enouch, that his der nece mycht set
On ilk yeit,—quhar Sotheroun wer on raw.

Wallace, vii. 408. MS.

A.-S. *cealc*, Alem. *calc*, Dan. Belg. *kalck*, Isl. *kalk*, C. B. *calch*, Lat. *calc*.

CAWKER, s. 1. The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened, and turned downward, so as to prevent slipping on ice, S. It is also written **CAULKER**.

2. Metaph. used to denote mental acrimony.

"People come to us with every selfish feeling, newly pointed and grinded; they turn down the very *caulkers* of their animosities and prejudice, as smiths do with horses' shoes in a white frost." Guy Mannering, ii. 325.

3. A dram, a glass of ardent spirits, S.

The magistrates wi' loyal din,
Tak aff their *caulkers*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 89.

"Bumpers," Gl. ibid.

I can form no conjecture as to the origin, if it be not Isl. *keikr*, recurvus, *keik-a*, recurvi; as referring to the form of the *caulker*, or as analogous to the Sw. term for a horse-nail, *ishake*, i.e. an *ice-hook*. It seems to admit the second sense metaph.; because a dram is falsely supposed to fortify against the effects of intense cold. It confirms this, that the term *frost-nail* is used in the same figurative sense.

Could we view what is given as the secondary sense, as the primary one, the term might seem allied to Lat. *calix*, Su.-G. *kalk*, Isl. *kaleikr*, a cup.

CAWLIE, s. A contemptuous name for a man.

Our Glasgow Provost, its told to us,
With his new acts will quite undo us,
That bagish-headed *Cawlie* sure
Hath done to break us, to his power.

Cleland's Poems, p. 41.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Coulie*, q. v.

TO CAWMER, v. a. To quiet, to calm, Upp. Clydes.; synon. with *Chammer*, q. v.

CAWMYS, s. A mould.

"That every merchande—sall bring hanie as oft as he salis or sendis his gudis at euery tyme twa hagbutis—with powder and *cawmys* for furnessing of the samin," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 346.

The term is written *calmes* in the title of this act. V. **CALMES**.

CAZARD, s. Apparently, an emperor, or Caesar; as the latter is sometimes written *Caser*.

Of Fortune, Montgomerie says:—

Sho counts not Kings nor *Cazards* mair nor cuiks.

Chron. S. P., lii. 499.

CAZZIE, s. A sort of sack or net made of straw, S. B. V. **CASSIE**.

Sw. *cassa*, a fish net.

CEA, s. "A small tub;" Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

Pron. like E. *Sea*. Thus it is evidently the same with *Say*, *Saye*, q. v.

CEAN KINNE', a Gaelic designation, used to denote the chief of a clan, Highlands of S. C pron. hard, as *k*.

—"Here's a bit line frae ta *Cean Kinné*, tat he bad me gae [gie] your honour ere I came back." Waverley, ii. 107.

Gael. *crann*, head, *cine*, a race, tribe, family, the same with A.-S. *cinn*, genus, Isl. *kin*, id.

CEDENT, s. The person who executes a deed of resignation; a forensic term; Lat. *ced-ere*.

"That na assignatioun or vther euident alleagit, maid in defrand of the creditour, salbe a valiable title to persew or defend with, gif it salbe than instantlie verifiet be writ that the *cedent* romanis rebell and at the horne for the same caus vnrelaxt." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 574.

"*Cedent* is he who grants an assignation; and he who receives it is termed Cessioner or Assigny." Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.

TO CEIRS, SERS, v. a. To search.

—The ruthless Eneas—

Dressit him furth to spy and haue ane sicht

Of new placis, for till *ceirs* and knaw

To quhatkin coists he with the wind wes blaw.

Doug. Virgil, 22. 36.

Fr. *cherch-er*, Ital. *cerc-are*, id.

CELDR, CELDRE, s. A chaldre, or sixteen bolls of Scots measure.

"Alswa he taks of Litill Dunmetht part fra the Tode stripe to Edinglasse, that is, alsmeikill land as a *celdr* of aits will schawe."

"George of Gordoun—occupeis a *celdre* of atis sawyne portenand to Dunmetht and of the Bischoppis land be properte." Chart. Aberd. Fol. 140.

L. B. *celdra* is used in the same sense, Reg. Mag. Leg. Burg. C. 67. Pistor habeat ad lucrum de qualibet *celdra*, secundum quod probis hominibus videatur.

TO CELE, v. a. To conceal, to keep secret.

"I sall be lele and trew to you my liege Lord and Soverane, Schir N. King of Scottis, and sall not sie your skaith, nor heir it, bot I sall let it at all my

power, and warne you thair of. Your counsell *celand* that ye schaw me; the best counsell that I can to gif to you, quhen ye charge me. *In verbo Dei.*" Form. Jurament. Balfour's Pract., p. 23.

Fr. *cel-er*, Lat. *cel-are*.

CELATIOUNE, s. Concealment.

"Neuirtheles he come to the said burcht at the spide tyne accompanit with fiveteine hundreth men, to the effect he mycht performe his vickit purpoiss foirsaid; and in occultatioun & *celatioune* of the premissis," &c. Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 572, 573.

CELICALL, adj. Heavenly, celestial.

Furth of his pallice riall ischit Phebus,—
Defoundand from his *sege* etheriall
Glade influent aspectis *celicall*.

Doug. Virgil, *Prolog.*, 390. 47.

CELT, s. 1. The longitudinal and grooved instrument of mixed metal often found in S.

"On a shelf were disposed—one or two of the brazen implements called *Celts*, the purpose of which has troubled the repose of many antiquaries." The Pirate, iii. 4.

2. Stone Celt, the name given to a stone hatchet, S.

"There was found among the bones three flint stones, one resembling a halbert, another of a circular form, and the third cylindrical. The first is supposed to be the ancient weapon called the *stone celt*, the other were two kinds of warlike instruments." Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd., p. 203.

This refers to the contents of a stone coffin opened in the parish of Kirkurd, county of Peebles.

No good reason has been given for these instruments being called *Celts*. It has probably originated from its being supposed that they were first used by *Celts*. But it is not unlikely that they were introduced by the Gothic nations. Many of them have been found in the Shetland isles, where the *Celts* never had any settlement; while none are found, as far as I can learn, in the Hebrides. Besides, the stone axes have ancient Gothic names; although it does not appear that they were denominated in the Gaelic.

It would seem that they were used by the Scandinavians so late as the eighth century. For in an ancient prose Romance in the Saxon dialect of the Teutonic, written about this time, the MS. of which is preserved in Cassel, and has been published by Eccard in his *Comment. de Rebus Franciæ Orientalis*, stone-axes are mentioned as instruments used in battle. The Teutonic term *stainbort*, from *stein*, stone, and *barte*, a hand-axe, whence *hellebarte*, our halbert. V. North. Antiq., p. 215-220.

We learn from Eccard, that they were commonly called *Streithammer*, i.e., hammers used in battle; Germ. *streit*, A.-S. *strith*, signifying pugna, and *hammer*, malleus. De Orig. German., p. 79.

CENCRASTUS, s. A serpent of a greenish colour, having its speckled belly covered with spots resembling millet-seeds.

Thair was the serpent *cencrastus*,
A beist of filthy braith.

Watson's Coll., ii. 21.

Fr. *cenchrile*, Lat. *cenchrus*, id., from Gr. *κενχρος*, milium, millet.

CENSEMENT, s. Judgment. V. SENSEMENT.

To CERSS, v. a. To search; Fr. *cerch-er*.

"Als at the kingis hienes deput & ordand certane cesouris [ceasouris] in euirilk toun, quhilk is ane port, quhilk sal have power to *cerse* the salaris [sailors] & passaris furth of the Realme for hauffing furth of money, be quhat suneir persone spirituale or temporale," &c. Acts Ja. IV., A. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

CERCIOUR, s. A searcher. "*Cerciouris*, vesiaris," &c. Aberd. Reg.

CERT. For cert; with a certainty, beyond a doubt, Fife. V. CERTE.

Fr. *a la certe*, id.

CERTY, CERTIE, s. By my certy, a kind of oath equivalent to troth, S.

"Fair fa' ye, my Luddy Dutchess! by my *certy* ye shake your fit wi' the youngest o' them." Saxon and Gael, i. 80.

It is sometimes used without the preposition.

"Eat?—and ale, Mr. Henry? My *certie* ye're ill to serve!" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 104.

"My *certie*! few ever wrought for siccan a day's wage; an it be but—say the tenth part o' the size o' the kist No. 1., it will double its value, being filled wi' goud instead of silver." Antiquary, ii. 256.

It is probable that Fr. *certe*, had been anciently pronounced *certé*.

CERTAINT, adj. Corr. of E. *certain*, the mode of pronunciation in the northern counties of S.

"It is most *certain* his crowner Gunn deceived Aboyne,—by persuasion of the admiral, as was said, a great favourer of the covenant. Spalding, i. 177.

CERTIONAT, part. pa. Certified.

"The party defender aucht and suld be warnit of the said continewatioun, and *certionat* of the last day affixit be vertew thair of." Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 522.

L. B. *certion-are*, securum reddere.

CESSIONAR, CESSIONARE, s. The to whom an assignment of property is leg made; synon. with Assignay.

"Gif ony makis—an euther *cessionar* and assignay general to all reversiounis pertening to him, and he thairefter mak ane euther assignay in special to ane reversioun pertenant to him, the samin special assignatioun is of nane avail,—in respect of the general assignatioun maid of befoir." Balfour's Pract., p. 488.

"That Charlis Brown—sall—pay to Walter Olyphant burges of Perth as *Cessionare* & assignay to Schir Andrew Purves, persone of Kynnell, the some of thre skore ten merkis vsuale money of Scotland aucht to the said Schir Andro for the teyndis & froitis of the said kirk." Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 158.

"It is apunctit & accordit betuix William Coluile procuratour & *cessionare* for Margaret Waus lady of Corswell—& Robert Charteris of Amyfelds," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 93.

"His assignay, *cessionar* & donatour." Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, V. 26.

L. B. *cessionar-ius*, qui jure suo vel aliqua possessione cedit; is etiam cui ceditur. Du Cange. It is obviously used in the latter sense here.

CEST, CESSIT, pret. Seized.

Lord Persye said, Quhat nedis wordis mor?
Bot he be *cest* he sall do gret merwall.

Wallace, iii. 29. MS. In edit. 1648.

But he be *fast*, &c. *Cess* is also used Wallace xi. 1371, for *cease*; as *ceis* by Doug. V. GRETE, 2.

CH. Words, of Goth. origin, whether S. or E., beginning with *ch*, sounded hard, are to be traced to those in the Germ. or Northern languages that have *k*, and in A.-S. *c*, which has the same power with *k*.

CHACHAND, *part. pr.* *Chachand the gait*, pursuing his course.

Sa come thair ane cant carll *chachand* the gait,
With aye capill and twa creillis cuplit abufe.

Rauf Coilyear, *Aij. b.*

O. Fr. *chach-ier*, to chase, to pursue.

To CHACK, *v. n.* To check, S. Hence,

CHACK-REEL, CHECK-REEL, *s.* The common reel for winding yarn.

It is thus denominated, because it is constructed with a *check*; or perhaps from its clacking noise, when the quantity of yarn legally required for a *cut* has been wound on it, S.

To CHACK, *v. n.* To clack, to make a clinking noise, S.

Some's teeth for cold did *chack* and chatter,
Some from plaids were wringing water.

Cleland's Poems, p. 35.

To CHACK, *v. a.* 1. To cut or bruise any part of the body by a sudden stroke; as when the sash of a window falls on the fingers, S.

2. To job; *synon. Prob, Stob, Dumfr.*

3. To give pain in a moral sense, S.

4. To lay hold of any thing quickly, so as to give it a gash with the teeth, *Ettr. For.*

For chasin' cats, an' craws, an' hoodies,
An' *chackin'* juice, and houkin' moudies,
—His match was never made—

Hogg's Scot. Pastoral, p. 23.

This seems to be the same with E. *check*. Teut. *kack-en, kek-en*, incompare; *synon. S. B. Chat*, q. v. V. also CHAK.

CHACK (in a road), *s.* A rut, the track of a wheel, Loth. Hence,

CHACKIE, *adj.* 1. Unequal; as, a *chackie road*, one full of ruts, or with many inequalities in it, Loth.

2. Applied to ground that has much gravel in it, South of S.

Probably from the idea of a rut *checking* the motion of a carriage; as the *v. to check* is pronounced *chack*, S. For the same reason, ground that abounds with gravel may be denominated *chackie land*, because it checks the steady motion of the plough.

CHACK, CHATT, *s.* A slight repast, taken hastily, S.

"We came out of the Castle, and went to an inn to get a *chack* of dinner." *Ayrs. Legatees*, p. 105.

"I got a *chack* of dinner at the hotel, and a comfortable tumbler of excellent old double-rum toddy." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 69.

The latter may be allied to Teut. *schoft*, a meal taken four times a day; *pastio diurna quatuor vicibus*, Kilian.

The former seems to be merely the E. *s.*, q. a *check* for hunger, something that restrains it.

FAMILY-CHACK, *s.* A family dinner, without ceremonious preparation, S.

"He seasoned this dismissal with a kind invitation 'to come back and take a part o' his *family-chack* at ane preceesely.'" *Rob Roy*, ii. 240.

It is also pronounced *check*.

"Twixt the fore and afternoon's worship, he took his *check* of dinner at the manse." *Ann. of the Par.*, p. 127.

CHACK, CHECK, *s.* The Wheat-ear, a bird, Orkn. *Motacilla oenanthe*, Linn.

"The White Ear,—here denominated the *chack*, is a migratory bird, remaining with us through the summer and harvest, in the end of which it departs." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 308.

"To this list must be added,—the snow flake, the rail or corn-crake, the wren, the *check*, the linnet, and the sparrow." *P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc.* vii. 547.

This is nearly the same with the last part of its Germ. name, *stein schwaker*, Penn. Zool., p. 383. V. STANE-CHACKER.

CHACK-A-PUDDING, *s.* A selfish fellow, who, at meals, always seizes what is best, *Ettr. For.*

The first part of the word may be from *Chack, v.* as signifying to gnash, like a dog snatching at and grinding a piece of meat with his teeth. I am doubtful, however, if notwithstanding the change of the sense, it be not a mere corr. of E. *jack-pudding*.

CHACKARALLY, *s.* Apparently, some kind of checkered or variegated cloth.

—No proud Pyropus, Paragon,
Or *Chackarally*, there was none.

Watson's Coll., i. 28. V. DRAP-DE-BERRY.

Fr. *eschecquer*, Belg. *schackeer-en*, Ital. *scaccare*, to checker. A species of cotton cloth, imported from India, is in Fr. called *chacart*. *Especes de toile de coton à carreaux, de différentes couleurs.* Elles viennent des Indes Orientales, particulièrement de Surate. *Dict. Trev.*

CHACKART, CHACKIE, *s.* The stone-chatter, a bird, Buchan.

Death—traill him aff i' his dank car,

As dead's a *chackart*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 10. V. STANE-CHAKER.

CHACKIE-BLYND-MAN, *s.* Blind man's buff.

"He will haue us to seek after the church, as children, at *Chackie-blynd-man*, groape after their fellows. For, first, hee would pick out our eyes, or syle us from seeing: and, then, forsooth, set vs a-searching." *Bp. Forbes's Eubulus*, p. 37.

It seems equivalent to *buffet*, or *strike*, the blind-man; perhaps from the *v. chack* used somewhat obliquely. For it can hardly be viewed as a corr. of the ancient Goth. name of this game still retained in Iceland, *kraekis blinda*. This game, in Angus, is known by no other name than that of *Sockie-blind-man*, which seems merely a corr. of this.

CHACKIE-MILL, *s.* The death-watch, Ang. V. DEDECHACK.

CHACKIT, *part. adj.* Chequered, S. Fr. *eschequet*.

Gowden his locks, like starns his mirky een;
His *chackit* plaid the speckl't spink outvies.
Turra's Poems, p. 1.

CHACKLOWRIE, *s.* Mashed cabbage, mixed amongst barley-broth, Aberd.

CHAD, *s.* Gravel, such small stones as form the bed of rivers, S. B.

In the north of S. this term always denotes gravel. When it yields to the tread, or is it called *chingle* or gravel.

- "*Chad*, compacted gravel;" Gl. Surv. Moray.
Teut. *schadde*, coepes, gleba; or rather *kade*, litus, ora, Kilian; q. the beach which generally consists of gravel. Belg. *kaade*, a small bank. Hence,

CHADDY, *adj.* Gravelly; as, *chaddy ground*, that which chiefly consists of gravel, S.

To CHA' FAUSE, *v. n.* "To suffer;" G. Ross., Ang.

Gin he has *gone*, as doubtless but he has,
He'll shortly gar us ane and a' *cha' fause*:
Wi' draught on draught by ilka Holland mail,
He'll eat a' faster up than tongue can tell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

Cha' is evidently *chaw*, to chew; but if *fause* signify "falsely," the phrase seems very odd and malapropos. It is most probably very ancient, and ought to have been written, *chaw fasse*, i.e. chew hair; or chew the tough sinews of animals, called *maiden-hair*. Thus it might refer to scarcity of animal food; or denote that sort of feeding which tries the teeth without giving any sustenance, or as giving very little. V. *FASSE*, and *FIX-FAX*. It may, however, signify gristle; Teut. *fas*, *vasch*, *vaese*, cartilago; also, fibra, capillamentum, festuca.

To CHAFF, *v. n.* To chatter, to be loquacious, Loth.

This is undoubtedly allied to Teut. *keff-en*, gannire, latrare, q. to bark.

CHAFFER, *s.* The round-lipped whale, Shetl.

"Delphinus Orca, (Lin. Syst.) *Chaffer-whale*, Grampus." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 300.

It may have received this name from a circumstance mentioned by this ingenious writer:—

"When this whale follows a boat, and alarms the crew, the fishermen have a practice of throwing a coin of any kind towards it, and they allege that the whale disappears in search of the coin, and ceases to molest them." Ibid.

To CHAFFLE, *v. n.* To chaffer or higgie, also, to wrangle.

"While they were thus '*chaffin*' back an' for'a't,' as Angus would have described their conversation, the princess and her pretty attendant arrived at the arbour." Saint Patrick, iii. 197.

CHAFFRIE, *s.* Refuse, Lanarks.

This seems formed from *E. chaffer*, merchandize, from A.-S. *ceap-an*, Alem. *chaupf-en*, Moes.-G. *kaupjan*, to purchase. Viewing this as the origin, we must consider the term as having received an oblique sense, in allusion perhaps to the most insignificant wares.

CHAFRON, *s.* Armour for the head of a war-horse.

—"With a *chafron* of steel on each horse's head, and a good knight on his back." Antiquary, iii. 222. V. *CHEVERON*.

CHAFTIS, **CHAFTS**, *s. pl.* Chops, S. A. Bor. *chafis*.

Thair men nicht heir schriken of *chafis*,
Quhen that thair went thair way.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 26.

"Within few dayis efter ane immoderat flux of caterre fel in his throte & *chafis*, and causit hym to resigne the governance of his realm to Aidane." Bellend. Chron. B. ix. c. 15.

"Notwithstanding of this gret variance of opinioun quhilk euir hes bene amangis al heretykis in all aegis, yeris, & tymes: yit thair is ane graceles grace quhilk followis thaim al, quhilk is, that thay aggre vniuersalie in ane opinioun, to cry out with oppin *chafis* on the halie consales, euin as the Jowis cryit al with ane voce to crucifie Christ." Kennedy (of Crosraguell) Compend. Tractiue, p. 93.

"The piper wants meikle, that wants his nether *chafis*;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 30.

Su.-G. *kiaeft*, *kaeft*, Isl. *kiaft-ur*, the jaw-bone. A. Bor. *chafis*, *chefts*, id. Hence also E. *chaps*, *chops*.

CHAFT-BLADE, *s.* The jaw-bone, S.

CHAFT-TALK, *s.* Talking, prattling, Aberd. from *chaf* and *talk*.

For as far as I him excell
In toulyies fierce an' strong,
As far in *chaf-taak* he exceeds
Me wi' his sleeked tongue.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

CHAFT-TOOTH, *s.* A jaw-tooth, S.

CHAIP, *s.* Purchase, bargain; E. *cheap*.

'Settis it bettir *chaip* to nou wyis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

To CHAIBE, *v. n.* To escape.

We haiff the rycht, the happyar may it be
That we sall *chaibe* with grace out of this land.

Wallace, iv. 595, MS.

Of trew Scottis *chaypt* na creatur.

Ibid., l. 96. MS.

To *chape* or *chaip*, still signifies to escape, Upp. Clydes.

Fr. *eschapp-er*, Ital. *scapp-are*, id.

CHAIPE, **CHAPIS**, *s. pl.* Price, rate, established value of goods.

"The *chapes* of the country," the ordinary rate, the average price; erroneously expl. "*shapes*, customs, fashions, forms—of the country," Gl. Sibb.

"It is ordanit,—that thair be ordanit hostillaris—and that men find with thame bread and aill, and all vther fude, alsweill to hors as men, for resonable price, efter the *chapis* of the countie." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 24. Edit. 1566. *Chaipe*, c. 24. Murray.

A.-S. *ceap*, price; from *ceap-an*, to buy,

To CHAISTIFIE, *v. a.* To chastise.

"Heirfor to dant thir attemptatis of Inglismen, I find na thing sa expedient as to be confiderat with the pepil that may *chaitife* thame maist esaly." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 3. *Castigare*, Boeth.

CHAK, s.

Schipirdis schowit to schore;
And Fergy Flitsy yeld befor,
Chiftane of that chef *chak*,
A ter stoup on his bak.

Colkelbie Sow, F. 1. v. 233.

Perhaps from A.-S. *ceace*, exploratio, tentamentum,
"a trial or proof," Somner; or *chak* may signify re-
straint, stop.

To **CHAK**, *v. a.* To check, probably to in-
spect.

To *chack* the wath Wallace and x had beyn
Rydand about, and has thair cummyng seyn.
Wallace, viii. 816. MS.

CHAK, s. The act of checking, stop. **V.**
CHAR.

[**CHAK-WACHIS, s. pl.** Check-watches.

Abovyn thame upon the wall,
The *chak-wachis* assemblit all.

Barbour, x. 613. MS.]

To **CHAK**, *v. n.* 1. To gnash, to snatch at an
object with the chops, as a dog does, S.
[It also means to chatter, as one does when
very cold. **V. CHACK, v. n.**] Properly it
expresses the sound made, "when he misses
his aim," Rudd.

The rynnng hound dois hym assale in threite,—
With hys wyde chaffits at hym makis ane snak;
The bit oft failzeis for ocht he do mycht,
And *chakkis* waist togiddir his wappynnis wycht.

Doug. Virgil, 439, 35.

2. It expresses the sharp sound made by any
iron substance when entering its socket;
as of the latch of a door, when it is shut;
to click, S.

3. To *chak to*, to shut with a sharp sound.

"The cais *chakkit* to suddenlie but ony motion or
werk of mortall creaturis." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv. c.
11.

CHAKER, s. A chess-board.

"Ane auld *chaker* with the men of tabillis thairto."
Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

CHAKIL, s. The wrist.

Gold bracelets on thair *chakils* hings,
Thair fingers full of costly rings.

Watson's Coll., ii. 10. **V. SHACKLE-BONE.**

CHAKKIR, s. The exchequer; Aberd.
Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. **V. CHEKER.**

CHALANCE, CHALLANCE, s. Challenge,
exception, used in a forensic sense.

"The lordis decretis & deliueris that the said Schir
William of Striuelin is quite of the clame & *chalance*
of the said Patrik anent the said malis." Act. Audit.
A. 1473, p. 26.

Challance, Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

CHALANDRIE, s.

In tapestries ye nicht persane
Young ramel, wrocht like lawrell treis;
With syndrie sports of *chalandrie*,
In curious forms of carpentrie.

Burel's Entry Quene, Watson's Coll., ii. 2.

This probably means, imitations of singing birds,
from Fr. *calandre*, a species of lark; *calandrus dulci-*
sonans in myrica, Dict. Trev. Teut. *kalandr*.

CHALDRICK, CHALDER, s. The name
given in the Orkney Islands to the Sea-pie,
Hoematopus ostralegus, Linn.

"The wild fowl of these islands are very numerous.
Among these we may reckon—the scarf, and the seapie
or *chaldrick*." P. Kirkwall, Stat. Acc. vii. 546.

Called *kielder*, Ferroe Isles; Isl. *tialldur*, Pennant's
Zool. II. 482.

According to G. Andr. *tialldr* is the sea-thrush,
Turdus marinus, p. 238. Elsewhere he says that the
sea-pie (*pica marina*) is vulgarly called *ritakeglia*, vo.
Ritur, p. 200.

This is evidently the same with the *chalder* of Shet-
land. The description of the sea-pie answers exactly;
for, "it lives on lempots, which it separates from the
rock very dexterously with its long red bill." P. North-
maven, Shetl., Ibid. xii. 365. N.

CHALFER, s. Apparently, a chaffern.

"Item, a grete round ball, in maner of a *chalfer*, of
silver ouregilt." Collect. of Invent., p. 10.

Fr. *eschauff-er*, to chafe, to heat.

CHALLENGE, s. Removal by death, sum-
mons to the other world; as, "He has got-
ten a hasty *challenge*," i.e. a sudden call,
Aberd.

CHALLENGEABLE, adj. Liable to be
called in question.

"All these who have been accessory to the said en-
gagement are *challengeable* for their said accession,"
&c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 352.

CHALMER, s. Chamber.

—To me is displeasent
Genyus *chalmer*, or matrymonye to hant.

Doug. Virgil, 99. 53.

CHALMER-CHIELD, s. A valet of the chamber.

"The treasurer paid David Rizzio,—in April 1562,
£15, as *chalmer chield*, or valet of the chalmer." Chal-
mers's Mary, i. 75, N. **V. CHIEL, CHIELD.**

CHALMER-GLEW, s. "Chambering, secret
wantonness," Gl. Sibb. **V. GLEW.**

CHALMER OF DEIS.

"Item, in the *chalmer of deis* ane stand bod of eist-
land tymmer with ruf and pannell of the same." In-
ventories, A. 1580, p. 301. **V. CHAMBRADSE.**

CHALMERLANE, s. Chamberlain.

—"The *chalmerlane* and his deputis sall knaw and
execute the said thingis." Acts Ja. I., 1425, Ed. 1566,
c. 60. *Chaumerlane*, Ed. 1814, p. 10.

CHALMERLANRIE, s. The office of a chamber-
lain, chamberlainship.

The kingis maiestie—declaris all officis of heretable
chalmerlanreis,—with all feis, casualiteis or priuilegis
pertening thairto to be null," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1567,
Ed. 1814, p. 131.

CHALMILLETT, s. The stuff called cam-
blet.

"Ane bodyes of ane gowne but slevis of quheit
champit *chalmillett* of silk pamentit with gold and
silver." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1578, p. 229.

In old E. *chamlet*, Fr. *camelot*; being supposed to be made of the hair of the camel.

CHALOUS, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 11.
V. CHOLLE.

CHAMBERERE, *s.* A chamberlain; Fr. *chambrier*, *id.*

Stode at the dure Fair calling hir vschere,
That coude his office doon in conyng vise,
And Secrete hir thrifty *chamberere*,
That besy was in tyme to do seruyse.

King's Quair, iii. 24.

Sw. *kamerer*, *id.*

CHAMBRADDEE, *s.* 1. A parlour; a name still used by some old people, Fife.; properly, *chamber of dais*.

I am informed that the designation is used in some parts of France. It is supposed to be q. Fr. *chambre ou ils disent*, the chamber in which conversation is held; as *parlour*, for the same reason, from *parler* to speak. Perhaps rather *chambre au dais*, a chamber with a canopy, q. the room of state. V. DEIS.

2. Sometimes, the best bed-room.

"The chamber where he lay was called the *Chamber of Deese*, which is the name given to a room, where the Laird lies when he comes to a Tenant's house." *Memoirs Capt. Creighton*, p. 97.

"The Erle of Huntlie beand deid this on Setterday at ewin, Adam immediatlie causit bier butt the deid corps to the *chalmre of daveice*." *Bannatynes Journal*, p. 486.

Daveice is evidently a corruption.

"The phrase is still common in the south [of S.]; and, I think, chiefly applied to the best sleeping-room; originally, perhaps, that in which there was a bed with a *dais* or canopy." Note from Sir W. S.

I had overlooked some proofs of the use of this term, which evidently confirm the latter etymon.

"The old man gave Sir Godfrey to understand, that he resided under his habitation, and that he had great reason to complain of the direction of a drain, or common sewer, which emptied itself directly into the *chamber of dais*."—"The best chamber was thus currently denominated in Scotland, from the French *dais*, signifying that part of the ancient halls which was elevated above the rest, and covered with a canopy." V. *Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 229.

CHAMLANRIE, *s.* The office of chamberlain.

"The D. of Queensberrie has also undertaken to get him a gift of the *Chamlanrie* of Ross, which hes a thousand pounds Scots of sellary annexed to it:—in which case he will undoubtedly cause the fawers pay the bolls, without regard to the exchequer fiers, as the former *chamerlans* did." *Culledon Pap.*, p. 334.

From O. Fr. *chamellan*, a chamberlain. V. CHAMERLANE.

CHAMLOTHE, CHAMLET, *s.* Camelot or camlet; from Fr. *chameau*, a camel, this cloth being made of camel's hair.

"Of *chamlothe* of sylk to be ane velicotte, and ane vasquine, xvii elle and half." *Chalm. Mary*, i. 207.

"*Chamlets*, unwatered, the elne, xxiii s." *Rates*, A. 1611.

To CHAMMER, *v. a.* To quash, to silence, to settle; as, "If I had heard him, I wad hae *chammer'd* his talk till him," *Roxb.*

Teut. *kommer-en*, manus injicere, retinere; arrestare; *kamer-en*, in cella condere, q. to confine, to restrain.

To CHAMP, *v. a.* To chop, to mash, S. *Chomp*, Lancash. to cut things small.

"As for truth, clip not, nor *champ* not my words (as some have done elsewhere) and I beleeve the worst affected will not charge me with lying." *Hume's Hist. Doug. To the Reader*, p. 2.

Germ. Belg. *kapp-en*, *id.* By the insertion of *m*, it differs from all the other dialects.

Braw butter'd nibbits ne'er wad fall
To grace a cog o' *champit* kail.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 63.

This word was formerly used in E. "I *champe* a thing smalle bytwene my tothe; Je masche," *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 185, a.*

The Isl. term, however, signifying to chew, more nearly resembles it, *kamp-a*, *mastigare*, *Haldorson*: and indeed chewing and chopping are nearly allied, chewing being merely the act of the teeth employed as chopping instruments. *Johns.* derives E. *champ* from Fr. *champayer*. But it thus appears that it is, originally at least, a Goth. word.

The term is often applied to mashed vegetables, as potatoes, cabbages, turnips, &c., S.

A wally dish o' them weel *champit*,

In time o' need,

How glibly up we'll see them *gampit*!

On Potatoes, A. Scott's Poems, p. 154.

CHAMP, *s.* A mire; "That's a perfect *champ*," *Tweedd.*; q. what is trodden down or mashed by the feet of animals.

CHAMPIES, *s. pl.* Mashed potatoes, Berwicks.

[CHAMPIT, *adj.* Mashed, beat.]

CHAMP, *s.* The figure that is raised on diaper, silk, &c.

"Item ane coit of quhite dammes with the *champ* of gold." *Inventories*, p. 36.

"Item ane pair of hois of crammesy velvett *champit* like dammes [damaask] cuttit out on claiith of gold, the *champ* of it of silvir." *Inventories*, A. 1539, p. 44.

Fr. *champ*, is applied to work of the same kind, as, *champ d'une tapisserie*. But the term seems to have been changed in its signification, when introduced by our ancestors. For Fr. *champ*, according to its primary sense, denotes the area, or field, on which the figures in tapestry, &c., are raised. Le *champ*—d'une tapisserie, c'est le fonds.—*Area*. Il faut rembrunir le *champ* de cette tapisserie pour en relever davantage les couleurs, &c.

CHAMPIT, *adj.* Having raised figures, embossed, diapered.

I saw all claiith of gold men might deuse,

—Satine figures *champit* with flouris and bewis.

Palice of Honour, i. 46.

"Item ane gowne of crammasy velvot, *champit* like dammes with ane braid pament of gold, lynit with luterris, furnist with hornis of gold." *Inventories*, A. 1539, p. 32.

Teut. *schamp-en*, radere, scalpere.

CHAMPARTE, s. Field rent; that portion of the fruits of the soil paid by a tenant to his lord.

"Nec terram seu aliquam rem aliam capiat, ad *Champarte*, ad defendendum, differendum, seu prolongandum jus alterius extra formam juris." Stat. Prim. Roberti I. R. Scot. c. 22, sect. 2.

This term, Skene observes, among the French signifies *campi partem*, that is, the portion of the fruits of the soil which he who farms it in part pays to his lord. Hence the metaphor is deduced; for in courts of law it is used to denote a quota of the subject under controversy, which a corrupt judge receives from the litigant. V. Not. in loc.

L. B. *campipars*, corresponds in the primary signification. Fr. *champar*, or *champart*, "field rent; halfe, or part, or the twelfth part of a crop due, by bargain, or custome unto a landlord, and taken off the ground for him before the farmer lead any;" Cotgr.

L. B. *campiparticeps* is synon. with *champarte* in its metaphorical sense, and defined by Du Cange nearly in the words of Skene.

CHANCELLARIE, s. Chancery.

—"The gritest nowmer of the vassellis, &c. of the temporall landis pertening to the archiebishoprie and priorie of Sanctandros, and to the archbishoprie of Glasgw, ar of aa mene rent and qualitie, that thai ar navayis able to make the expensis vpoun the resignatioun of thair landis in our souerane lordis handis, and enteressis thairto be his hienes *chancellorie*." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 146.

Fr. *chancellerie*, id.: Johns. conjectures that F. *chancery*, has been "probably *chancellery*, then shortened."

CHANCELLOR of a Jury, the foreman of it, S.

"The foreman, called in Scotland the *chancellor* of the jury, usually the man of best rank and estimation among the assizers, stepped forward," &c. Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 284.

CHANCH, used for *change*.

"Prouiding alwayis, that quha hes power to cheiss clerkis or notaris, that thai ma *chanch* or cheiss as thai pleiss." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 359. "*Change* or cheis;" Ed. 1566, fol. 129, a.

CHANCY, adj. 1. Fortunate, happy, S.

Desyre to be *chancy* and fortunate,
As vthir princis quhilikis mare happy bene.

Doug. Virgil, 425, 25.

Before the altaris he slew in sacrifice,
—To the God of tempestis ane blak beist,
And to the *chancy* windis ane mylk quhite.

Doug. Virgil, 71, 22.

i.e. the favourable winds, *felicibus*, Virg.

"There were many that refused, because they knew Sir Andrew Wood to be such a captain upon the sea, and so *chancy* in battle, that he oft times gained the victory." Pittscottie, p. 100.

Fr. *chanceaux*, id.

2. Forboding good fortune, S. Any person or thing viewed as inauspicious, is said to be *no chancy*, S.

Now when I mind me, I met Maggy Grim,
This morning just at the beginning o't;
She was never ca'd *chancy*, but canny and slim,
And sae it has fared with my spinning o't.

Song, Ross's *Helenore*, p. 134.

This refers to the absurd idea entertained by superstitious people, that their fortune in a journey, or in any undertaking, will be good or bad, as the *first fit*, or first person they meet with, is supposed to be lucky or unlucky.

Sin' that I thrive sae ill,—I fancy,
Some fiend or fairy, nae sae *very chancy*,
Hae driven me, by pawky wiles uncommon,
To wed this flitting fury of a woman.

Ferguson's *Poems*, ii. 2.

This term is very commonly applied to one who is conversant in magical arts, S.

"Elspeth was unco clever in her young days, as I can mind right weel, but there was aye a word o' her no being that *chancy*." Antiquary, iii. 237.

That is, exposing to danger from necromancy.

3. Safe, in a literal sense; but commonly used with the negative prefixed, *no* or *not chancy*, that is, not safe, dangerous to approach; S.

"His Grace was as near me as I am to you; and he said to me, 'Tak tent o' yoursel, my bonnie lassie, (these were his very words) for my horse is *not very chancy*.'" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 160.

[The term is also used in the E. sense of *risky*, *hazardous*.]

CHANDLER, CHANLER, s. A candlestick, S.

"They took out the stately insight and plenishing, sic as bedding, napery, vessels, cauldrons, *chandlers*, fire vessels, whereof there was plenty, kiats, coffers, trunks and other plenishing and armour,—whilk they could get carried on horse or foot," &c. Spalding, ii. 198.

Fr. *chandelier*, a branch for holding candles, used obliquely. Grose mentions *chandler*, id. Gl.

Have you any pots or pans,
Or any broken *chandlers*?

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 286. V. RAXES.

CHANDLER-CHAFTS, CHAN'LER-CHAFTS, s. pl. Lantern-jaws, thin cheek-blades, S.

"Wae worth his *chandler chafts*," co' Kate,

"For doing you sic wrang."

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's *Misc. Poet.*, p. 125.

My sons, wi' *chan'ler chafts* gape roun',

To rive my gear, my siller frae me.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 75.

CHANLER-CHAFTED, adj. Lantern-jawed; having chops like a *chandler* or candlestick, S. B.

"Bot the thing that anger'd me warst ava was, to be sae sair guidg'd by a *chanler-chafted* auld runk carlen." Journal from London, p. 4.

CHANG, s. Apparently, reiteration of one thing, Aberd. *Chirmin' chang*.

—Gin I live as lang
As nae to fear the chirring *chang*
Of gosses grave, &c.

Skinner's *Misc. Poet.* V. CHIRME.

This word seems to be used in a similar sense with *Channerin*; allied perhaps to Isl. *kiaenk*, avium vox; crocitus, q. "a croaking sound."

CHANGE, s. Custom, as denoting the practice of buying from certain persons, S.

But soon they see his eye indignant glance
On every word in friendship they advance;
And soon they find, that people to them strange,
Will use them much discreeter for their *change*.

Train's *Mountain Muse*, p. 95.

CHANGE, CHANGE-HOUSE, CHAINGE-HOUSE, s. A small inn or alehouse, S.

The oldest example I have met with of the use of the latter term, is the following :—

"There is a little kind of *chainge-house* close to it, that provides meat for men and horses at their own expenses, but you must lye within the convent." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 52, 53.

This orthography approaches nearest to the pronunciation, as the same sound is given to *a* or *ai* here, as to *i* in *E. line, mind, &c.*

"They call an ale-house a *change*, and think a man of a good family suffers no diminution of his gentility to keep it, though his house and sale are too inconsiderable to be mentioned without the appearance of burlesque." Burt's Letters, i. 80.

"Item, taken by the said Mcilvorie from Allan Mac-lauchlan, in the *change-house* of Calintrave, 20 merks worth of household plenishing, and ane standing-bed." Depred. in Argyll.

"When the Lowlanders went to drink a cheer-cup, they go to the public house called the *house*, and call for a chopin of *two-penny*, which is a thin, yeasty beverage, made of malt; not quite so strong as the table beer of England." Smollett's H. Clinker.

CHANGE-KEEPER, s. One who keeps an ale-house, or a petty inn, Perth., Lanarks.

"That nobody went into the house but the three brothers,—and Nelson the *change-keeper* and the deponent himself." Trials of Sons of Rob Roy, p. 130.

CHANGE-SEATS, THE KING'S COME, a game well known in Loth. and in the South of S. Probably in ridicule of the political scramble for places.

In this game, as many seats are placed round a room as will serve all the company save one. The want of a seat falls on the individual by a kind of lot, regulated, as in many other games, by the repetition of an old rhythm. All the rest being seated, he, who has no seat, stands in the middle, repeating the words, "Change seats, change seats," &c., while all the rest are on the alert, to observe when he adds, "The king's come," or as it is sometimes expressed, "The king's coming;" as they must then all rise and change their seats. The sport lies in the bustle made in consequence of every one's endeavouring to avoid the misfortune of being the unhappy individual who is left without a seat. The principal actor often slyly says, "The King's *not* come," when of course the company ought to keep their seats: but, from their anxious expectation of the usual summons, they generally start up, which affords a great deal of merriment.

"Here's auld ordering and counter-ordering.—But patience! patience!—we may ae day play at *Change seats, the king's coming*." Rob Roy, iii. 153.

This game, although childish, is evidently meant to ridicule the political scramble for places on occasion of a change of government, or in the succession.

CHANNEL, s. Gravel, S. (synon. *chad*) perhaps from *channel*, the bed of a river; this being generally composed of gravel. V. CHINGLE.

"The moorish staple of the fourth branch—having only sand and *channel* below it, the same cannot reasonably admit of any diminution." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 109.

"A great part of it is a sandy *channel* or gravel." Ibid., p. 119.

CHANNELLY, adj. Gravelly, S.

"In some farms, they sow a good deal of what goes by the name of grey oats, which are only valuable, because they yield a pretty good crop upon our *channelly* ground, where hardly any other grain will grow." P. Blackford, Perth. Statist. Acc. iii. 207.

"The soil being light, sandy and *channelly*, is much overrun with broom." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 91.

CHANNEL, s. A gutter, a kennel.

"Gif thair be ony persoun that has ony biggit land, sic as cellaris, under the yeird, and the passage of thame furth farther than four fute, stoppand the *channel* and calsay," Balfour's Pract., p. 387, 388.

Fr. *chenal*, Belg. *kennel*, Lat. *canal-is*, id. This word has been probably borrowed from the French, while residing in this country, during the reign of Mary.

CHANNEL-STANE, s. The name given to the stone used in the diversion of curling, Gall.

—The vig'rous youth,
In bold contention met, the *channelstane*,
The bracing engine of a Scottish arm,
To shoot w' might and skill.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 158.

Perhaps thus denominated, as they are generally such as are taken from the bed of a river.

CHANNER, s. Gravel, often *Channers*; synon. with *Channel*, Aberd.**CHANNERY, adj.** Gravelly, *ibid.***To CHANNER, v. n.** To fret, to be in a chiding humour, S.

The cock doth craw, the day doth daw,
The *channerin* worm doth chide;
Gin we be mist out o' our place,
A sair pain we maun bide.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 125.

What sights, man, what frights, man;
Are pedlars doom'd to thole,
Ay *channerin*' and daunerin'
In eager search for coles!

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 235.

Ir. *cannr-an*, to mutter or grumble; Gael. id. *cannr-an*, contention, grumbling.

To *chanter*, to grumble, mutter, or complain; A. Bor.

CHANOS, adj. Gray.

—Apoun his chin feill *chanos* haris gray.—

Doug. Virgil, 173. 44. V. CANOIS.

CHANRY-KIRK, CHANNERY-KIRK, s. Corr. of *Chanonry*,—or *Canonry-kirk*, S.

"The bishop of Ross—used the service book peaceably within the *chanry kirk* of Ross each sabbath day by the space of two years." Spalding, i. 64.

"This college or *channey kirk* wanted the roof since the reformation." Ibid., p. 288.

"At the mouth of Ness is *Chanonry*, so called from a rich college of canons, while the church continued in a prosperous state, in which is the see of the bishop of Ross." Camden's Brit., iv. 183.

CHANTER, s. The drone of a bagpipe, S.

See the proud pipers on the bow,
And mark the gaudy streamers flow
From their loud *chanters* down, and sweep
The furrowed bosom of the deep,
As, rushing through the lake, amain
They plied the ancient Highland strain.

Lady of the Lake, p. 66.

Gael. *cantair*, chanter (Shaw), apparently a singer; primarily applied to the person, hence perhaps to the drone.

CHANTERIS, *s. pl.*

For sum ar sene at sermonis seme sa halye,
Singand Sanct Davidis psalter on thair buikis,
And ar bot biblistis fairsing full thair bellie,
Backbytand nyctbours, noyand thame in nulkis,
Rugging and raifand up kirk-rentis lyke ruikis;
As werrie waspis aganis Godeis word makis weir:
Sic Christianis to kiss with *chanteris* kuiks;
God gif thè grace aganis this gude new-yeir.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 198. st. 16.

Lord Hailes gives this passage as not understood. *Chanterie*, as Tyrwhitt expl. it, is "an endowment for the payment of a priest, to sing mass agreeably to the appointment of the founder;" from Fr. *chanter*, to sing. By *chanteris* those lay-persons seem to be meant, who, after the Reformation in S., got the gift of livings formerly enjoyed by priests endowed as mentioned above. *Cuiks* does not seem to denote the cooks who made provision for chanters. The *Christianis* described *cooked*, or, as the term is still applied, used every art, to kiss with chanters, i.e., to live in the greatest intimacy with them, if not, to get possession of such livings. This agrees with the rest of the stanza. Though in general backbiters of their neighbours, they lived on the best terms with chanters, that they might get their bellies stuffed. A full point seems requisite at *kuiks*.

CHANTICLEER, *s.* A name given to the Dragonet, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"Callionymus Lyræ, Dragonet; *Chanticleer*, or Gowdie." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 4.

CHANTIE, CHANTY, *s.* A chamber-pot, a urinal; a cant term, Roxb., Ayrs., Fife.

The like has been, whan late at night,
Ye're daun'ran hame right canty,
That on your pow an envoice light,
Het reekan frae some *chanty*.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 52.

Nae sounsier dish was e'er o' plane-tree,
Than thee, thou ancient pewter *chantie*.

MS. Poem.

CHANTIE-BEAK, *s.* A prattling child, a chatter-box, Roxb.

Apparently from Fr. *chant-cr*, to warble (E. *chant*), as expressive of cheerfulness, and *bec*, the bill or beak. V. BEIK, *s.*

CHANTIN', *adj.* Loquacious, and at the same time pert, Roxb.

This seems to be merely an oblique sense of the E. *v.*, and may have been originally applied to a lively person. Isl. *kant-az*, however, signifies altercari.

CHAP, *s.* 1. A fellow; a contemptuous term, applied either to a man or a stripling. Sometimes, as denoting a boy, the dimin. *chappie*, or "little chap," is used, S.

—I muckle doubt, my Sire,
Ye've trusted ministration
To *chaps*, wha, in a barn or byre,
Wad better fill'd their station
Than courts that days.

Burns, iii. 94.

Grose gives it in the same sense, Class. Dict. of the vulgar language.

2. Like *child*, it is also applied to a female, S. B.

And for her temper mair she cou'd hae nane,
Shed gar twa paps cast out on ae breast-bane;
And yet, say what I liked, nought would do,
But I maun gang, that bonny *chap* to woo.

Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

This seems radically the same with Su.-G. *kaeps*, *kieps*, *kaebs*, homo servilis conditionis, Isl. *kieps-try*. Edd. Saemund. *A ækki kiepsir i barnum*; A servant hath no part with the children; S. "A chap has nae aucht with the bairns;" Leg. West-G. ap. Ihre. This learned writer mentions Germ. *kebe*, *kebs*, A.-S. *cyfcec*, as signifying a concubine. It may be supposed that *kaeps* was originally applied to an illegitimate son. Hence *kebs-kind*, A.-S. *cyfcec-boren*, a bastard. Ihre hesitates, however, as to this origin; because, in the Edda, *kiepsir* is given as a designation of servants.

CHAPPIE, *s.* A little fellow, S.

"He was a clever *chappie*, and used to say if ever he made a fortune he would get me a kirk." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 229.

To CHAP, *v. a.* 1. To strike with a hammer, or any instrument of similar use, S.

Teut. *kapp-en*, incidere; Belg. *schopp-en*, to strike, Sewel.

To *chap hands*, to strike hands, especially in concluding a bargain, S.

Syn Lindy has wi' Bydby *chapped* hands,
They's hae their gear again at your command.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 120.

In third Ed., *join'd* his hand.

2. To chop, to cut into small pieces, S. Teut. *kapp-en*, conscindere minutim.

To *chap aff*, to strike off. Su.-G. *kapp-a*, to amputate; *Kappa aff togen*, to cut the cables; S. "to *chap aff* the tows."

3. To bruise, to beat, to break, S. B.

—Bannocks of good barley-meal,
Of thae there was right plenty,
With *chapped* kail butter'd fu' weal;
And was not that right dainty?

Herd's Coll., ii. 79.

To CHAP, *v. n.* 1. To strike; "The knock's chappin," the clock strikes, S.

—"Colonel Mannering, after threading a dark lane or two, reached the High-street, then clanging with the voice of oyster-women and the bells of piemen. for it had, as his guide assured him, just '*chappit* eight upon the Tron.'" Guy Mannering, ii. 256, 257.

2. To *chap at a door*, to knock, to rap, S.

The doors were closed, and put to:
The lady *chapped*, and made undo.

Sir Egeir, p. 31.

And when he came to Barnard's ha',
Would neither *chap* nor ca';
Bot set his bent bow to his breist,
And lightly lap the wa'.

Gil Morrice, Ritson's S. Songs, i. 160.

She had na been i' that bigly bower,
Na not a night, but barely ane,
Till there was Willie, her ain true love,
Chapp'd at the door, crying, "Peace within."
Erlinton, Minstrelsy Border, iii. 235.

CHAP, CHAUP, CHOPPE, s. 1. A stroke of any kind, a blow, S.

Then *Burnevin* comes on like death
At ev'ry *chaup*.

Burns, iii. 15.

Chop is used for a blow, in the language of pugilists,
E. Grose's Class. Dict.

The town-sutor like Lowrie lap
Three fit at ilka stend :

He did na miss the ba' a *chap*.—

Christmas Ba'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 126.

Su.-G. *kaepp*, baculus, a stick, has been viewed as allied, being the instrument often employed in striking.

Teut. *kip*, ictus; Dan. *kiep*, a stick, *kieppe slag*, a cudgelling; Moes-G. *kaupat-jan*, colaphos ingerere, Mar. xiv. 65.

2. A tap or rap, S.

Lie still, ye skrae,
There's Water-Kelpie's *chap*.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 363.

Z. Boyd uses *choppe* in the same sense :—

"O what a cry is in the dumb *choppe* of the conscience!" Last Battell, p. 181.

"At preaching, the word without, and the dumb *choppes* of his conscience within could not moue him to do well." Ibid, p. 1203.

To *CHAP out*, v. a. To call out by a tap on a pane of the window, S.

Chappin out is the phrase used in many parts of Scotland to denote the slight *tirl on the lozen*, or tap at the window, given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress. She instantly throws her cloak about her, and obeys this signal." Blackw. Mag., 1818, p. 531.

CHAPPER, s. 1. An instrument for bruising potatoes, &c., Aberd. BEETLE, Clydes.

[2. A knocker of a door.]

CHAPPING-STICKS, s. Any instrument which one uses for striking with, S.

"Fools should not have *chapping sticks*," S. Prov.; "spoken when we take a stick from a child, or when others are doing harm with what they have taken up;" Kelly, p. 104. It is also often used metaph. :—

—"My man, said he; but ye're no nice o' your *chapping-sticks*!" Perils of Man, ii. 38.

"An' I but ance tak up a *chappin-stick*, I'd fain knap a crown wi't, mair especially a rotten Papist's." Tenant's Card. Beaton, p. 117.

To *CHAP, CHAUP out, CHAUPS*, v. a. 1. To fix upon any person or thing by selection; a term frequently used, especially among children, when one wishes to prevent another from claiming what he has chosen, S. Hence the phrase, *Chap ye, chuse ye*.

You's hae at will to *chap and chuse*,
For few things am I scant in.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 48.

Chap out as many youngers frae the glen,
As ilka horn and hoof of yours may ken;
And we sall them a ready taken gee,
That sall frae us let all their goods gae free.
Accordingly the lads were wiled and sent.

Ross's Helenore, p. 124.

2. Suddenly to embrace a proposal made in order to a bargain; to hold one at the terms mentioned, S.

And belly-flaught o'er the bed lap she,
And claucht Hab wi' might and main:
"Hech, husto!" quo' Habbie, "I *chaps* ye;
I thoct whare your tantrums wad en'."

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 299.

Belg. *kipp-en*, to choose. This seems only a secondary sense of Teut. *kipp-en*, as signifying to lay hold of; capere, excipere, excerpere, eximere, intercipere, Kilian.

It may have the same origin with *Cheips*, q. v.

CHAP, s. The act of choosing, *chap and choice*, great variety, S. B.

—Spare no pains nor care;

For *chap and choice* of suits ye hae them there.

Ross's Helenore, p. 114.

To *CHAP yont*, v. n. To get out of the way, Aberd.; apparently equivalent to E. *chop about*, as applied to the shifting of the wind.

Sae *chap ye yont*, ye filthy dud,

An' crib some clocker's chuckle brood, &c.

To My Auld Hat, *Tarras's Poems*, p. 38.

CHAP AND CHOICE, great variety, S. Gl. Shirrefs.

CHAP, s. A shop.

Truth followed Vanity and bled him,
When he was in the Taylor's *chap*.

Many's Truth's Travels, *Pennecuik*, p. 94.

Chop is the general pronunciation. Teut. *schap*, promptuarium.

A.-S. *sceoppa*, gazophylacium. Hence, says Lye, our *shop*. The term *sceoppe* occurs in the A.-S. version; Luke xxi. 1. as denoting the *treasury*. The E. word may indeed have had this origin. Su.-G. *skaup*, (pron. *skop*), armarium respositorium, is evidently synon. with A.-S. *sceoppe*; also Germ. *schopf*, *schoff*, tugurium, umbraculum, which has been derived from Gr. *σκεπ-ω*, tego. Teut. *schof* is rendered claustrum; Kilian. Yet from the hard sound of the S. term, it seems natural to suppose that the root may be A.-S. *ceap-an*, to buy, to sell, to make merchandise; whence *ceap*, venditio, which might easily be transferred to the place where articles were bought and sold.

CHAPDUR, s. Chapter, Chart. Aberd. A. 1588.

CHAPIN, s. Chopin, a quart, S.

Gin he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case,
And drunken *chapins* bluther a' his face.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 42.

"The de'il at other times gie's, it's said, his agents a mutchkin o' mischief, but on this night [Hallowe'en] it's thought they hae a *chappin*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 217.

To *Tak a Chapin*, is a circumlocution commonly used to express an attachment to intoxicating liquor, S.

"To *Tak a Chapin*, to be addicted to drinking." Gl. Shirrefs.

CHAPIS, s. pl. Established prices and rates. V. CHAIPES.

CHAPYT. V. CHAIFE.

CHAPLING, s. A process of gagging sometimes used at elections.

"For preventing mischiefs that may arise, concerts and engagements that may be made & entered into

by such of the Council as are merchants among themselves, or such of the Council as are craftsmen among themselves, for influencing or carrying all or any part of an election out of the regular way, known by the name of *Chapling*, whereby members are not at liberty to proceed according to their consciences, but according to the opinion of a majority, were it never so wrong," &c. Sett., Burgh of Dumf., 1724.

Su.-G. *kaeppl-a*, to gag, bacillo os obturare; from *kaepp*, baculus.

CHAPMAN, s. A pedlar, a hawker, S.; a merchant, O. E.

"*Chapmen*.—The word is used, in the Scotch sense of it, for an itinerant seller of wares." P. Prestons, East Loth. Statist. Acc., xvii. 78.

From the severe exercise of a pedlar who travels on foot, the *chapman's drouth* is a prov. phrase for hunger, S.

A.-S. *ceapman*, Sw. *kaepman*, a merchant. Hence the name of Copenhagen, anciently *Coupmankouen*; *Capmanhouen*, Knox's Hist., p. 20.; i.e. The merchant's or *Chapman's Haven*.

CHAPPAN, adj. "Tall of stature, clever;" Gl. Picken, Ayrs., also expl. "lusty." Ed. 1813.

This must be merely a Scottish modification of the E. word *chopping* used in the first sense.

CHAPPED BY, pret.

"He thought he would be revenged on him; and so *chapped* him *by* the host a little, and at an outside watched him." Pitscottie, Fol. Ed. p. 130; Edit. 1768-201. Not in Ed. 1814.

I do not know if this be used in the sense of E. *chop*, as when it is said that the wind *chops* about. V. *CHAR jont*.

CHAPTERLY, adv. A presbytery is said to be *chapterly* met or convened, when all the members are present, S.; formerly written *Chaptourly*.

"On the 16th of January, 1554-5, he held a chaptour of heralds, *chaptourly* convened, in the abbey of Haly-roodhouse," &c. Chalmers's Lyndsay, i. 38.

The term has been transmitted from the times of popery; from *chapter*, *chaptour*, "an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church."

CHAR, s. A certain quantity of lead.

"For ane *char* of leid, that is to say, xxiiii *fotinellis*, iiiii d." Balfour's Pract., p. 87.

Cowel expl. this phrase (referring to the Assise de Ponder, Rob. III. Scot. c. 22.), as denoting "thirty pigs, each pig containing six stone wanting two pound, and every stone being twelve pound."

L. B. *charr-us*, Fr. *charre*, de plombe. Du Cange observes that *charr-us* sometimes occurs for *carr-us*, Fr. *char*, a chariot.

It seems properly to signify a cart-load-full. V. *CHAR, s.* Carriages.

CHAR, s. Carriages.

Thai war sa fele quhar that thai raid,
And thair bataillis war sa braid,
And swa gret rowme held thair *char*,

Than men that meikill ost mycht se,
Ner by quha sa wald be,
Ourtak the landis largely.

Barbour, xl. 123. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton has observed that "the MS. is here corrupt," and that after *char*, a blank space is left for

a line. This is true; but the transcript he has received has made it more corrupt, entirely leaving out the line here printed in *italics*, which is in MS.

Fr. *char*, a waggon, a car.

To CHAR, v. a. 1. To stop, to oppose.

Now hand to hand the dynt lichtis with ane swak,
Now bendis he vp his burdoun with ane mynt,
On syde *he* bradis for to eschew the dynt;
He ettlis younder his awantage to tak,
He metis him thare, and *charris* him with ane chak;
He watis to spy, and strikis in all his micht,
The *tolthir* keppis him on his burdoun wicht.

Doug. Virgil, 142. 5.

It sufficis us, to se the palice blume;
And stand on rowme quhair better folk bene *charrit*.

Palice of Honour, i. 19.

2. To *char by*, to turn aside.

Lyke as ane bull dois rummesing and rare
Quhen he escapis hurt one the altare,
And *charris by* the axe with his nok wycht,
Gif one the forhede the dynt hittis not richt.

Doug. Virgil, 46. 15.

A. Bor. "char the cow," stop or turn her, Ray;
from A.-S. *carr-an*, to turn, to turn from, divertere;
Isl. *keir-a*, Su.-G. *koer-a*, vi pellere.

CHAR. On *char*, to a side.

—The day was clawing wele I knew, —
Ane schot wyndo unschet ane litel on *char*,
Persauyt the mornying bla, wan and har.

Doug. Virgil, 202. 24.

—Pallas than throw gird Rheteus the kieg,
As he on cace glaid by on *char* fleing,

Ibid., 350. 31.

This is certainly the same with E. a *jar*. A.-S. *cerre*, turning, bending, winding; a bending of the road, a side-way.

To CHAR. *Char doute*.

Thynkis quhat gladschip ws abidis,
Giff that we may, as well betydis,
Haiff wictour of our fayis her.
For thar is naue than, fer na ner,
In all thys land that ws *char doute*.

Barbour, viii. 257. MS.

i.e. "There is none who, in this case, will dare to utter a complaint, or murmur distrust concerning us. A.-S. *cear-ian*, to complain, to murmur; Su.-G. *kaer-a*, id., also, to accuse. In editions, *gar doubt*.

Perhaps A.-S. *cear-ian*, murmurare, is the true origin of the E. *v. to jar*.

["Char" in this passage is a mis-reading of "thar" —it needs, it is necessary; both meaning and etymology are wrong.]

CHARBUKILL, s. 1. A carbuncle.

—Chosin *charbukill*, cheif floure, and cedir tre. —

Doug. Virgil, 8. 10.

2. An ulcer.

—The Kinkhost, the *Charbucle*, and worms in the cheiks.

Polwart's Flying, p. 13. V. CLEIKS.

Lat. *carbunculus*, id.; Fr. *escarboucle*, *carboucle*, "the pestilent botch or sore, termed a carbuncle," Cotgr.

CHARD, pret. V. *CHIER*.

CHAR'D. Expl. "leaning place."

"You are like the dogs of Dunragget, you dow not bark unless you have your arse at *char'd*," S. Prov.; "spoken to people when they scold with their back at a wall," Kelly, p. 333.

CHARE, s. A chariot; Fr. *char*, id.

Ane *hal chare* richely arrayit he sent,
With twa sterne stedis therin yokit yfere.
Doug. Virgil, 215. 29. *Currus*, Virg.

CHARE, s. Care, charge.

Was Colin, say you, the auld shepherd's name?
Had he of what's befallen you ony blame?
Heard ye nae word, gin he had chiel or chare?
Or he a jo that had the yellow hair?

Ross's Helenore, p. 73.

i.e., "Had he any son or ward of his own, any one under his care?" Formed like *E. charie*, from *A.-S. car*, cura, or *cearig*, sollicitus.

E. char, signifies a turn, a job; and is, by Mr. Tooke, derived from *A.-S. cyr-an*, vertere. He views it as equivalent to *turn*. *Divers*. Purley, II., 192.

CHARGES, s. pl.

"Thir two sortes of men, that is to say, ministers of the word, and the poore, together with the schooles, when order shall be taken thereanent, must be susteyned upon the *charges* of the kirk; and therefore provision must be made how, and by whom such summes must be lifted." First Buik of Discipline, c. 8, § 1.

"Rents," Marg. Fr. *charge*, pension, rente; Dict. Trev.

To **CHARK, v. n.** 1. To make a grating noise, as the teeth do, when grinding any gritty substance, accidentally mingled with one's food, Dumfr. *Chirke*, q. v., synonym.

Gower uses *charke* to express the grating of a door.

There is no dore, whiche may *charke*
Whier of an eye shulde vnshet, &c.

Conf. Amantis, L. iv. F. 79, b.

2. To be habitually complaining, to be constantly in a querulous humour, *ibid.*

CHARKAR, s. "*Charkaris*, for ane barrel;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 16.

Qu. if a metaph. use of Teut. *karcker*,—prison, as applied to the hoops which confine a barrel?

CHARKER, s. A cricket, Dumfr.

Probably from *A.-S. cearc-ian*, stridere, "to creak, to make a noise, to *charke*, or *chirke*," Sommer.

CHARLE WAN, CHARLEWAYNE, s. The constellation *Ursa Major*, also called the Plough, S.

—The Plough, and the poles, the planetis began,
The Son, the seuin sterne, and the *Charle wane*.

Doug. Virgil, 239. b. 2.

Rudd. thinks that it was so called, "q. *Caroli plastrum*, in honour perhaps of *Charlemagne*, who first began the friendship and league, which continued so long between the *French* and *Scots*."

But this designation is by no means peculiar to S., nor is there any reason to suppose that it originated here. In *A.-S.* this constellation was called *carleas-wagn*, whence *E. Charlewain*, *Charles's wain*; *Su.-G. karlwagn*, *Dan. karlvogn*. Foreign writers have also supposed that the name was given in honour of *Charlemagne*, as the Romans had their *Julium Sidus*. But this opinion, as *Ihre* has observed, is not supported by any ancient authority. *Rudbeck* pretends that, in early age, the Northern deity *Thor* was called *Karl*; and that, as he was represented as sitting in a chariot, and exercising his empire over the stars and thunder,

this constellation was his symbol. *Atlantic. ap. Ihre*, vo. *Karl*.

It seems scarcely probable that it was denominated from Charles the Great; as the name *Charlewain* appears to have been unknown to the ancient Germans. They simply called this constellation, the *wain*; *Alem-uagan*, *Germ. wagen*; or, according to Luther, *wagen. stern*, *Amos*, v. 8. Teut. *wagen*, *aretos*, *plaustrum*, *sydus simile plaustro*; *Kilian*.

CHARNAILL BANDIS, s. pl. Strong hinges used for massy doors or gates, riveted, and often having a plate, on each side of the gate; *E. centre-hinges*. They are still called *charnell-bands*, S., although the word is now nearly obsolete.

A wricht he tuk, the suttellast at thar was,
And ordand him to saw the burd in twa,
Be the myd streit, that nane mycht our it ga;
On *charnaill bandis* wald it full fast and soe,
Synne fyld with clay as na thing had beyne done.

Wallace, vii. 1152. MS.

Edit. 1648 and 1673, *cornell bands*. Fr. *charniere*, "a hinge, a turning joint; also, a certain device or engine, whereby a wooden leg or arm is made to move;" Cotgr. *Chardonnerau*, "the barre of a doore; the peece, band, or plate, that runnes along on the hindgeside of some doors;" *ibid.*

CHARNAIE, s. Prob. a hinge or turning joint.

"Item, a ring with a paddokstane, with a *charnaie*." Collect. of Inventories, p. 10.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. *charniere*, a hinge or turning joint. In this sense *charnaill* had been used in S. as early as the age of Henry the Minstrel. V. **CHARNAILL BANDS**.

CHARRIS. V. CHAR, v.

CHARTER-HOUSS, s. The name given to the monastery of the Carthusians.

—"And vtheris quhatsumeur quhilkis pertenit—to the Freris, to the Blak Freris or Predicatoris, or to the Freris Minoris or Franciscane, or to the Quhite Freris of the said burght of Perth; togidder with the yairdis, monastrie, or place of the *Charter-houss* situat beside the samin burgh." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 500.

It is not surprising that this should be, as it appears still to have been, the vulgar pronunciation.—But it is singular, that it should have had the sanction of Parliament, and been continued by such writers as Spotswood. I need scarcely say, that this term has no connection with a *charter-house* in its common signification. It is evidently corr. from Fr. *chartreuse*, the house in which the Carthusians resided; Dict. Trev. They took the name of *Chartreuse* from *Chartreuse*, a village in Dauphiny, which Hugues, bishop of Grenoble, gave to S. Bruno, the founder of this order, A. 1086.

CHARTOUR, s. A place for holding writings.

"Ane tyne [tin] *chartour* weyand four pund tua vnvis." Aberd. Reg. Lat. *chartar-ium*, *chartophylacium*.

CHARVE, adj. Great, Orkn.

CHIAS, s. The game of chess.

"Ane quhite polk of greit *chas* men of bane," i.e. chess-men made of bone. "Ane litel grene polk with sum *chas* men." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

CHASBOL, CHESBOL, CHESBOWE, s. Poppy; pl. *chasbollis*.

"Ald Tarquine gef nay ansuer to the messenger, bot tuike his staf, and syne past throcht his gardin, and quhar that he gat ony *chasbollis* that greu hie, he straik the heidis fra them vitht his staf, and did no thng to the liti *chasbollis*." Compl. S., p. 146.

This word is spelled *chesbollis* "in the parallel passage of Ballontine's Livy, MS." Gl. Compl.

—To the walkryf dragoun mete gaif sche,
That keping the godyn appillis in the tre,
Strynkland to him the wak hony swete,
And sleperye *chesbowe* sede to walkin his sprete.
Doug. Virgil, 117. 7.

—The *chesbow* hedes oft we se
Bow down thare knoppis, sowpit in thar grane.
Quhen thay are chargit with the heuy rane.

Ibid., 292. 7.

In both places Virg. uses *papaver*. Rudd. entirely overlooks this word.

E. *cheese bowls*, *papavera* hort. according to Skinner, from some supposed resemblance to the vessels used by those who make cheeses.

In Gloss. Compl. Fr. *ciboule*, Ital. *cipolla*, are mentioned as of the same meaning. But by mistake; for these words signify "a hollow leek, a chiboll." V. Cotgr. The poppy is denominated in Belg. *slaap-boll*, from its resemblance of a bowl, q. the bowl causing sleep.

It is not improbable, however, that *chesbol* is formed from Fr. *chasse poulx*, wild black hellebore, or bears-foot; from *chasser* and *poulx* or *poule*, to drive away the pulse; as being accounted a poisonous herb. This being the meaning of the Fr. name of hellebore, our forefathers might transfer it to poppy, because of the similarity of its effects. How Doug. mentions it as given to "*walkin* the dragon's *sprete*," is not easily conceivable; as the design was to lull him.

CHASE, s.

"The Lord Seytoun, without ony occasioun offered unto him, brak a *chase* upoun Alexander Quhytlaw, as they came from Prestoun,—and ceisist not to persew him till he came to the toum of Ormistoun." Knox, p. 159.

Perhaps a shaft, or handle, as of a whip; or the barrel of a gun: for Fr. *chasse* is used in both senses; *chasse-messe*, a firelock.

CHASER, s. A ram that has only one testicle, Selkirks.

"I jinkit into Geordie Allan's, at the West Port, where I had often been afore, when selling my eild ewes and *chasers*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 26.

CHASS, s. Case, condition.

The lordis was blyth, and welcummyt weill Wallace,
Thankand gret God off this fair happy *chass*.
Wallace, viii. 414. MS.

To CHASTY, v. a. To chastise, to correct.

Bot sen thow spekyis sa rudly,
It is gret skyl men *chasty*
Thai proud wordis, till that thou know
The rycht, and bow it as thow aw.

Barbour, ix. 751. MS.

Fr. *chasti-er*, Teut. *kastij-en*, id.

To CHASTIFY, v. a. To make chaste.

"He says thair be sum quha hes *chastifeti* thame seluis for the kingdome of heauen, quhairbie he declaris that thay astrict thame seluis to perpetual continencie and chastitie." Nicol Burne, F. 65, b.

Perhaps meant as strictly signifying *emasculate*, like Fr. *castr-er*.

However, L. B. *castificare se* signifies, se castum exhibere, servare, Du Cange.

To CHASTIZE, v. a. To abridge.

"Both these rooms were *chastized* of their length towards the west, and the two galleries brought forwards," &c. Craufurd's Univ. Edin., p. 152.

Evidently a metaph. use of the E. v.

CHASUBYL, s. The same with CHESYBIL.

To CHAT, v. a. 1. To bruise slightly, S.; synon. *chack*.

2. To chafe. Thus goods are said to be *chatted* in the carriage, or by friction, i.e. chafed, S.

CHAT THE.

Quod I, Churle, ga *chat the*, and chide with ane vthir.
Doug. Virgil, 289, a. 30.

He wald haif luft, scho wald not lat him,
For all his yellow lokkis;
He chereist hir, scho bad gae *chat him*,
Scho compt him not twa clokis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 4.

This has been rendered, to go about his business, to take care of himself, from Goth. *skol-a*, curare; Callander. But perhaps the sense given by Rudd. is more natural; "hang thyself." He adds from Coles: "*Chat* signifies the gallows in the cantin." Grose writes *chates*, Class. Dict. As A. Bor. *chat* signifies a small twig, (Grose's Gl.) it may be equivalent to S. *widdie*, a halter, properly a withe or twig.

According to Shirrefs, *Chat* is "sometimes a cant name for the gallows," Gl. Aberd.

CHATON, CHATTON, s. "The beazill, collet, head, or broadest part of a ring, &c., where-in the stone is set," Cotgr. Fr.

"A perll sett; four small diamantis sett in ane pece. A *chaton* without a stane." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

—"A *chatton* without ane emerald." *Ibid.*, p. 267.

To CHATTER, v. a. To shatter, to break suddenly into small pieces, Aberd.; to *Shatter*, E.

CHATTY-PUSS, s. A term used in calling to a cat, Roxb. Evidently of the same origin with *Cheet*, q. v.

To CHATTLE, v. n. To nibble, to chew feebly, Ettr. For.

This may be a diminutive from A.-S. *ceow-an*, or Teut. *kauw-en*, *kouw-en*, id. mordere.

CHAUDMALLET, s. A blow, a beating, Aberd.; evidently a relic of *Chaudmelle*, q. v.

CHAUDMELLE, s. A sudden broil or quarrel.

It is thus expl. by Skene; "In Latine *Rira*; ane hoat suddaine tuiliye, or debaite, quhilk is opponed as contrair to fore-thought felonie." De Verb. Sign.

Fr. *chaude*, hot, and *melee*, *melee*, broil; q. a broil arising from the heat of passion; L. B. *chaudimelia*, *Calida Melleia*, Du Cange. V. *MELLE*.

CHAUD-PEECE, s. Gonorrhœa.

—The snuff and the snout, the *chaudpeece*.
Poivourt's Flyting. V. *CLEIKS*.

Fr. *chaude-pisse*, is thus defined, Dict. Trev., Espece de maladie qu'on appelle autrement gonorrhée. Le mot de *chaud-pisse* a quelque chose d'obscène.

CHAUFFRAY, s. Merchandize.

Then the coilyear—wat to the charcoill in hy,
To mak his *chauffry* redly,
Agane the morne airly. —

Rauf Coilyear, B. ij. b.

Chaffare, id. Chaucer; from A.-S. *ceapian*, to buy, also to sell. *Wat*, for went.

CHAUKS, s. A sluice, Roxb.; synonym. *Flews*; perhaps q. what *chacks*, i.e., checks or restrains the water, when apt to overflow.

To CHAUM, v. n. To chew voraciously, to eat up, Ettr. For.

Isl. *kiammi*, maxilla, *kiams-a*, buccas volutare, *kiamt*, motio maxillarum.

CHAUVE, adj. A term denoting that "colour in black cattle when white hair is pretty equally mixed with black hair." Surv. Nairn and Moray.

2. Also applied to a "swarthy person" when "pale." Ibid.

It is undoubtedly the same with *Haw*, *Haave*, q. v. For *Chauve* is always pron. as if written with the Gr. χ.

CHAVELING, SHAVELIN, s. A tool used by cartwrights and coachmakers, for smoothing hollow or circular wood, S.; synonym. with *Spokeshave*, Aberd.

—"For the wranguns takin of his swerdia, & striking tharof on an *chaveling*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548. V. 20.

A.-S. *scafa*, a shaving instrument; Teut. *schau*, dolabra, planula, from *schau-en*, to smooth with a plane. *Schaueling* and *schaffeling* denote what is smoothed off, a *shaving*; Belg. *schaaveling*, id. *schaaft*, a plane.

To CHAW, v. a. To fret, to gnaw.

I am God Tybris, wattry hewit and haw,
Quhilk, as thou seis, with mony lawp and jaw
Bettis thir brayis, *chawing* the bankis down.

Doug. Virgil, 241. 50.

2. To provoke, to vex, S.

Thus it is frequently used; "That *chaws* him," it frets or vexes him, Lanarks., Loth.

Fr. *choué*, "disappointed, frustrated," Cotgr.

Rudd. derives this from E. *chaw*, *chew*. But it is probably allied to O. Fr. *chaloir*, to put in pain. Ne m'en chault; it does not vex me. Rom. de la Rose.

To CHAW, v. a. 1. To chew, S. as in E.

2. To fret or cut by attrition, Aberd.

CHEAP O'T, a Scottish idiom commonly applied to one who well deserves any affront or misfortune he has met with; q. *cheap* of it.

"And sure I am it's doing him an honour him or his never deserved at our hand, the ungracious sumph; and if he loses by us a' thegither, he is e'en *cheap* o't, he can spare it brawly." *Bride of Lammerm.* i. 304.

"I'll maintain there's no such another mistress in the whole country; and if she has gien ye a flyte, I'ae warrant ye were *cheap* o't." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 281.

It is borrowed from the idea of any kind of goods, considered as cheap at the price for which they have been purchased; of being used for *at*. Thus, by a singular figure, a person is said to be *cheap*, in relation to something disagreeable that has happened; because it is believed that his conduct had been as it were a price already paid for something worse.

CHEARY, CHEERIE, adj. Cheerful, S.

What pleasure and joy wad it gie,
Were ye but as *cheary* as they!

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 18.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, s. 1. Deceit, fraud, S.

"The Lords—ordained them to be carried to the Trone,—and both their lugs to be nailed to it, and to stand there till 12 with a paper on their breasts, bearing their *cheatry*, falsehood, and unfaithfulness to their trust." *Fountainhall*, i. 359.

2. The act of cheating, fraud, deceit in mercantile dealings, play, or otherwise, S.

Thus old Satchels observes:—

In every science there is some *cheatry*.

Hist. Name of Scot, p. 39.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, adj. Fraudful, deceitful; "a *cheatrie* body," one addicted to cheating, S.

"It was a merry world when every man held his ain gear wi' his ain grip, and when the country side wasna fashed wi' warrants and poindings and apprizings, and a' that *cheatry* craft." *Rob Roy*, ii. 258.

2. Applied to the means used for deception, S.; as in the old adage, "*Cheatrie* game 'll aye kythe," i.e. false play will shew itself sooner or later.

"Whatna fearfu' image is that like a corpse out o' a tomb, that's making a' this rippet for the *cheatrie* instruments o' pen and ink, when a dying man is at the last gasp?" *The Entail*, ii. 103.

We are not to seek the origin, as Johnson conjectures in regard to E. *cheat*, in *escheat*, because of the frauds frequently practised in procuring escheats; but in A.-S. *ceatt*, circumventio; Su.-G. *kyt-a*, mutare, permutare, lhre; dolose imponere, Seren. *Cheatrie* may indeed be viewed as compounded of A.-S. *ceatt*, circumventio, and *ric*, dives; q. "rich in deceit."

CHEAT-THE-WUDDIE, adj. Defrauding the gallows of its rightful prey, S.

—"You, ye *cheat-the-wuddie* rogue, you here on your venture in the tolbooth o' Glasgow? What d'ye think's the value o' your head?" *Rob Roy*, ii. 203. V. WIDDIE.

CHEATS, CHITS, s. The sweet-bread. *Chits* and *nears*, a common dish in S., i.e. Kidneys and sweet-breads.

Furthermore I have expended
Vast sums, to wit, for washing, lodging, diet,—
For panches, saucers, sheepheads, *cheats*, plackpyes.

Watson's Coll., i. 22.

V. FOURHOURS.

CHECK, s. A bird. V. CHACK.

CHECKSPAIL, s. A box on the ear, a blow on the cheek or chops, *q.* *cheek-play*, from Teut. *spel*, also *spiel*, ludus. *Cheekspool*, Fife.

CHEDHER, s. *Chedher Male*, an unintelligible phrase, Chart. Sⁱ Andr. V. CIUDREME.

It might seem to denote the measure in S. called a *chauther* or *chaldron*, L. B. *celdra*, did not *Male* itself, according to the structure of the passage, regard the measure or weight.

CHEECKIE, CHEEKIE, CHECKIE, adj. Full of cunning, Aberd.; also, bold, impudent.

D'ye mind you night ye measur'd snouts

Wi' Nick himsel'!

Yet *cheeckie* slink't auld sittie Cloots

Wi' quick leg-bail!

Turris's Poems, p. 41.

Teut. *kecke*, fallacia, dolus.

To CHEEK, v. a. "To flatter," Gl. Shirrefs, Aberd.

Teut. *kaeck-en*, signifies to pilfer, suppire, manticulari; or from the same origin with *Cheeckie*.

CHEEK of the Fire, the side of the fire, Roxb. *Inglet-cheek*, synonym.

CHEEK FOR CHOW, cheek by jole, S.

Gang *cheek for chow*, whare'er we stray,

By sable night, or glare o' day,

Nor scout ahint our backs.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 146. V. CHOL.

CHEEK-BLADE, s. The cheek-bone, S.

Some hungry tykes falls by the ears,

From others *cheekblades* collops tears;

About the licking of the looms,

Before the beast to shambles comes.

Cleland's Poems, p. 77.

To CHEEM, v. a. To knock one down, Orkn.

Perhaps it originally denoted a stroke on the chops, from Isl. *kiammi*, maxilla.

CHEERER, s. A glass of spirits and warm water, South of S., Ayrs.

"D' you think I wad come and ask you to go to keep company with only bit English rider, that sups on toasted cheese and a *cheerer* of rum toddy?" *Monastery*, i. 18.

"This, and some other desultory conversation, served as a shoeing-horn to draw on another cup of ale and another *cheerer*, as Dinmont termed it in his country phrase, of brandy and water." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 46.

"When we had discussed one *cheerer*,—I began, as we were both birzing the sugar for the second, to speak with a circumbendibus about my resignation," &c. *The Provost*, p. 351.

CHEESEHAKE, s. A frame for drying cheeses when newly made, S. V. HAKE.

CHEESE-RACK, s. The same with *Cheese-hutke*, S.

My kirstaff now stands gizen'd at the door,

My *cheese-rack* toom that ne'er was toom before.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 3.

CHEET, interj. The call directed to a cat, when one wishes her to approach, S. It is generally doubled.

She never will come back! Waesucks! I doubt
You've hurt poor bandrans wi' your lang wet clont.
Cheal! Cheal! waesucks, I doubt poor thing she's dead.
Falls of Clyde, p. 169.

There seems to be little reason to doubt that this is from Fr. *chat*, the name given to this animal.

CHIEFFROUN, s. A piece of ornamental head dress for ladies. V. SCHAFFROUN.

CHEIF-SCHIMMEIS, s. A principal dwelling-place, or manor-house.

—"Ordinand—the castell of Doune foirsaid the principall messuage and *cheif-schimmeis* of the said lordschip." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 235.

This is rather a tautology. V. CHEMYS.

CHEIFTYME, s. Reign, *q.* the time of one's being *chief* or sovereign.

In the *chieftyme* of Charlis that chosin chiftane,
Thair fell ane ferlyfull flau within thay fellis wyde.

Rauf Coilyear, Aij. a.

To CHEIM, v. a. To divide equally; especially in cutting down the backbone of an animal, S. B.

This, I suspect, is merely a corr. of the E. *v. chine*, used in the same sense, from *chine*, the backbone, Fr. *eschin-cr.*

To CHEIP, CHEPE, v. n. 1. To peep, to chirp, as young birds in the nest, S. *Cheepe*, O. E.

"The garruling of the stirlene, gart the sparrou *cheip*." *Compl. S.*, p. 60.

Als fele, wrinkis and turnys can *sche mak*,
As dois the swallo with her plumis blak,—
Gadderand the small morsellis est and west,
To bere hir birdis *chepeand* in thare nest.

Doug. Virgil, 427. S.

"There is life in a mussel as lang as she *cheeps*." *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 71.

Johnson defines *chirp*, as if it invariably denoted a cheerful sound, *q.* *cheer up*. This idea, however, is not suggested by *cheip*.

2. To squeak with a shrill and feeble voice, S.

"To themselves (the Scottish) the woods and hills of their country were pointed out by the great Bruce as their safest bulwarks; and the maxim of the Douglasses, that it was 'better to hear the lark sing than the mouse *cheep*,' was adopted by every border chief." *Minstrelsy Border*, Pref. LXXVI. V. also Hume's Hist. Douglas, p. 259.

3. To mutter; applied metaph. to man, S.

—Thair wyfis lies maistry,
That thay dar nawayis *cheip*.

Bunyatyne Poems, p. 179, st. 7.

4. To creak. In this sense shoes are said to *cheip*, when they retain the music of the last. A door is also said to *cheip*, when the sound, occasioned by its motion, grates on the ear, S.

According to Sibb. this word is formed from the sound. But I would rather refer it to Belg. *tjūpen*, to chirp; 'T' *geljūp van muschen*, the chirping of sparrows. Isl. *keip-ar*, used to denote the causeless murmurs of children, has considerable resemblance; *Puerorum vagitus et querelae sine causa*, G. Andr., p. 142.

CHEIP, s. This admits of the same various significations as the *v.*

It is also used in a general sense, to denote noise of any kind. "I did not hear a *cheip*;" i.e. There was not the least noise, S.

CHEIP, CHEEP, s. A whisper, the slightest hint or innuendo, S.

"The young loons did na tell my father,—nor did he hear a *cheep* o' the matter, till puir Drouthy was at the mou' o' the cave, an' his pipes skirlin' like mad." St. Kathleen, iii. 212.

CHEIPER, s. The bog Iris; so called, because children make a shrill noise with its leaves, Roxb.

CHEIPER, s. The cricket, an insect; denominated from the noise it makes, Loth.

This is an insect of favourable omen. For when *cheepers* come to a house, it betokens good luck, Roxb.

CHEIPING, CHEEPING, s. Shrill squeaking, S.

This occurs in one of old Urquhart's strange collection of phrases, in which, while he retains the spirit of Rabelais, he far outdoes him in variety.

"He gave us also the example of the philosopher, who, when he thought most seriously to have withdrawn himself into a solitary privacy, far from the rustling clatterments of the—confused world, the better to improve his theory, to contrive, comment and ratiocinate, was, notwithstanding his utmost endeavours to free himself from all untoward noises, surrounded and environ'd about so with the barking of currs, bawling of mastiffs, bleating of sheep, prating of parrets, tatling of jackdaws, grunting of swine, *girling* of boars, yelping of foxes, mewing of cats, *cheeping* of mice, squeaking of weasils,—clucking of moorfowls, cucking of cuckows, bumbling of bees, rammage of hawks, *chirring* of linots,—whickling of pigs, gushing of hogs, *curring* of pigeons,—curkling of quails,—crackling of crows, nuzzing of camels, wheening of whelps, buzzing of dromedaries,—mioling of tygers, bruzzing of bears, sussing [i. fuffing] of kitnings [kitlings], clamring of scarfes, whimpring of fullmarts, boing of buffalos,—drintling of turkies, coniating of storks, frantling of peacocks,—*crouting* of cormorants, cigling of locusts, charming of beagles, gnarring of puppies, snarling of messens, rantling of rats, guerieting of apes, snuttering of monxies, pioling of pelicanes, queeking of ducks,—that he was much more troubled, than if he had been in the middle of the crowd at the fair of Fontenoy or Niort." Rabelais, B. iii. p. 106, 107.

Some of these words are Scottish; others seem to have been made to serve the purpose of expressing the sound emitted by the different animals, as nearly as possible. His ingenuity in this respect is certainly unparalleled. Rabelais has only nine phrases; Urquhart has swelled the number to seventy-one.

To CHEIPS, v. a. To buy or sell.

The lairds that drank guid wyn, and ale,
Ar now faine to drink smattis;
Thay top the beir, and *cheips* the meil,
The ladie sawis the aittis.

Maitland Poems, p. 189.

A.-S. *ceap-an*, emere, vendere; whence E. *cheap-en*. It is not improbable that this may be the origin of the *v. chaups*. V. CHAP, v. 3.

To CHEIS, CHEISS, CHES, CHESE. 1. To choose.

Y brought him ther he *ches*,
He gave me ten schilling.

Sir Tristrem, p. 36. st. 55.

Bower gives the following advice, as expressed by one in the vulgar language, concerning the conduct of Rehoboam, king of Israel.

Kyngis state giff you will lede,
Till aid mennis consall tak gude hede:
Roboam his kyngdam lesit,
Yonge mennis consall for he *chesit*.

Scotichron., Lib. xiv. c. 4.

2. To appoint; used in an oblique sense.

A tournament thai *ches*.

Sir Tristrem.

i.e. "They appointed a tournay," Gl.

It is used in sense 1. by R. Brunne, p. 66.

After Saynt Edward, Harald kyng thei *ches*.

Moss-G. *kes-an*, A.-S. *ceos-an*, *cys-an*, Alem. Belg. *kies-en*, Su.-G. *kes-a*, id. Chauc., *chese*.

To CHEITL, v. n. To chirp, to chatter or warble; applied to the sounds emitted by small birds when they sit upon their young, or feed them, Kinross, Perth.

It must be viewed as radically the same with Tent. *quedel-en*, garrire, modulari; minutizare, gutturire; Alem. *quittl-on*, lamentari; Armor. *chritell-a*, to whistle, also to hiss; C. B. *cuthl-u*, to sing, to chirp, to warble; *cathyl*, a tonation, melody.

CHEITRES, Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

Read *chekis*,

CHIEK, s. 1. Cheek. Douglas.

2. The post of a gate.

Oft with the ran the porte is schaik and duschyt,
Doun bet yet *chekis*, and bandis all to fruschytt.

Doug. Virgil, 55. 27.

i.e. gate-posts. In the same sense the posts of a door are still called the *door-checks*, S.

CHEKER, CHECKER, s. The exchequer.

"All schirefs sould compeir yearlie in the *cheker*: or ane sufficient depute for him: haueand power to sweare for him: and in his saull: vnder the paine of ten pounds, and tynsell of his office at the kings will." Stat. Rob. III., c. 26. Norm. Fr. *eschequier*.

CHELIDERECT, s. A kind of serpent.

Thair wes the Viper, and th' Aspect,
With the serpent *Chelidirect*,
Quhois stink is felt afar.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 21.

The account given by Cotgr. of *Chelydre*, Fr., corresponds with that of Burel: "A most venomous and stinking snake, or serpent; rough-skaled, broad-headed, and of a darke tawny colour." Lat. *chelydras*. Gr. *χελιδρες*, testudo marina; item venonatus serpens: ex *χελω*, testudo, et *ιδω*, aqua.

CHEMAGE'. Wallace, ix. 14.

Sobyrt Luna, in flowyng off the se,
When brycht Phoebus is in his *chemage*,
The bulys coursse so takin had his place,
And Jupiter was in the crabbis face.

In edit. 1648, 1673, *chemes* *hie*, i.e., high dwelling. This seems the true reading, although in MS. as given above. The whole passage is obscure. V. CHEMYS.

CHEMER, s. A loose upper garment.

A *chemer* for till hele his wad,
Apon his armour had he then;
And armyt weil, als war his men.

—With that he kest of his *chemer*,
And hynt in hand a stalwart sper.
Barbour, xvi. 580. 601. MS.

Edit. 1620, *chimmer*. V. CHYMOUR.

[Fr. *Chamarre*, "a loose and light gowne (and lesse properly, a cloake), that may be worn aswash, or skarfe-wise;" *Cotgr.*]

CHEMYS, CHYMES, CHYMMES, CHYMIS, s.

A chief dwelling; as the manor-house of a landed proprietor, or the palace of a prince.

It is enjoined that Baron-courts should be held at the *Chemys*, as the residence of the Baron himself.

"First and foremost, quhere court sould be halden, their aucht to compeir at ane certaine place, within the Baronie (the quhilk place is called the *Chemys*) the Baillie of the Baronie, with sufficient power, be letter and seale of the Baron, with his Clerks, his Serjand, and lawfull and sufficient soytours."—Baron Courts, c. 1, s. 1.

—The mychty grete Enée
Within his narrow *chymmes* ledis he.
Doug. Virgil, 254. 54. *Tectum*, Virg.

When the phrase, *tecta pauperis Evandri*, occurs a few lines before, it is rendered "Evandrus pure lugeyng." But this was owing to the poverty of the prince himself. "It was still the best residence he had.

It denotes the palace of the Latin kyng; who

—Callis the cheif ledaris of his menyce,
Chargeand thay suld in his *palice* conuene,
Vnto the rial *chymes*. *Ibid.* 369, 23.

It is even used for the palace of Jupiter, *Ibid.* 317. 40.

"The *chemise* or principall messuage sould not be devidit nor gevin in name of dowrie or tierce to the woman, but sould remane all and haill undevydit with the air, quha thairfor is oblist to big or give to hir ane uther messuage." Balfour's Pract., p. 109.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *chemise*, a shirt; Sibb. renders it "houses or cottages standing separately," deducing it from Teut. *hammays*, Dan. *hiemmes*, Fr. *hameaux*, hamlets.

As *chemys* has the form of a s. pl., I have thought that our word might be traced to Arm. *chem*, *cham*, *chom*, *choum*, *chemel*, a habitation, whence Bullet derives Fr. *chom-er*, to rest, to stop. He observes that Heb. *chomah*, signifies a wall; Chin. *chom*, a palace: Arab. *chemel*, a tent, *chamd*, to cover, *chamai*, to protect. Hence he derives Hisp. *cama*, a lodging. The latter seems immediately from L. B. *cama*, a bed, lectus, Isidor.

Since writing this article, I have observed that Mr. Pinkerton gives materially the same derivation; from *chom*, Arm. to dwell. "Hence," he adds, "it would seem is *chum*, a college word for co-habitant, chamber companion." Maitland Poems, Note, p. 392.

But there is reason to believe that the resemblance is merely accidental, and that the term is from O. Fr. *chesmez*, the principal house on an estate, that which is inhabited by the lord or proprietor. Du Cange, defining *Mansura Capitale*, says; Quod vulgo *Caput Mansi*, nostris, *Chefmez*. Under the article *Caput Mansi*, he observes that *chef mois* occurs in the same sense in Norm. Fr. He also mentions *Quiemez* as a variation. As in S. *Kaims* is in some places the name of a village, perhaps it may have originally been used as denoting the mansion-house which might have stood there.

Chef mez is merely the translation of *caput mansi*, from O. Fr. *chef*, head, and *mez*, *mais*, *mois*, which seem corr. from *manus*. *Chef-mets*. Quelques uns ecrivent *chef-mais*, *chef-mois*. C'est le principal manoir d'une succession. Dict. Trev.

It is worthy of observation, that Douglas uses *chemys* and *manys* as terms perfectly synon.; applying both to the residence of Evander.

This sobir *manys* resault him, but leis.—
And saying this, the mychty gret Enée
Within his narrow *chymmes* ledis he.

Doug. Virgil, 254. 46. 54. V. MANTS.

CHENNONIS, s. pl. Canons belonging to a cathedral.

Perfytelle thir *Pik marwis* as for priouris,
With thair partie habitis, present thame thair.

—All kin *chennonis* eik of uthir ourdours;

All manor of religioun, the less and the mair.

Houlate, i. 15. MS. Fr. *chanoine*.

CHENYIE, CHENYE', s. A chain.

"Than he gart his soidiours serche and seike Bessus, quha vas gottyn in the forest, and vas brocht and led bundyn in ane *chenye* befor kyng Alexander." Compl. S. p. 188. Fr. *chaîne*, id. V. term, Ye.

Hanged in Chenyie, hung in chains.

"He was sentenced to be *hanged in chenye* on the gallowlee till his corpse rot." MS. Abst. (1637) Mac-laurin's Crim. Cas. XL.

To CHEPE, v. n. To chirp. V. CHEIR.

CHERITIE, CHERITE', s.

"And to the minister serwing the cure at the said kirk of Halyruidhous, tua hundreth merkis money and thrie chalders wictuell, viz. ane calder quheit, ane chalder beir, and ane chalder aittis, with the *cheritie*." Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 332.

"Tua chalders of beir wyth dowbill *cherite*, the price of the chalder twelf poundis saxtene sh." Aberd. Reg. A., 1543. V. 18.

"Ane boll of bair [barley, or big] with the *chereteis*," *ibid.*

It is also used as a participle.

"Ane boll of beer *chereteid* stuff," *ibid.*

Cheritie Meal is also mentioned in some old deeds, Aysr.; but the sense is lost.

It might seem that the term had originally denoted the driving or carriage of the grain; Fr. *charretée*, a wain-load, L. B. *cherreta*, id. Du Cange, vo. *Carrada*.

The phrase, with the *cheritie*, appears to correspond with the language of a Chart. A., 1248. In quolibet homine tenente hospitium, unam quartam avenae, & in crastino Nativitatis Domini unum panem panetariae & gallinas, et *carretum*. This is expl. by Du Cange, Praestatio carretti—nostris *charette*. Where there was no carriage, it was thus expressed, Chart. A. 1185. *Absque roagio*, [a toll for supporting a road] *messione*, & *carreto*. *Ibid.*

A difficulty arises, however, from the following clause; "To pay & deliuer aucht firloittis of malt without *chereties* yierlie," Aberd. Reg.; as well as from the phrase, *chereteid stuff*, which would seem to refer to some peculiar and superior mode of preparation or dressing at the mill.

If this idea should be adopted, we might view the term as a modification of Gael. *scaradh*, a separation, *sgartha*, separated, from *scar-am*, *sgar-am*, to separate; C. B. *ysgariud*, separation, *ysgarth-u*, to purge out. The *chereteis*, with the *beir*, might thus be the siftings, or what was separated from the pure grain.

To CHERK, v. n. To emit a grating sound, South of S.

The croaking raven soar'd on high,

Thick, thick the *cherking* weasels ran;

At hand she heard the howlets cry,

An' groans as of a dying man.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 12. V. CHIRK.

CHERRY of Tay, the name formerly given to a species of sea-fish in the frith of Tay.

"This our town of Dundee, situat on the river Tay,

hath been ever famous for the abundance of that little fish termed for its excellencie the *Cherry of Tay*, caught here. It is likest (if not a species) to the Whyting; but so surpassing it in a delicious taste, that hardly it can be so called." Mercur. Caed. A. 1661, p. 39.

This is supposed to be the smelt, *S. spirling*.

Such was the spirit of adulation that pervaded the country after the restoration of Charles II. that this is enumerated among the "state miracles" that welcomed the blissful return of this prince.

CHESBOW, s. The poppy. **V. CHASBOL.**

To CHESE, v. a. To choose. **V. CHEIS.**

CHESOP, s. Abbrev. of

CHESYBIL, CHESABILL, s. An ecclesiastical dress; *O. E. chesuble, chasuble*, a kind of cope, a short vestment without sleeves, which a Popish priest wears at mass; Phillips.

Ane-other *chesybil* he gave alsua.

Wyntown, ix. 6. 156.

"Item, ane *chesabill* of purpoure velvet with the stoyle," &c. Coll. of Inventories, A. 1545, p. 58.

L. B. casula, casubla, casubula; Belg. *kasuyfel*, Fr. *casuble*, id. a little cope.

CHESOP, s. An ecclesiastical dress; abbrev. from *Chesybil*, q. v.

"Tua haill standis of claith of gobl, that is to say, tua *chesopis*, four tunnakkis," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

CHESSE, s. 1. The frame of wood for a window, a sash, S.

Both the S. and E. word seem derived from Fr. *chassis*, id.

2. The iron frame which surrounds types, after they are set for the press, S.

Fr. *chassis* also signifies a "printer's tympane;" Cotgr.

CHESSE, s. The quarter or any smaller division of an apple, pear, &c., cut regularly into pieces: "The *chess* or lith of an orange," one of the divisions of it, Roxb.

"In the same kind of measure are almost all the popular rhymes which still continue to be repeated by children in their ring-dances; such as,—

I've a cherry, I've a *chess*,
I've a bonny blue glass, &c.

generally sung to the notes here placed under the *Fragment of the genuine Caedmon*." Sibbald's Chron. iv. LIX.

An ingenious correspondent in the county of Roxb. has transmitted to me this ancient rhyme, as commonly repeated.

I've a cherry, I've a *chess*;
I've a bonny blue glass;
I've a dog among the corn;
Blaw, Willy Buckhorn:
I've wheat, I've rye;
I've four and twenty milk white kye;
The tane's broken-backit,
The rest's a' hackit.
The ledly and the red coat
Coming throw the ferry-boat;
The ferry-boat's o'er dear,

Ten shillings in the year.

Bumbaleery bizz;
Round about the wheat-stack,
And in among the pizz (pease).

Fr. *chasse*, "that thing, or part of a thing, wherein another is enchased;" Cotgr.

CHESSART, s. A cheese-vat, *S. O. Ches-sirt, Cheswirt*, Fife.

"After the curd has been continued in the boyn or vat, till it has become hard, it is put into the *chessart* or cheese-vat." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 453. Synon. with *Kaisart*, q. v.

CHESSSEL, s. A cheese-vat, the same with *Cheswell*, and *Chessart*; Nithsd.

"Ken ye (quo I) o' yon new *cheese* our wyfe took but frae the *chessel* yestreen? I'm gaun to send 't t' ye i' the morning, yere a gude neebor to me." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 286.

CHESSFORD, CHEESEFORD, s. The mould in which cheese is made, Roxb. Synon., *Chizzard* and *Kaisart*, S. B.

Can this be corr. from A.-S. *cysfact*, id.

To CHESSOUN, v. a. To subject to blame, to accuse.

He is sa ful of justice, richt and resoun,
I lufe him not in ocht that will me *chessoun*.

Priest of Peblis, P. P. Repr., i. 39.

i.e., that will subject me to an accusation.

Fr. *achoisson*—*er*, to accuse, to pick a quarrel against, Cotgr. This seems to be formed from Lat. *accuso*.

CHESSOUN, CHESOWNE, s. Blame, accusation; exception.

Thus be yow ay ane example men tait:
And as ye say than al and sundrie sayis:
If that ye think richt, or yit resoun,
To that I can, nor na man, have *chessoun*.
And that ye think unressoun, or wrang,
Wee al and sundrie sings the samin sang.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. Repr., i. p. 7.

Efter this tail in us ye sal not taint;
Nor yit of our justice to mak ane plaint.
And afterward sa did this King but *chessoun*;
On him nicht na man plenie of resoun.

Ibid., p. 15.

Mr. Pinkerton interrogatively renders it, *opposition*. But it is evidently from Fr. *achoisson*, which not only signifies occasion, choice, election, but also, accusation. Thus the meaning is: "The king did as he had promised, without being accused of injustice by any one."

* **CHEST, s.** Frequently used for a coffin, S.

"The marquiss' friends—lift his corps frae Dundee, his *chest* covered with a black taffeta." Spalding, i. 52.

To CHEST, v. a. To inclose in a coffin, S. **V. KIST, s.** and *v.*

CHESTER, s. 1. The name given to a circular fortification, in some parts of S.

"There are several circular fortifications, called *chesters*, which bear evident marks of great antiquity. —They are all similar to each other, and much about the same size; being nearly 40 or 50 yards diameter. The outer wall or enclosure—for some of them have evident marks of smaller, but irregular enclosures within—consists of a rude mass of large and small tumbling stones, built without any regularity or order, and without mortar of any kind.—*Chester*, in Gaelic,

signifies a camp. And as the name of Gaelic original, for this as well as other reasons, I am disposed to think that they are of greater antiquity than even Agricola's wall, or Graham's dyke." P. Kilsyth, Stirl. Statist. Acc. xviii. 292, 293.

I find no evidence, however, that this term is Gael. It is evidently the same with the Lat. word *castra*, adopted into A.-S. in the form of *ceaster*, urbs, oppidum, castrum, castellum, a city, a town, a fort, a castle: "whence," as Somner remarks, "the termination of the names of so many places in England in *cester*, *chester*, and the like." V. KILK.

2. The designation of a number of places, such as farm-towns in the south of S. either by itself, or in conjunction with some other word, as *Highchester*, *Bonchester*, *Whitechester*, *Chesterhouse*, *Chesterhall*, &c.

CHESTER BEAR, the name commonly given in Angus and Perth. to *big*; as distinguishing it from *Barley-bear*, which denotes what is in England strictly called *Barley*.

"Barley is more or less the produce of every farm; the kind generally sown is the *Chester* or rough barley." P. Blackford, Perth. Stat. Acc., iii. 207.

"Barley, so called, has two rows in the head like rye. That which has more rows in the head than two is called *Chester Barley*. The *Chester* is that kind which has been most anciently sown here, and which is still most in request in the high grounds; but barley is thought the most advantageous crop in the low country." P. Bendothy, Perth. Stat. Acc., xix. 351.

What the term *Chester* refers to, I know not. It can scarcely be supposed that it was imported from the city of that name in E.

CHESWELL, s. A cheese-vat.

"He is gone out of the *cheswell* that he was made in;" S. Prov. "A reflection upon persons who perk above their birth and station." Kelly, p. 141. V. KALSART.

CHEVELRIE, s. Cavalry. V. **CHEWALRY.**

CHEVERON, s. Armour for a horse's head.

—In his *cheveron* biforne,
Stode as an unicorn
Als sharp as a thorne,
An anlas of stele.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gah., ii. 4.

"It appears," says Mr. Pinkerton, "to have been the ornament or defence of the head of a war-horse, in the midst of which was an anlace, or sharp piece of steel, as is observable in miniatures and other monuments of the times." He conjectures, that it is from O. Fr. *chef*, as defending the head of the horse.

Grose gives the following account of it: "The *chanfron*, *chamfrein*, or *shaffron*, took its denomination from that part of the horse's head it covered, and was a kind of mask of iron, copper, or brass, and sometimes of jacked leather, enclosing the face and ears. Some of these chanfrons seem to have been so contrived as to hinder a horse from seeing right before him, perhaps to prevent his being intimidated by any object against which he might be directed, so as to cause him to start aside, or lessen the celerity of his charge. From the centre of the forehead there sometimes issued a spike or horn, like that given by the heralds to the *unicorn*; but generally it was adorned with an escutcheon of armorial bearings, or other ornamental devices. In several of the French historians we read of *chanfrons*

worn by their nobility, not only of gold, but also ornamented with precious stones. Chanfrons reaching only to the middle of the face are called *demý chanfrons*."—"The chanfron," he adds in a Note, "is defined to be the fore part of the head, extending from under the ears along the interval between the eyebrows down to the nose." *Gentleman's Dictionary*. Perhaps from *champ* and *frein*, the field or space for the bridle. Milit. Antiq., ii. 259. L. B. *chamfrenum*, Du Cange; Fr. *chanfrain*, *chanfrein*.

CHEVIN, part. pa. Achieved, prospered, succeeded.

Than was he glaid of this,
And thoct himself weil *chevin*.
And hame he cam with blis;
Thocht lang quhill it was evin.

Mailand Poems, p. 363.

Given among words not understood, Gl. But in Wallace we find *chevit*, *chevyt*, in the sense of achieved; and A. Bor. to *chieve* is to succeed, which Ray views as derived, either from achieve, *per appharesin*, or from Fr. *chevir*, to obtain. Thus "he thoct himself weil *chevin*," may signify, "he thought he had succeeded well," or, "come to a happy termination," as *chevir* also signifies to make an end. Allied to this is the phrase used by Chauc.: "Yvel mote he *cheve*," ver. 16693.

"I *cheue*, I bringe to an ende." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 187, a.

It is also used as a *s.* in "God sende you yuell *cheuyng*, wiche is a maner of cursing. Dieu vous met en malle sepmayne." Ibid., F. 354, b. vo. *Sende*.

CHEVISANCE, s. Procurement, means of acquiring.

—"Our lorde the king sall sende his commissaris of burovis in Flanderis to mak this *chevisance*," &c. Acts Ja. I., A. 1425, Ed. 1814, Pref. xix. V. under *Chewiss*.

CHEVRON, s. A glove.

"Sir Gideon by chance letting his *chevron* fall to the ground, the king, altho' being both stiff and old, stooped down and gave him his glove," &c. Scott's *Staggering State*, p. 50.

"My curse—gae wi' ye, if ye gie them either fee or bountith, or sac muckle as a black pair o' *cheverons*." Heart of M. Loth., i. 196.

The term was perhaps originally appropriated to a glove made of kid leather, from Fr. *chevreau*, a kid.

To CHEW, v. a. To stew, Lanarks.; a corrupt provincialism.

CHEWAL, adj. Distorted.

He chowis me his *chewal* month, and scheddis my lippis.
Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 48.

Chowis may be either for *chews* or *shows*. V. **SHEVEL**, and **SHOWL**.

CHEWALRY, s. 1. Men in arms, of whatever rank.

He gadryt gret *chewalry*,
And towart Scotland went in by.
Barbour, iv. 187. MS.

2. Cavalry.

"The Romane senate—create Emilius Mamercus dictator, and he maid Aurelius Posthumus maister of *chevelrie*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 342. *Magister equitum*, Lat.

3. Courage, prowess in arms.

The croune that Ihu couth ber;
And off the croice a gret party,
He wan throw his *chevalry*.

Barbour, iii. 462. MS.

Fr. *chevalerie*, knighthood; here transferred to armed men without distinction. It also signifies prowess, *illustria facinora*, Dict. Trev.

CHEWALROUS, *adj.* Brave, gallant.

Throw his *chewalyous* chewalry
Galloway was stonayit gretumly.

Barbour, ix. 536. MS.

This has undoubtedly been a mistake of the transcriber for *chewalrous*.

O. Fr. *chevalereux*, *illustis*, *nobilis*.

CHEWALRUSLY, *adv.* Bravely, gallantly.

The King, full *chewalrusly*,
Defendyt all his company.

Barbour, iii. 89. MS.

To CHEWYSS, *v. a.* To compass, to achieve, to accomplish.

In hy thai thoct thai suld him sla,
And gif that thai mycht *chewyss* swa;
Fra that thai the king had slayn,
That thai mycht wyn the woud agayn.

Barbour, vii. 427. MS. V. CHEVIN.

CHEWYSANCE, CHEWYSANS, *s.* Acquirement, provision, means of sustenance. O. E. *cheuissance*.

As I am her, at your charge, for plesance,
My lyfhat is but honest *chewysance*.

Wallace, ix. 375. MS.

i.e. "Supported by the bounty of another, I do not honourably provide for myself as I have done formerly."

Quhen Wallace saw thir gud men off renown,
With hunger stad, almost mycht leyff no nar,
Wyt he, for thaim he sichit wondyr nar,
Gud men, he said, I am the cause off this;
At your desyr I sall amend this wyss,
Or leyff you fre sum *chewysans* to ma.

Ibid., xi. 567, MS., also *Barbour*, iii. 402.

Perhaps *wyss* should be *myss*.

And though he can so to a cloth, and can no better
cheuissance,

Nede anone right winneth him vnder mayneprise.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 107. b. V. the v.

CHIAR, *s.* A chair. The vulgar pronunciation nearly resembles this; *cheyr*, S.

The Scottis sall bruke that realme as natyue ground,
(Geif weirdis fayll nochit) quhair cuir this *chiar* is found.

Bellend. Cron. F. ii.

To CHICK, *v. n.* To make a clicking noise, as a watch does, S. Perhaps from Teut. *kick-en*, mutire, minimam vocem edere, Kilian.CHICKENWORT, *s.* Chickweed, S. *Alsine media*, Linn. From *chicken*, and *wort*, an herb, A.-S. *wyrt*, Belg. *wort*, q. the herb fed on by chickens.* CHIEF, *adj.* Intimate; as, "They're very *chief* wi' ane anither," S. Synon. *Grit*, *Thrang*, *Pack*, *Freff*, &c.

Nearly allied to the sense of the term as used in Proverbs xvi. 28: "A whisperer separateth *chief*

friends." This, however, is given by Dr. Johns. as illustrating the sense of "eminent, extraordinary."

CHIEL, CHIELD, *s.*1. A servant. *Chamber-chiel*, a servant who waits in a gentleman's chamber, a valet.

"He called for his *chamber-chiels*, and caused them to light candles, and to remain a while beside him, till he had recovered the fear and dreadour that he had taken in his sleep and dreaming." *Pittscottie*, p. 27.

"The Duke gave his *chamber-chiel* command, that he should drink no wine that night, but keep himself fresh, for he knew not what he had ado."—*Ibid.*, p. 84.

2. A fellow; and, like this word, used either in a good or bad sense; although more commonly as expressive of disrespect, S. In a good sense, it is said, *He's a fine chield*, i.e., A good fellow.

Chiels carry cloaks when 'tis clear,
The fool when 'tis foul has nae to wear.

Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 21.

In the following extracts, it is evidently used with disrespect.

They're fools that slav'ry like, and may be free;
The *chiels* may a' knit up themselves for me.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 77.

These ten lang years, wi' blood o' freins,
The *chiel* has paid his lawin.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 27.

We're never out of sight for half an hour!
But some *chield* ay upon us keeps an ee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 51.

3. A stripling, a young man. This sense is general through Scotland. But S. B. it is applied indifferently to a young man or woman.

Now Nory kens she in her guess was right,
But lootna wi't, that she had seen the knight;
But at her speers, How far frae this away,
She thought the braes of Flaviania lay?
Nae near, my *chiel*, she says.

Ross's Helenore, p. 78.

But now the gloamin coming on,
The *chiels* began to pingle.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 78.

i.e. the young fellows began to quarrel. They are distinguished, in the next line, from *carls* or old men. V. PINGLE, v.

4. An appellation expressive of fondness, S. B.

But are the cows your ain? gin I may speer,
O never aye of them belongs to me.
They are the lair's, well may his honour be:
My ain guded *chield*, that suckt me full sweet,
And's ay-kind to me, whan we chance to meet.

Ross's Helenore, p. 78.

This word may be originally the same with *kullt*, a boy; allied to which are *kulla*, a girl, and *kulle*, offspring. It is probable, however, that *chiel* in the first sense, is immediately a corruption of *Child*, q. v., and that the following senses are of later origin. Dr. Percy says, he has been assured that the ballad of *Gil Morice* "is still current in many parts of Scotland, where the hero is universally known by the name of *Child Maurice*, pronounced by the common people *Chield* or *Cheld*." *Reliques*, v. 1.

CHIEL, *s.* Used in the sense of child, Aberd. "*Chiel*, child; *Wi' chiel*, with child;" Gl. Shirrefs.

Perhaps the word in this form has more affinity with Su.-G. *kull*, proles, than with A.-S. *cild*, infans; especially as the Isl. supplies us with the origin of both. For we learn from Verelius, vo. *Stradfske*, p. 246, that *kyll-a* signifies gignere, parere.

The use of this term throws light on a phrase of the north of S. :—

CHIEL or CHARE, one that a person takes a particular interest in, or to whom he acts as guardian, S. B., i.e. "a child of his own, or a ward."

Heard ye nae word, gin he had *chiel* or *chare* !
Ross's *Helenore*, p. 73. V. CHARE, s. 2.

To CHIER, CHIER, v. a. To cut, to wound.

He chesit a flane, as did affeir him,—
Through baith the chieks he thoct to *chier* him.
Chr. Kirk, st. 8.

Ed. Calland., *Chier*, Chron. S. P.

A.-S. *scear-an*, *scer-an*, tondere; or *ceorf-an*, *cearf-an*, secare. *Chard*, which occurs in the same stanza, as it agrees in signification, has been viewed as the pret. of the v.

CHIERE, s. Chair. "Chiere of estate."
Chair of state.

And in a *chiere* of estate besyde,
With wingis bright, all plumyt, bot his face,
There sawe I sitt the blynd god Cupide.
King's *Quair*, iii. 21.

CHIFFERS, s. pl. Cyphers.

"Item, ane bed dividit equalie in claith of gold and silvir, with drauchtes of violet and gray silk maid in *chiffers* of A, and enrichit with leiffis and branches of holine," &c. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 136. It is also written *chiffres*, *ibid*.

Fr. *chifre*, a cypher.

CHILD, CHYLD, s. A servant, a page.

Wallace sum part befor the court furth raid,
With him twa men that douchtye war in deid,
Our tuk the *child* Schyr Ranaldis sowme couth leid.
Wallace, iv. 24. MS.

i.e. "the servant who led his baggage borne by a horse."

This term, in O. E., denoted a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honour of knighthood.

Chyld Waweyn, Lotys sone, thulke tyme was
Bot of tuelf yer, & the Pope of Rome bytake was
To Norys thoru the kyng Arture, & thulke tyme rygt,
The pope hym tok armes, & ys owe honde made hym knygt.
R. *Glouc.*, p. 182.

This *Lot* is the same with the Lothus of our historians, king of the Picts. Afterwards Waweyn is called *Syre*, i.e. Sir Waweyn, as in p. 209.

The erl of oxenford he nom, and another erl al so,
And *Syre* Waweyn, ys syster sone, tho al thys was ydo.

This must certainly be traced to A.-S. *cild*; as L. *infans*, Fr. *enfant*, Hisp. *infant*, have all been, by a similar application, transferred to the heir apparent of a sovereign, i.e., one who had the prospect of advancement. I am inclined to think that *child* was occasionally used as synonym. with *squire*. It seems unquestionable that one who aspired to the honour of knighthood, before he had actually attained it, was called *valel*, although a person of rank and family. V. Du Cange, vo. *Valeti*.

CHILDER, pl. 1. Children, S. Lancash.

King Herodis part thai playit into Scotland,
Off yong *childer* that thai befor thaim fand.
Wallace, i. 166. MS.

Ay maun the *childer*, wi' a fastin mou',
Grumble and greet, and make an unco mane.
Fergusson's *Poems*, ii. 57.

This pl. also occurs in O. E.

Cassibalayn there uncle then was kyng,
And founde his nephewes full honestly and wel,
And nourtred them while they were *chylder* yong.
Hardyng's *Chron.*, F. 36, a.

A.-S. *cildru*, pueri.

"Scole, to lerne *chyldre* in;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 62, a.

2. Retinue, attendants.

"Than thai come with a flyrdome, and said that thai come for na ill of him ne his *chikler*." Addic. Scot. Corn., p. 15.

3. Used to denominate servants on shipboard, or common mariners in relation to their master.

"Quhen ane master is readie with his ship to depart and sail fra hame to ane uther port, and thair is sum of his *childer* auchtand silver in the town or countrey

for the debt," &c. Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 615.

CHYLD-GIFT, s. A present made to a *child* by a godfather.

—All the guidis, for justly thay ar thyne,
Off thy *chyld* gift, storit throw grace devyne.
Colkelbie *Sone*, v. 889.

CHILD-ILL, s. Labour, pains of child-bearing.

"It is the layndar, Schyr," said ane,
That hyr *child ill* rycht now hes tane.
Barbour, xvi. 274. MS.

To CHIM, v. n. "To take by small portions, to eat nicely," Ettr. For.

By the usual change of Goth. *k* into *ch*, this seems to originate from Isl. *keim-r*, sapor: Saepius pro ingrato sumitur; Haldorson. Dainty eating may well be supposed to proceed from a disagreeable taste in the food.

CHYMES, s. A chief dwelling. V. CHEMYS.

CHYMER, CHYMOUR, s. 1. A light gown, E. *cymar*.

Their belts, their broches, and their rings,
Mak biggings bair at hame;
Their hudes, their *chymours*, their garnysings;
For to agment thair fame.
Mailland *Poems*, p. 188.

His gown was of a claith as quhyte as milk,
His *chymers* were of chamelet purple broun.
Henryson, *Evergreen*, l. 186.

2. A piece of dress worn by archbishops and bishops when consecrated.

"They sall—provide them selffis a *chymmer* (that is, a sattyn or taffetie gowne without lynynge or sleeves) to be worn over thair whytes at the tyme of thair consecration." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 21.

It also occurs in O. E., "Put of this *chymmer*, it mysbecometh you." Palsgr. iii. F. 361, a.

"Fr. *chamarre*; a loose and light gown (and lesse properly, a cloak) that may be worn skarfwise; also, astudded garment," Cotgr. Ital. *ciamare*, Belg. *samare*.

Su.-G. *samaria*; ita vocatur toga longior, inprimis sacerdotum, haud dubie ab Hisp. *zamarra*, vestis pellita; *Ilrē*.

It may be supposed, however, that this term had its origin from that superior kind of cloth, made in Ancyra, a town of Galatia, of the fine wool that grows on the goats which feed near Mount Olympus. Of this the cloth is made, which the Latins called *cymatilis*, from Gr. *κύμα*, fluctus, unda, because it is waved. This is so highly esteemed by the Turks, that it is often worn by their Emperors. The Spaniards might become acquainted with it, from their intercourse with the Moors or Arabs. See a particular account of this cloth, and of the wool of which it is made, as well as of the mode of manufacture, Busbequii Legat. Turcic. Ep. I. p. 80, 81, 87, 88. Ed. L. Bat. 1633.

CHIMLEY, CHIMBLAY, CHIMLA, CHIMNEY, s. 1. A grate.

This is the sense in which the word is vulgarly used in S. It is always pronounced *chimley*. The word denoting a chimney, is pronounced *chimley*, Lancash.

Among "moveabill heirschip," we find mentioned, "ane bag to put money in, ane eulerciik, ane *chimney*, ane water-pot." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, § 1.

And sin ye've ta'en the turn in hand,
See that ye do it right,
And ilka *chimly* o' the house,
That they be dearly dight.

Janieson's Popular Ball., ii. 378.

"In the chalmers there was a grit iron *chimlay*, vnder it a fyre; other grit provisione was not sene." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 56.

"Anc greit yrne *chimblay* in the hall." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 261.

2. A fire-place, S.

Corn. *tschimbla*, a chimney; Pryce.

3. In the proper sense of E. *chimney*, as denoting "the turret raised—for conveyance of the smoke," S.

—Vernal's win's wi' bitter blout,
Out owre our *chimlas* blaw.

Tarras's Poems, p. 63.

CHIMLEY-BRACE, s. 1. The mantle-piece, S.

2. The beam which supports the cat-and-clay chimneys in cottages; pron. *chumla-brace*, Teviotd.

CHIMLEY-CHEEKS, s. pl. The stone pillars at the side of a fire, S.

CHIMLA-LUG, s. The fireside, S.

While frosty winds blaw in the drift,
Ben to the *chimla-lug*,
folk's gift,
at live sae bien and snug.

Burns, iii. 155.

"Dame Lugton set for him an elbow-chair by the *chimla-lug*." R. Gilhaize, i. 152.

CHIMLEY-NEUCK, s. The chimney-corner, S.

"The evil spirit of the year fourteen hundred and forty-two is at wark again as merrily as ever, and ilka auld wife in the *chimley-neuck* will be for knapping doctrine wi' doctors o' divinity and the godly fathers o' the church." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 150.

Chimley-nuik occurs in Ben Jonson's *Sad Shepherd*, as signifying the chimney-corner.

—Where saw you her?
I' th' *chimley nuik* within; shee's there now.

CHYNA, s. A chain.

—"Comperit Stovin Lokherth procuratour for Robert of Cuninghaim of Cuninghameheid summond—anent iij oxen & ane irne *chyua*," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 73.

The term occurs also in p. 67.

—"A pot, ij pannys, a *chyua*, a speite," [a spit] &c. A corr. of *Cheinyie*.

CHINE, s. The end of a barrel, or that part of the staves which project beyond the head; S. *chime* as in E.

—"That they keep right gage, both in the length of the staves, the bilg-girth, the wideness of the head, & deepness of the *chine*," &c. Acts Cha. II. 1661, c. 33.

Isl. *kani*, prominula pars rei, that part of a thing which projects; also rostrum; Haldorson. *Chine*, however, may be corr. from E. *chine*, *chimb*, used in the same sense; especially as Teut. *kieme*, and *kimme*, signify margo vasis; and Su.-G. *kim*, extremum dolii; *Ilre*.

I find that, although in the edition 1814, from the Records, *chine* occurs in the Act of Cha. II., *chine* is the term in the preceding act of Cha. I., Vol. V., p. 506.

CHYNE. V. CHOLLE.

CHINGLE, s. Gravel; as the word is pronounced in some places, elsewhere *channel*. q. v.

"*Chingle*, I presume, is the old Scotch word, synonymous to the modern term *channel*.—The name is happily descriptive of the nature of the soil which is in general, a light thin earth, on a deep bed of sandy gravel." P. Channelkirk, Berw. Statist. Acc. xiii. 384.

CHINGILY, adj. Gravelly, S.

"In some parts it consists of a mixture of clay and loam, in some of a heavy or light kind of clay altogether, in many parts of a mixture of clay and a light kind of moss, and in several parts it is gravelly or sandy, or *chingily*." P. Halkirk, Caithn. Statist. Acc., xix., 4, 5.

"—The surface is not above a foot or 18 inches from the *chingle*." P. Boleskine, Inverness. Statist. Acc., xx. 27. *Chingle*, gravel free from dirt; Gl. Grose.

CHINK, s. A cant term for money, Gallo-way.

Quoth John, "They ply their wily tools
But for the *chink*."

Davidson's Seasons, p. 66.

Denominated from the sound made by silver.

CHINLIE, adj. Gravelly, Moray; the same with *Channelly* and *Chinglie*.

"The hard *chinlie* beach at the east end, makes it probable that once the sea flowed into the loch." Shaw's Hist. Moray, p. 78.

CHINTIE-CHIN, s. A long chin, a chin which projects, Perth.

The first part of this word seems of Gael. origin; probably from *sinte*, stretched, *sinteach*, straight, long.

To CHIP, CHYP, v. n. 1. A bird is said to be *chipping*, when it cracks the shell. A. Bor. id.

2. To break forth from a shell or calix, S.

The rois knoppis, tetand furth thare hede,
Gan *chyp*, and kyth thare vernal lippis red.
Doug. Virgil, 401. 19.

Bushes budded, and trees did *chip*,
And lambs by sun's approach did skip.
Colvil's Mock Poems, P., ii. 8.

Grain is also said to *chip*, when it begins to germinate, S.

3. It is metaph. applied to the preparation necessary to the flight of a person.

May Margaret turned her round about,
(I wot a loud laugh laughed she)
'The egg is *chipped*, the bird is flown,
Ye'll see na mair of young Logie."
Minstrelsy Border, i. 248.

4. The term, as originally referring to birds, is transferred to a woman who is in the early state of pregnancy, S.

5. It is applied to ale, when it begins to ferment in the working vat, S. O.

Belg. *kipp-en*, to hatch, to disclose. *Zo dra als de kuykens gekipt waeren*; as soon as the chickens were hatched. The radical idea seems to be that of breaking by means of a slight stroke, such as a chicken gives the shell in bursting from it; Teut. *kipp-en*, *cudere*, *icere*; *kip*, *ictus*.

CHIPERIS, *s. pl.* Gins, snares.

"Discharges all the slaying of wilde-fowl in other menis boundis with gunnis, *chiparis* or other ingynes," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, Vol. V., 269.

Most probably, gins, snares; allied perhaps to Teut. *kip*, *decipulum*, from *kipp-en*, *capere*. Fr. *chevier*, denotes a gaoler, L. B. from *cippus*, the stocks. This, as well as *cep-us*, also signifies a net.

CHIPPIE-BURDIE, *s.* A term used in a promise made to a child, for the purpose of pacifying or pleasing it: *Pu gie you a chippie-burdie*, Loth.

Perhaps, a child's toy called a *cheepie-burdie*, from the noise made by it when the air is forced out.

I have heard it said, with considerable plausibility, that this ought to be viewed as a corr. of Fr. *chapeau lordé*, a cocked, or perhaps, an embroidered hat.

CHYPPYNUITIE, *s.* A mischievous spirit.

For *Chyppynutie* ful oft my chaffis quilk.
Palace of Honour, l. 58. V. SKRYMMORIE.

CHYRE, *s.* Cheer, entertainment.

Go clois the burde; and tak awa the *chyre*,
And lok in all into yow almorie.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 73.

CHYRE, *s.* A chair.

"Sevin *chyres* coverit with velvot, thairof thre of crammose freinyeit with gold.—Twa uther *chyres* coverit with blak velvot. Ane uther *chyre* coverit with ledder." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 213. V. CHIAIR.

To CHIRK, JIRK, JIRG, CHORK, *v. n.* To make a grating noise; S.

The doors will *chirk*, the bands will cheep,
The tyke will waken frae his sleep.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 338.

To *chirk with the teeth*, also actively, to *chirk the teeth*, to rub them against each other, S.

Chork is used to denote "the noise made by the feet when the shoes are full of water."

Aft have I wid thro' glens with *chorking* feet,
When neither plaid nor kelt cou'd fehd the weet.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 393.

It is evidently the same word, marked by the provincial pronunciation of Loth.

A.-S. *cearc-ian*, *crepitare*; *stridere*, "to crash or to creak, to make a noise, to *charke*, or (as in Chaucer's language) to *chirke*. *Cearciend teth*, *dentis*

(old

The term is used by Chaucer in a general sense for "a disagreeable sound."

All full of *chirking* was that sory place.

Knights Tale, ver. 2006.

Teut. *circk-en*, is undoubtedly allied, although in sense it more exactly corresponds to S. *cheip*. *Circken als een mussche*; *titissare*, *pipilare*; to *cheip* as a sparrow, E. *chirp*.

Sw. *skiaer-a* (*tanderna*), to gnash the teeth, is most probably a cognate term.

This corresponds to the sense of the term by Palsgravo. "*Chyrkyng* of brydes, [Fr.] iargon;" B. iii. F. 24, a. "I *chyrke*, I make a noyse as myse do in a hous." *Ibid.*, F. 187, b.

CHIRK, *s.* The sound made by the teeth, or by any hard body, when rubbed obliquely against another.

To CHIRL, *v. n.* 1. To chirp, Roxb.; synonym. *Churl*.

2. To emit a low melancholy sound, as birds do in winter, or before a storm, Clydes.

The fairy barbs were light and fleet;
The *chirling* echoes went and came.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 323.

3. "To warble merrily," Clydes.

The laverock *chirl't* his cantie sang,
The cushat roun' them flew.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

Sw. *sorl-a*, to murmur, to make a noise like running water, *Seren*. A.-S. *cear-ian*, *ceorr-ian*, *queri*, *murmurare*.

4. To whistle shrilly, Roxb.

CHIRL, *s.* The single emission of a low melancholy sound, Clydes.

CHIRLING, *s.* Such a sound continued, *ibid.*

To CHIRL, *v. n.* To laugh immoderately, *Dumfr.*; synonym. to *kink with lauchin*.

Perhaps in allusion to the sound made by a moor-fowl or partridge when raised. V. CHURR, CHURL. *Ihre*, rendering the term *kurra*, *murmurare*, mentions Germ. *kurrel-n*, as synonym.

CHIRLE, *s.* The double-chin; the wattles or barbs of a cock, *Renfr.*

Wi' clippet feathers, kame an' *chirle*,
The gamester's cock, frae some aul' burrel,
Proclaims the morning near.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 82. V. CHOLER.

CHIRLE, *s.* A small bit of any thing, especially of edibles, *Lanarks.*; allied perhaps to Teut. *schier-en*, *partiri*.

CHIRLES, *s. pl.* Pieces of coal of an intermediate size between the largest and *chows*, which are the smallest, except what is called *culm*, Fife.

CHIRM, *s.* *Chirms of grass*, the early shoots of grass, Roxb.

This, it is supposed, has been corr. from E. *germ*, or Fr. *germe*, id.

To CHIRM, *v. a.* To warble, S.

The zephyrs seem'd mair saft to play,
The birds mair sweet to *chirm* their sang.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 69.

To CHIRME, *v. n.* 1. As applied to birds, it denotes the mournful sound emitted by them, especially when collected together, before a storm,

Sa bustouslie Boreas his bugill blew,
The dere full derne doun in the dalis drew;
Small birdis flokand throw thik ronnyis thrang,
In *chirmynge*, and with cheping changit thare sang,
Sekand hidlis and himys thame to hyde
Fra ferefull thuddis of the tempestuous tyde.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 20.

Here *chirmynge* is used as synonym, with *cheping*.

2. To chirp; without necessarily implying the idea of a melancholy note, S.

The kowschot croudies and pykkis on the ryse,
The stirling changis diuers steuynnyis nyse,
The sparrow *chirms* in the wallis clyffe

Ibid., 403. 20.

Cou'd lav'rocks at the dawning day,
Cou'd linties *chirming* frae the spray,—
Compare wi' *Birks of Invermay*.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 25.

"Chirm,—to mutter discontentedly;" Gl. Picken. In this sense *cherme* is used, O. E.

"I *cherme* as hyrdes do whan they make a noyse a great noumber togyther; Je igergonne.—These hyrdes *cherme* goodly." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 187, a.

3. To fret, to be peevish, to be habitually complaining, S.

But may be, gin I live as lang
As nae to fear the *chirmin'* chang
Of gosses grave, that think nae wrang,
And even say't,
I may consent to lat them gang,
And tak' their fate.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 180.

Fris. *kriem-en*, conqueri, querulum esse; Dan. *karm-er*, to grieve or fret.

Rudd. derives this *v.* from *charm*, from Lat. *carmen*. Sibb. comes much nearer, when he mentions A.-S. *cyrn*, clamor. Junius, from C. B. Arm. *garm*, clamor. But the true origin is Belg. *kerm-en*, to lament; lamentari, quiritari, Kilian. Perhaps we may view as a cognate Isl. *jarmr*, vox avium, garritus.

CHYRME, *s.* 1. Note; applied to birds.

O gentill Troiane diuynne interpretoure,
—That vnderstandis the cours of euery ster,
And *chyrme* of euery byrdis voce on fer.

Doug. Virgil, 80. 12.

2. A single chirp, S.

A *chirm* she heard; wi' muckle speed,
Out o' a hole, she shot her head,
An' pushing yont a hemlock shaw,
Thus spoke, when she poor Philip saw.
Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 79.

To CHIRPLE, *v. n.* To twitter as a swallow, S. B.

This is evidently a diminutive from the E. *v.* to *chirp*. But the origin of the latter is quite uncertain; its deduction from *cheer up* being unsatisfactory. The only words, that I have met with, which seem to have the slightest resemblance, are Isl. *karp-a*, obgannire, to mutter, to grumble; and Belg. *kirr-en*, to chirp, Germ. *girr-en*, also *kirr-en*, gemere, murmurare. The Spaniards have preserved this Goth. term in *chirr-iar*, to give a false tone.

CHIRPLE, *s.* A twittering note, S. B.

To CHIRR, *v. n.* To chirp, Clydes.

O. E. *chirre*, id.; Germ. *kirr-en*, *girr-en*, to coo as a dove; also to emit a shrill sound.

To CHIRT, *v. a.* 1. To squeeze, to press out, S.

I saw that cruell feynd eik thare, but dout,
Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod,
The youstir tharfra *chirtand* and blak blud.

Doug. Virgil, 89. 33.

2. To act in a griping manner, as, in making a bargain; also, to squeeze or practise extortion. A *chirting fallow*, a covetous wretch, an extortioner; S.

Is this allied to Fr. *serr-er*, id.? I can scarcely think that it is from *cherté*, dearth, scarcity; because although this implies the idea of pressure, it is not natural to suppose that the figurative sense would give birth to the simple one.

3. "To squirt, or send forth suddenly," Gl. Sibb., Roxb.

Seren. deduces the E. *v.* to *squirt* from Sw. *squaett-a*, *squaett-r-a*, audita effundere. Thre renders the former, liquida effundere.

To CHIRT, *v. n.* To press hard at stool, S.

Ne'er frae thy soundin' shell again,
We'll hear thy *chirtan* vot'ries grane.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 181.

To CHIRT in, *v. n.* To press in, S. O.

—Lads an' laughing lasses free
Chirt in to hear thy sang.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 205.

CHIRT, *s.* 1. A squeeze, S.

"An we cou'd but get ae meenit o' him i' the wud here, it wadna be ill dune tae gi'e his craig a *chirt*." Saint Patrick, iii. 45.

2. A squirt, Roxb.

3. A small quantity; as, a *chirt of gerss*, a small quantity of grass; a *chirt of water*, applied to very little water, Roxb.

To CHIRT, *v. n.* Expl. in Gl. to "confine laughter," Galloway.

Around the hood-wink'd swain a' hooting run—
His fav'rite nymph, wi' glad uplifted heart,
Stands *chirtin* in a corner, longing much
To feel his fond embrace.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 88.

As the *v.* to *chirt* signifies to press, and this conveys the idea of suppression, it may be an oblique use of the former *v.* But I hesitate as to this origin, in consequence of observing that C. B. *choerthin*, signifies to titter; W. Richards. Owen expl. it as simply signifying to laugh.

CHIRURGINAR, s. Surgeon.

"Francis Deglay, *chirurginar*;" Aberd. Reg.

To CHISELL, CHIZZEL, v. a. To press in a cheese-vat, S. O.

"Here's some ewe milk cheese, milked wi' my ain hand,—pressed and *chiselled* wi' my ain hand, and fatter or feller never kitchened an honest man's cake." Blackw. Mag., July, 1820, p. 379.

CHIT, s. A small bit of bread, or of any kind of food, S.**To CHITTER, v. n.** 1. To shiver, to tremble, S. Hence boys are wont to call that bit of bread, which they preserve for eating after bathing, a *chittering piece*, S. O.

"Oh! haste ye open,—fear nae skaith,
Else soon this storm will be my death."
I took a light, and fast did rin
To let the *chittering* infant in.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 145.

What gars ye shake, and glowre, and look sac wan?
Your teeth they *chitter*, hair like bristles stand.

Ibid., ii. 168.

Whare wilt thou cow'r thy *chittering* wing,
An' close thy c'a?

Burns, lii. 150.

2. To chatter. The teeth are said to *chitter*, when they strike against each other, in consequence of extreme cold, or of disease, S.

Belg. *sitter-en*, Teut. *tsitter-en*, *tseter-en*, *citter-en*, Germ. *schutt-ern*, to quiver; Sw. *tutr-a*, id. Seren. vo. *Shiver*; Isl. *titr-a*, tremore, Verel.

Wachter views the Germ. word as a frequentative from *schutt-en*, Belg. *schudd-en*, motitare; observing that *schuddebol* signifies a tremulous head.

To CHITTER, v. a. To warble, to chatter, Galloway.

—Wi' flutt'ring speed
Unto the tiled roof and chimney-tap
The journeying multitude in haste repair,
There to the sun's departing rays they spread
Their little wings, an' *chitter* their farewell.

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 129.

This perhaps may be viewed as only an oblique sense of the neuter *v.*; *q.* to make the voice to *quiver* in singing. But Germ. *zwitche-n* denotes the chirping or chattering of birds.

CHITTER-LILLING, s. An opprobrious term used by Dunbar, in his address to Kennedy.

Chitter-lilling, Ruck-rilling, Lick-schilling in the Mill-house.—Evergreen, ii. 60. st. 25.

Perhaps the same as E. *chitterlin*, the intestines, as the next appellation is borrowed from the coarsest kind of shoes. It might indeed be compounded of *chitter* and another Belg. word of the same sense, *lillen*, to tremble. But, in the choice of these terms, so much regard is paid to the sound, that we have scarcely any data to proceed on in judging of the sense.

To CHITTLE, TCHITTLE, v. a. To eat corn from the ear, putting off the husk with the teeth, Dumfr.

This would seem allied to an Isl. *v.* expressive of the action of birds in shaking, tearing off, or peeling with their bills: *Tull-a*, rostro quatero, vel avellere; *tull*,

the act of tearing or peeling. Some might perhaps prefer Isl. *jodl-a*, infirmiter mando; G. Andr., p. 133. Edentuli infantis more cibum in ore volutare, Haldorson; from *jod*, proles, foetus.

To CHITTLE, v. n. To warble, to chatter, Dumfr.; synon. *Quhitter*.

The lintie *chittles* sad in the high tower wa',
—The wee bird's blythe whan the winter's awa.

Remains of *Nithsdale Song*, p. 119.

Shall we view this as derived from Isl. *qued-a*, canere, like *quedling-r*, brevis cantilena? C. B. *chwell-a*, to chatter, is evidently from a common source; as also *chwythell-u*, to whistle; and Armor. *chwitel*, sibilum, which is mentioned by Ihre as a cognate of Su.-G. *quitr-a*, garrire.

CHIZZARD. V. KAISART.**To CHIZZEL, v. a.** To cheat, to act deceitfully, S. B. *Chouse*, E.

Belg. *kwoezel-en*, to act hypocritically; Su.-G. *kius-a*, *kos-a*, to fascinate, which Ihre and Seren. view as the origin of E. *chouse* and *cozen*. *Kosen* is the Sw. part. pa., fascinatus.

CHOCK, s. A name given in the west of S., to the disease commonly called the *croup*.

Perhaps from its tendency to produce suffocation.

CHOFFER, s. A chafing-dish, S.

Fr. *eschauff-er*, to chafe; *eschauff-ure*, a chafing.

CHOFFING-DISH, s. The same.

"Make balls, which ye shall put on coals, in a *choffing-dish*, and the party is to receive the fume," &c. St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 223.

To CHOISE, CHOYSE, CHOYCE, v. a. 1. To choose, to elect, S.

"We haue power till *choyse* a cheplaine till do divyn service,—and till *choyse* an officer," &c. Seal of Cause, A. 1505. Blue Blanket, p. 57.

"He allowis not of man because he is able to do good, but because God allowes of him, therefore, he is made meet and able to do good: when God *choised* thee before all eternitie to glorie, what saw he in thee? He predestinate us in himself, Eph., i. 5." Rollock on 1 Thess., p. 55.

2. To prefer, S.

"Let such as *choise* straw, be sure to put it on thick, and cause it to rise pretty high in form of a pyramid, for if it lies flat it will not so well defend the rain." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 21.

CHOKKEIS, pronounced chooks, s. pl. The jaws; properly, the glandular parts under the jawbones, S. Thus he who has the king's evil, is vulgarly said to have "the cruells in his *chooks*."

Kerle beheld on to the bauld Heroun,
Ypon Fawdoun as he was lukand down;
A suttell straik wpwart him tuk that tide,
Wndir the *chokkeis* the grounden suerd gart glid,
By the gud mayle bathe halss and hys crag bayne
In sondyr straik; thus endyt that cheffayne.

Wallace, v. 148. MS.

In Perth edit. it is *chekkis*, for cheeks; in edit. 1648, cloak.

Isl. *kalke*, *kialke*, *kialki*, maxilla, the jaws; *kuok*, gula, faux bruti. The term *chafte*, used with greater

latitude, as including the jaw-bones, is from another origin. A.-S. *ceac*, and *ceoca*, seem to have denoted, not only the cheek, but the jaw. V. CHUKIS.

CHOK-BAND, s. The small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse, S.

CHOL, CHOW, s. The jole or jowl.

—How and holkit is thine Ee,
Thy cheik bane bair, and blaikint is thy blie,
Thy chop, thy *chol*, gars mony men live chaste,
Thy gane it gars us mind that we maune die.
Evergreen, ii. 56. st. 15.

Dr. Johns. erroneously derives E. *jole* from Fr. *gueule*, the mouth, the throat, the gullet. Our word, while it more nearly retains the primary sound, points out the origin; A.-S. *ceole*, faucis, *ceolas*, fauces, the jaws, Somner. The *l* is now lost in the pronunciation. *Cheek for chow*, S. cheek by jole.

Our laird himsell wad aft take his advice.
E'en *cheek for chow* he'd seat him 'mang them a',
And tank his mind 'bout kittle points of law.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 12.

It should be *chow*.

CHOLER, CHULLER, CHURL, s. 1. A double-chin, S.

"The second chiel was a thick, settorrel, swown pal-lach, wi' a great *chuller* ower his cheeks, like an ill-scrapit haggis." *Journal* from London, p. 2.

It is pronounced in all these ways; and is perhaps merely a figurative use of E. *choler*, because passion often appears by the inflation of the double chin. Hence it is also called the *Flyte-pock*, q. v. Or, shall we rather derive it from A.-S. *ceolr*, guttur, Lye? In Su.-G. this is called *isterhaka*, literally, a fat chin.

A.-S. *ceol-r*, (guttur), the throat.

2. *Chollers, pl.*, the gills of a fish, Upp. Clydes., Roxb.; *Chullers*, Dumfr.; perhaps from some supposed resemblance between the inflation of the lungs and that of the double-chin, especially under the influence of anger.

CHOLLE.

Hathelese might here so fer into halle,
How chattered the *cholle*, the chalous on the chyne.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 11.

Cholle and *chalous* are evidently birds. For in the verses immediately preceding

The birdes in the bowes

are described as "skryking in the skowes."

Cholle may be used poetically for *chough*. Cotgr. mentions Fr. *chaulsepot* as "a certain little bird." *Chalous* may have some affinity. *Chyne* seems to be from Fr. *chêne*, an oak.

CHOOP, CHOUP, s. The fruit of the wild briar, *Rubus major*; synon. *Hip*, Dumfr., Roxb., Ayr.

"What was to be seen, dye think,—but a hale regiment o' guid aik cudgels, every ane o' them as like my ane as ae *choup* is like to another!" Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 201.

The only terms approaching to this are A.-S. *heope*, and *hiope*, id. But although A.-S. *c* assumes the form of *ch* in E. I do not recollect any example of this being the case as to *h*.

To CHOOWOW, v. n. To grumble, to grudge, Fife.

CHOOWOWIN', s. The act of grumbling or grudging, ibid.

The form of this word is so singular, that it is not easy to trace it, one being uncertain whether to search for its cognates under the letter *K*. or *T*. Teut. *keeuwe* and *kouwe* signify fauces, whence *keeuw-en*, mandere. Now, it may possibly refer to that motion of the jaws which is often expressive of dissatisfaction. C. B. *tuck* signifies a grunt, and *tuck-aw*, to grunt, to grumble. Or see CHAW, v.

CHOP, CHOPE, CHOIR, s. A shop. This is the vulgar pronunciation generally throughout S.

"The merchandes of the earth,—thay ar the brutish preastes that know not those thinges that apperteane to God; sensuall preastes that ar placed in the outward court that thai may eat the sinnes of the people, who sel prayers and messes for money; macking the house of p[r]ayer ane *chop* of merchandize." Tyrie's Refutation, Fol. 48, b.

Then to a sowtar's *chope* he past,
And for a pair of schone he ast,
Bot or he sperit the price to pay them,
His thovmbis was ou the soillis to say them.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 334.

"The *choip* under his stair." "The keis [keys] of the said *chop*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18. V. CHAP.

To CHORK. V. CHIRK.

To CHORP, v. n. To emit a creaking sound. *My shoos are chorp-in*, my shoes creak in consequence of water in them, Loth.

Perhaps from the same origin with E. *chirp* (as a sparrow) which Junius seems to deduce from Teut. *circk-en*. V. CHIRK.

CHIOSS, s. Choice.

And gif that thaim war set in *choss*,
To dey, or to leyff cowardly,
Thai suld erar dey chawalrusly.
Barbour, iii. 284. MS. Edit. 1620, *chose*.

CHOUKS. V. CHOKKIS.

CHOUSKIE, s. A knave, Shetl.

Apparently from Su.-G. Isl. *kusk-a*, pellicere, as it is the business of a deceiver to *entice* others. *Ihre* gives *kouska* as the Norw. form of the v. E. *chouse* is undoubtedly a cognate term, and most probably *cozen*.

To CHOW, v. a. To chew, S.

CHOW, CHAW, s. 1. A mouthful of any thing that one chews, S.

2. Used, by way of eminence, for a quid of tobacco, S.

He took aff his bannet and spat in his *chow*,
He dightit his gab and he pried her mow.

Ball. Muirland Willie.

CHOW'D MOUSE. A worn-out person, one whose appearance in the morning shews that he has spent the night riotously. Roxb.

The metaphor seems to be borrowed from the feeble appearance of a mouse, to which her ruthless foe has

given several gashes with her teeth, before condescending to give the *coup de grace*.

CHOW, *s.* 1. A wooden ball used in a game played with clubs, Moray, Banffs.

2. The game itself is hence denominated *The Chow*.

This game may be viewed as the same with what is elsewhere called *shinty*. The players are equally divided. After the *chow* is struck off by one party, the aim of the other is to strike it back, that it may not reach the limit or goal on their side, because in this case they lose the game; and as soon as it crosses the line the other party cry, *Hail!* or say that it is *hail*, as denoting that they have gained the victory. In the beginning of each game they are allowed to raise the ball a little above the level of the ground, that they may have the advantage of a surer stroke. This is called the *Deil-chap*, perhaps as a contr. of *devil*, in reference to the force expended on the stroke.

It may, however, be *q. dule-chap*, the blow given at the *dule* or goal, but pronounced in the northern manner, *u* being changed into *ee* or *ei*. As this term is not known in that part of the country, it has been deduced from Teut. *deel*, a part, portion, or partition, *q.* the blow which each party has a right to at the commencement of the play.

I hesitate, whether from the customary change of *k* into *ch*, we should view this as originally the same with Dan. *kolle*, Teut. *kolue*, a bat or club; or trace it to Isl. *kuy-a*, Dan. *kue*, cogore.

CHOW, *s.* The jowl. **V. CHOL.**

To CHOWL, **CHOO**, (like *ch* in *church*), *v.*
n. 1. *To chowl* one's *chafte*, to distort one's mouth, often for the purpose of provoking another; to make ridiculous faces, *S.*

Most probably corr., because of the distortion of the face, from *Showl*, *q. v.*

2. To emit a mournful cry; applied to dogs or children, Fife. As regarding children, it always includes the idea that they have no proper reason for their whining.

CHOWL, **CHOO**, *s.* A cry of the kind described above, a whine, *ibid.*

CHOWPIS, *pret. v.*

Of Caxton's translation of the *Æneid* Doug. says:—

His ornate goldin versis mare than gylt,
I spitte for dissipite to se thame spylt
With sic ene wicht, quilk treuly be myne entent
Knew neur thre wordis at all quhat Virgill ment,
So for he *chowpis*, I am constrynt to flyte,
The thre first bukis he has ouerhippit quyte.

Virgil, 5. 47.

Rudd. renders this "talks, prattles," as when "we say, to chop logic." He views it as synon. with the phrase, "to clip the king's language," *S.*

But this seems equivalent to the sea phrase, *to chop about*, applied to the wind.—The use of *fer*, *far*, and *ouerhippit*, seem to fix this as the sense; perhaps from Su.-G. *koep-a*, permutare, Alem. *chouft-un*, *id.*

CHOWS, *s. pl.* A particular kind of coal, smaller than the common kind, much used in forges, *S.*; perhaps from Fr. *chou*, the general name of coal.

"The great coal sold per cart, which contains 900 weight, at 3s. 6d. The *chows* or smaller coal, at 2s. 9d." Statist. Acc. P. Carriden, i. 98.

To CHOWTLE, **CHUTTLE**, *v. n.* To chew feebly, as a child does, when its jaw-bones are weak, or as an old person, whose teeth are gone; to mump, *S.*

Isl. *jolla*, infirmiter mandere; G. Andr. He also mentions *jad*, *jadl*, as signifying, detrimentum dentium, *q.* the failure of the teeth, p. 129.

CHRISTENMASS, *s.* Christmas, Aberd.

CHRISTIE, **CRISTIE**, *s.* 1. The abbreviation of *Christopher*, when a man is referred to, *S.*

"*Christie Armstrong*."—"Cristie, Archie and Willie Batyis" [now Beattie.] Acts 1585, iii. 393.

2. The abbreviation of *Christian*, if the name of a woman; more commonly pron. *q. Kirsty*, *S.*

CHRYSTISMESS, *s.* Christmas.

This *Chrystismess* Wallace ramaynyt thar;
In Laynrik oft till sport he maid repayr.

Wallace, v. 561. MS.

i.e. the mass of Christ; *Cristes* being the A.-S. genitive; as *Cristes boc*, the gospel.

CHRISTSWOORT, **CHRISTMAS FLOWER**, names formerly given in *S.* to Black Hellebore.

"It is said that the herb *Christswoord*, or *Christmas flower*, in plain English *Black Helbore*, (so called from its springing about this time) helpeth madness, distraction, purgeth melancholy and dulness. This last expression minds me to caveat the Reader, not to be angry at Hellebore because it's called *Christmas flower*; for it, poore thing, hurts no body that lets it alone, and Herbalists are to be shent, not it spoiled, for that name, as was the harmlesse Hawthorn tree near Glasenbury in Sommerset-shire in England, which being always observed to bloom so neare to this time, that it was reported first to budde this day, other Hawthorns about it remaining dead and naked, King James jestingly concluded therefrom, our old stile to be more regular than Rome's new, but others of later years more seriously concluding the thorn guilty of old superstition, grubbed it up by the roots, and burned it to ashes; which coming to the ears of honest Christmas, fearing her own fate, from that of her harbingers (receiving notice by a public order), quietly retir'd, and keep'd her self alive by the fire side of more charitable Christians, accounting it more honourable to ly by a flame then dy in one. But this blush hath almost put me from my path," &c.

This extract affords a curious specimen of the instruction communicated in the Tolbooth Church of Edinburgh on *Christmas* or *Yule-Sunday*, 1670. *V. Annand's Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 24, 25.

To CHUCK, *v. a.* To toss or throw any thing smartly out of the hand, *S.* **V. SHUCK**, *v.*

CHUCK, *s.* A marble used at the game of *taw*, Dumfr.

CHUCKET, *s.* A name given to the Black-bird, Island of Hoy, Orkney; Low's Faun. Orcad., p. 58.

"In winter—it has only a squeaking voice, like the

word *chuck*, *chuck*, several times repeated, whence the Hoy name." *Ibid*.

CHUCKIE, *s.* 1. A low or cant term for a hen, *S.*

This may either be from Belg. *kuyken*, a chicken, from *kuyk-en*, to hatch, whence *E. chick, chicken*; or from *chuck, chuck*, the imitative cry used in *S.* in calling dunghill fowls together.

"Aweel, aweel, that hen—was na a bad ane to be bred at a town-end, though it's no like our barn-door *chuckies* at Charlies-hope." Guy Mannering, iii. 102.

2. Used in the sense of chicken.

—Till the *chucky* leave the shell

Whar it was hidden,

It canna sou'n the morning bell

Upo' your mudden.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 199.

CHUCKIE-STANE, CHUCKIE, CHUCK, *s.* A small pebble, *S.*; a quartz crystal rounded by attrition on the beach.

This may be from Teut. *kuyk-en*, a small flint, parvus silex, Kilian. But rather, I suspect, from the circumstance of such stones being swallowed by domestic fowls.

"Quartz nodules, or *chuckie-stones*, as they are vulgarly called, are very common, and are of various colours." Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 268.

[**CHUCKIE-STANES, CHUCKS**, *s.* A game played by girls. A number of pebbles are spread on a flat stone; one of them is tossed up, and a certain number must be gathered, and the falling one caught by the same hand.]

CHUCKLE-HEAD, *s.* A dolt, *Aberd.*

CHUCKLE-HEADED, *adj.* Doltish, *ibid.*

This is a cant *E.* word; Grose's Class. Dict. Can it have any affinity to Germ. *kuyghel, kugel, globus, sphaera*; as we say *Bullet-head*?

CHUDREME, CUDREME, *s.* The designation of what is called a stone weight.

Iste sunt antique prestatones et canones, quas pro-fate ecclesie solvebant antiquitus, sciz. triginta panes decoctos, cum antiqua mensura farine ibi apposita, triginta Caseos quorum quilibet facit Chudreme, et octo male do Brascos, et Berchede male, et Chedher male. Chart. Sti Andr. Crawford's Officers of State, p. 431.

"The *Chudreme*," Mr. Chalmers has justly observed, "is the Irish *Cudthrom*, the (*th*) being quiescent, which signified weight. Shaw's Dict. MacFarlane's Vocab., p. 85 [r. 58.] So, *Clach-ar-cudrim* means, literally, a stone-weight, *punt-ar-cudrim*, a pound-weight. Macdonald's Gael. Vocab., p. 120. David I. granted to the monastery of Cambuskenneth 'viginti *cudremos* caseis,' out of his rents in Strivling. Chart. Cambus. No. 54; Nimmo's Stirling. App. No. I.—Alexander II. made an exception of the said *Cudreme*," &c. *Calcedonia*, I. 433, N.

CHUF, *s.* "Clown," *Pink.*

Quhen that the *chuf* wad me chyd, with gyrrand chaftis,
I wald him chuk, cheik and chyn, and chereis him so meikil,
That his cheif chynnis he had I wist to my sone.

Maitland Poems, p. 55.

In Note, p. 392, this is rendered *churl*. Mr. Pinkerton also mentions that in an old song in Pepys' Coll. Ball. it is said,

Soon came I to a Cornishe *chuffe*.

He adds, that in Prompt. Parv. *choffe* or *chuffe* is rendered rusticus.

This is certainly the same with *Cufe*, q. v.

CHUFFIE-CHEEKIT, *adj.* Having full and flaccid cheeks, *S.*

CHUFFIE-CHEEKS, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to a full-faced child, *S.* V. **CHUFFY**, *E.*

To **CHUG**, *v. n.* To tug at an elastic substance, Upp. Clydes.

"To *Chug*, to tug," Clydes. Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

This seems to be merely the *v.* pronounced in a peculiar manner, as if *s* followed *t*, perhaps from the double vowel, as in A.-S. *teog-an*, Moes-G. *tiuh-an*, id. It thus resembles Germ. *zug*, *zuge*, the act of drawing out, from Alem. *zeoh-an*, Germ. *zieh-en*, *trahere*, *attrahere*.

CHUK, *s.* Asellus marinus Squillam molliorem referens, nisi quod quatuor tantum pedes habeat. An qui Dumfriensibus the *Chuk* dicitur? Sibb. Scot., p. 34.

CHUKIS, *s. pl.* A disease mentioned in Roull's Cursing, MS.

—The *chukis*, that haldis the chaftis fra chowing,
Golgalliter at the hairt growing.

Gl. Compl., p. 331.

This undoubtedly means a swelling of the jaws. The term seems elliptical; probably allied to A.-S. *ceacena* *swyle*, faucium tumor, *ceac, ceoc*, signifying the cheek or jaw. V. **CHOKKES**. This disease is called the *buffets*, Ang. Fr. *bouffe*, a swollen cheek.

CHUM, *s.* Food, provision for the belly, Clydes. *Scaff*, synon.

CHUN, *s.* The sprouts or germs of barley, in the process of making malt; also, the shoots of potatoes beginning to spring in the heap, Gall., Dumfr. Pronounced as *ch* in *cheese*.

To **CHUN**, *v. a.* To *chun* potatoes, is, in turning them to prevent vegetation, to nip off the shoots which break out from what are called the *een*, or eyes, *ibid.*, Roxb. Also used in Upp. Clydesd. in the same sense.

This is undoubtedly a very ancient word. Moes-G. *kein-an*, *us-kein-an*, germinare, Alem. *chin-en*, id. To these verbs we ought certainly to trace, A.-S. *cyn*, propago, genimen, and Alem. *chind*, *kind*, filius, infans. It is not improbable that C.B. *egin*, the first shoot, and *egin-an*, to germinate, have had a common origin. Owen, indeed, traces *egin* to *cin*, a covering, what extends over. In a later age *kein-a*, or *chin-en*, seems to have received the form of Germ. *keim-en*, *kiem-en*, germinare, by the change of a single letter. Wachter, vo. *Kiem-en*, refers to Lat. *gemmare*, Gr. *κιν-εσθαι*, moveri ad germinandum.

CHURCH AND MICE, a game of children, Fife; said to be the same with the *Sow in the Kirk*, q. v. V. **KIRK THE GUSSIE**.

To **CHURM**, *v. a.* 1. "To tune, to sing." *Gl.*

—Let me rather, on the heathy hill,
Far frae the busy world, whereon ne'er stood
A cottage, walk, an' *churm* my Lallan lays.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 55.

This seems merely the Gall. pron. of *Chyrme*, q. v.

To grumble, or emit a humming sound,
Aysr.

—“A cuckoo-clock chicks at one side of the chimney-place, and the curate, smoking his pipe in antique elbow-chair, *churms* at the other.” Sir Wylie, i. 209.

Apparently the same with *Chirme*, sense 3.

CHURME, *s.* Used to denote a low, murmuring and mournful conversation, *ibid.*

“We all fell into a kind of religious *churme* about the depths and wonders of nature, and the unfathomable sympathies of the heart of man.” *The Steam-Boat*, p. 138.

Evidently the same with *Chirm*, *Chyrm*, only the pron. of Aysr.

To **CHURR**, **CHURL**, **CHIRLE**, *v. n.* 1. To coo, to murmur. Sibb. writes *chirle*, rendering it “to chirp like a sparrow,” South of S.

The *churlin* moor-cock woes his valentine,
Cooing coyish to his sidelin tread.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 9.

—Some delight to brush the heathy fells
At early dawn, among the *churring* pouts.

Ibid., p. 107,

O. E. to *chirre*. Junius observes that goldfinches are said to *chirre*. He renders it, *gemere instar turturum*; viewing it as synon. with *chirme*. That it has been used in England in the same sense with *chirp*, seems probable from *churr-worm* being the name given to the fen-cricket. V. Phillips.

2. Used to denote the cackling noise made by the moorfowl when raised from its seat, Dumfr.

Cimbr. *kur*, murmur; A.-S. *ceor-ian*, murmurare; Teut. *kor-ien*, *koer-ien*, *gemero instar turturis* aut columbae; Su.-G. *surr-a*, *gusurum edere*.

CIETEZOUR, *s.* A citizen.

“The *cietezouris* of Teruana in Flanderis (to quhom thir ambassatouris first come) rycht desyrus to recouer thair lyberte, refusit nocht thir offeris.” Bellend. Cron. F. 30, b.

CYGONIE, *s.* The stork.

The *Cygonie* that foul so whyte,
Quhilk at the serpents hes despyte,
Come granen to the ground;
And Mamuks that byds euer mair,
And feids into the cristall air,
Deik on the fields wer found.

Burel's Pdg., Watson's Coll., ii. 27.

Fr. *cicoigne*, *cigogne*, Lat. *ciconia*, *id.*

CYLE, *s.* The foot, or lower part, of a couple or rafter; synon. *Spire*, Roxb.

This, I suppose, should be sounded q. *sile*. A.-S. *syl*, *syle*, *syll*, basis, fulcimentum. Su.-G. *syll*, fundamentum enjusvis rei. This has been traced to Moes-G. *sul-jan*, fundare.

CYMMING, **CUMYEONE**, **CUMMING**, *s.* 1. A large oblong vessel, of a square form, about a foot or eighteen inches in depth,

used for receiving what works over from the masking-vat or barrel, Loth.

“The air sall have—an^e masking-fat, an^e great stand, an^e tub, an^e gyle-fat, an^e *cymming*, an^e laid-gallon, an^e wort disch, an^e pitcher.” Balfour's Pract., p. 234, 235.

“An^e flasche fat, an^e fysche fat, an^e *cumyeone*,” &c. *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

We find what is undoubtedly the same word, in a more primitive form, in several northern dialects. A.-S. Gloss. *cimbing*, commissuras, Schilter; Su.-G. *kim*, extremum dolii; Teut. *kime*, *kimme*, *kieme*, extremitas vasis, dolii, cupae, Kilian; E. *chime*, *id.*, “the end of a barrel or tub;” Chaucer, *chimbe*, expl. by Tyrwhitt, “the prominent part of the staves beyond the head of a barrel.”

—Almost all empty is the tonne,
The streme of lif now droppeth on the *chimbe*.

Ver. 3893.

Hence Mod. Sax. *kymer*, one who refits barrels or tubs that have been loosened; Isl. *askime*, also *kimpell*, the handle of a portable vessel; manubrium vasis portatilis sustinens; G. Andr. 144. This writer gives *kime*, as primarily signifying *cymba*. We still give the name of *bowl* to a small tub.

2. A small tub or wooden vessel, Ang., Fife; used as synon. with *Bowie*.

CYNDIRE, *s.* A term denoting ten swine.

“This is the forme and maner of the pannage: for ilk *cyndire*, that is, for ilk ten swine, the King sall haue the best swine: and the Forester an^e hog.” Forrest Lawe, c. 7. Lat. copy, *cintra*.

Du Cange gives no explanation of *cindra*, but merely quotes the passage. I do not find that this word in any other language signifies a decade. The only conjecture I can form is, that it is Gael. *ciontine*, tribute, which being first applied in the sense of *pannage*, as denoting the tax paid for the liberty of feeding swine in a forest, was afterwards improperly used to denote *ten swine*, as this was the number for which the duty specified by the law was to be paid.

CYPRUS CAT, a cat of three colours, as of black, brown, and white, S. Tortoise-shell cat, E.

CIRCUAT ABOUT, encircled, surrounded.

—“Ffor the quhilk soume the said vmquhill Schir Williame laide in plege to the said Robert an^e garnissing *circuat about* with perllis, rubeis and diamontis, pertening to our souerane lordis darrest mother,” &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 270.

For *circuit*; Fr. *id.*; Lat. *circuit-us*.

CIRCULYE, *adv.* Circularly; *Aberd. Reg.*

To **CIRCUMJACK**, *v. n.* To agree to, or correspond with, W. Loth.; a term most probably borrowed from law-deeds; Lat. *circumjac-ere*, to lie round or about.

To **CIRCUMVENE**, **CIRCUMVEEN**, *v. a.* 1. To environ.

“Thus war the enemyis sa *circumvenit* in the middis of Romanis, that an^e of thame had eschapid,—war nocht—the king of the Volschis—began to reproche thame,” &c. Bellend. T. Liv., p. 348-349.

2. To circumvent.

“Our souerane lorde—annullis expreslie & dischargis the effecte & tenour of the charter—of Clerkland, &c.

maid to Mungo Muire of Rowallane, because his grace was *circumvenit* tharintill." Acts Ja. V., 1528, Ed. 1814, p. 311, 312.

"He sayes, Let no man oppresse, ouercome, our haile, or *circumveen* another man, or defraude his brother in any matter." Rollock, 1 Thes., p. 173.

Immediately from Lat. *circumven-ire*, like Fr. *cir-conven-ir*, which are used in both these senses.

CYSTEWS, *s. pl.* Cistercian monks; Fr. *Cistaws*.

Scho fowndyt in-to Gallaway
Of *Cystews* ordyre an
Dulce-cor scho gert thaim all,
That is Sweet-Hart, that Abbey call.
Wyntnon, viii. 8. 45.

CITEYAN, CIETEYAN, *s.* A citizen, Fr. *citoyen*.

—"He gaiff occasioun to the *cieteyanis* thairof to ische out of the toun." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 28. V. CITINER.

CITHARIST, *s.* The harp.

All thus our Ladye thai lose, with lyking and list.
Menstralis, and musicians, mo than I mene may :
The Psaltry, the Citholis, the soft *Citharist*,
The *Croude*, and the monycordis, the gythornis gay ;
The rote, and the recordour, the ribus, the *rist*,
The trunp, and the taburn, the tympane but tray ;
The lilt pype, and the lute, the cithill *in fist*,
The dulcete, and the dulscacordis, the schalin of assay ;
The anyable organis usit full oft ;
Clarions loud knellis,
Portatives, and bellis,
Cymbaellonis in the cellis
That soundis so soft.

Houlate, iii. 10.

I have given the whole passage from the Bannatyne MS., marking in Italics the variations from the printed copy, which is here very incorrect. List is printed *lift*, *citharist*, *atharist*; *croude*, *croude*; *rist*, *rist*; in *fist*, and *fist*; *assay*, *afay*; *portatives*, *portalibis*; *soft*, *oft*.

Citharist is immediately, although improperly, formed from Lat. *citharista*, a harper; from *cithara*, Gr. *κίθαρα*. The word as here used, however, may have denoted the guitar in common with the harp; as A.-S. *cytere*, *cithara* is, both by Somn. and Lye, rendered a guitar. Germ. *cither*, Belg. *cyter*, Sw. *zitra*, also all signify a guitar. The similarity of the words, used to denote these instruments, shews that they were viewed as nearly allied. And, indeed, what is a guitar but a harp of a peculiar structure? The Fr. word *cythariser* would suggest the idea of what we now call an Æolian harp. For it is rendered, "to sing or whizz as the wind;" Cotgr.

It may be added, that the Gr. name of the harp has been supposed to originate from the resemblance of this instrument, in its full structure, to the human breast, and from the emission of sound in a similar manner. Juxta opinionem autem Graecorum citharæ usus repertus fuisse ab Apolline creditur. Forma citharæ initio simills fuisse traditur pectori humano, quod veluti vox de pectore, ita ex ipsa cantus ederetur, appellataque eadem de causa. Isidor. Orig. Lib. 2., a. 21.

CITHERAPES, *s. pl.* The traces by which a plough is drawn in Orkney; *Theets*, *thetes*, synon. S. V. Agr. Surv. Orkn., p. 51, 52.

CITHOLIS, *s.* A musical instrument.

—The Psaltery, the *Citholis*, the soft Citharist.
Houlate, iii. 10. V. CITHARIST.

In Chaucer's description of the statue of Venus, it is said

A *citole* in hire right hand hadde she.
Knights Tale, ver. 1961.

—The musyke I might knowe
For olde men, which sowned lowe
With harpe, and lute, and with *cytole*.
Gower, Conf. Am., F. 189, a.

Sir John Hawkins, in his *History of Music*, "supposes it to have been a sort of Dulcimer, and that the name is a corruption of Lat. *cistella*;" Tyrwhitt. But *cistella* signifies a coffer. L. B. *citola* is used in the same sense with *citholis*, Fr. *citole*, a term which occurs A. 1214. V. Du Cange. Some have supposed that *citole* is corr. from Lat. *cithara*, Dict. Trev.

"The instruments are shalms, clarions, portatives, monycords, organs, tympane or drum, cymbal; *cythol*, psaltery." Pink. Hist. Scotl., ii. 426.

In the passage here referred to, the word is printed *sytholl*; *Palice of Honour*, Scot. Poems, 1792, i. 74.

CITINER, CITINAR, *s.* A citizen.

"Oure souerane lord—disponis to ane reuerend father in God Petir bischope of Dunkeld, and to the *citineris* of the towne of Dunkeld, the privilege and liberties grantit to the bishoppis of Dunkeld and *citineris* thairof of befoir," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 313.

Than to ane *citinar* he yeild,
Quhilk send him furth his swyne to feid ;
For fault of fude he was full fuit.

Forlorne Sone, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 34.

Fr. *citoyen*, id.; *citoyennerie*, citizenship.

CIVIS, *s. pl.* A misnomer for an old English penny.

"I wadna that his name were Gordon for a hundred *civis*." *Perils of Man*, ii. 350.

As bearing the legend of *Civitas*, London, Eboraci, &c.

CLAAICK, CLAUICK, CLAYOCK, *s.* 1. Properly the state of having all the corns on a farm reaped, but not inned, Aberd., Banffs.

2. The entertainment given to the reapers, the harvest-home, Aberd.

Formerly, this feast was made after all was cut down. It is now most commonly delayed till the whole crop is brought home, and covered. When the harvest is early finished, it is called the *Maiden Claaick*; when late, the *Carlin Claaick*. V. MAIDEN and CARLIN. In some parts of the north, this feast is then called the *Winter*, because about this time winter is supposed to commence.

As far as I can learn, this word is unknown in Gael; unless we should suppose it to be formed from *glaic*, a handful, q. the last handful of the corn that is cut down, whence the same feast derives its name of *Maiden*.

I have met with one etymon of this term, introduced by an ingenious writer when speaking of the *Kirn*.

"In later times this feast has been called a *maiden*, if the harvest is finished before Michaelmas, and if after it, a *Carlin*. In some places it is called the *Clayock*, which is a corruption of the Gaelic *Cailoch*, i.e. an old woman, and is synonymous with the before-mentioned *Carlin*." Huddleston's Notes to Toland's Hist. of the Druids, p. 283.

It seems, however, fatal to this etymon, that in the district of Buchan, where this term is chiefly used, they not only speak of the *Carlin Claaick*, which would be a gross tautology, but the term is only conjoined with *Maiden*. Now, the *Maiden Claaick* would literally mean "the young old woman." Besides, the

entertainment was more anciently given earlier in the season.

The word is pron. *Clai*k in Garioch.

Belg. *kluchte*, signifies pastime, a play or interlude. But I can scarcely suppose any affinity.

CLAAIK-SHEAF, CLYACK-SHEAF, s. The Maiden or last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm, Aberd.

CLAAICK-SUPPER, CLYACK-SUPPER, s. The feast given, about thirty years ago, on the cutting down of the corn on a farm; now, that the entertainment is deferred till the crop be inned, rather inaccurately transferred to the feast of Harvest-home, *ibid.*

CLAAR, s. A large wooden vessel.

"The smoking potatoes were emptied into a *claur*, round which every one promiscuously ranged, and partook of a social, if not luxurious meal." *Clan Albin*, i. 74, 75.

Gael. *clar*, a board, trough, &c.

CLACHAN, CLAUCHANNE, CLACHEN, s. A small village in which there is a parish-church, S. A village of this description is thus denominated in places bordering on the Highlands, or where the Gael. has formerly been spoken. Elsewhere, it is called the *kirk-town*.

—"Of lait there is croppen in amangis sum Noblemen, Prelates, Barronnes, and Gentil-men, in certaine pairts of this realme, being of gude livinges, great abuse contrair the honour of the realme, & different from the honest frugalitie of their Fore-bearers, passing to Burrows, Townes, *Clauchannes* & Aile-houses with their householdes, and sum abiding in thair awin places, usis to buird themselves and uthers to thair awin servandis, as in hostillaries."—Acts Ja. VI., 1581. Parl. 7. c. 116. Murray.

The first time that he met with me,

Was at a *Clachen* in the West;

Its name, I trow, Killbarthan be,

Where Habbie's drones blew many a blast.

Watson's Coll., i. 11.

It must be observed, however, that Gael. *clachan*, has been expl. "a circle of stones." It has been asserted that churches were erected in the same places, which, in times of heathenism, had been consecrated to Druidical worship.

"The same term [*clachan*] is used, when speaking of many other places of worship, both in the Highlands and low country, places where it is probable that such circles did, or do still, exist." P. Aberfoyle, Perth. Statist. Acc., x. 129.

"Glenorchay—was formerly called *Clachan Dysart*, a Celtic word, signifying, "The Temple of the Highest." The place, where the parish church stands, was probably the site of the *Clachan*, or "Circle of Stones," of the Druids. *Dysart* properly means *The Highest God*. The founders of a church, designed for a more enlightened worship, in order to induce the pagan inhabitants to attend the institutions of revealed religion, were naturally led to make choice of a situation, the more revered by them, as being the place where they had formerly been accustomed to perform their rites of devotion." P. Glenorchay, Argyles. Statist. Acc., viii. 335, 336.

"We shall leave the Druids, by only remarking, that the same expression, which the people then used

for their place of worship, is still used to this day; as the Highlanders more frequently say, *Will ye go to the stones?* or, *Have you been at the stones?* than, *Will you go to, or have you been at church?* Mankind, in this instance, as they do in many others, retain the ancient name, while the thing signified by that name is entirely forgotten, by the gradual influence of new habits, new manners, and new modes of living." P. Callander, Perth. Statist. Acc., xi. 581, N.

Thus the origin must be Gael. *clach*, a stone.

It is evident, indeed, that the name is, in some places, still given to what is otherwise called a Druidical temple.

"Within a few yards of the one [the Druidical monument] at Borve, there are clear vestiges of a circular building, which has either been a temple adjoining this *clachan*, or the residence of the officiating Druids." P. Harris (Island) Statist. Acc., x. 374.

There is a singular phrase commonly used in the Highlands, which may perhaps claim affinity.

"She hastily exclaimed, 'Thus did he look whose name you bear, on that sad morning; but oh! to the stones be it told! not so looked Glen Albin.'"

—"When relating any thing calamitous, instead of a direct address to the person with whom they are conversing, the Highlanders tell it as an *apart*, exclaiming, 'To the stones be it told.'" *Clan Albin*, ii. 239.

Most probably this, in Druidical times, was a solemn asseveration of the truth, by an appeal to the consecrated "circle of stones" around which the Celtic nations worshipped, or to the deity who was supposed to reside there.

Gael. *clachan*, "a village, hamlet, burying-place." Shaw.

CLACH-COAL, s. The name given to *Candle-coal*, in the district of Kyle; called *Parrot-coal* in Carrick and elsewhere.

I can scarcely view this as from Gael. *clach*, a stone, q. stone-coal, like Belg. *steen-koolen*. Perhaps it is rather allied to C.B. *clac-ian*, Teut. *klack-en*, Isl. *klak-a*, clangere, as referring to the noise it makes in burning; as it seems, for the same reason, to be designed *Parrot-coal*.

CLACHNACUIDIN. *To drink to Clachnacuidin*, to drink prosperity to the town of Inverness; *Clachnacuidin* being a stone at the well in the market-place of that burgh.

The term literally signifies, "a stone to set *cuids*," or "tubs, on."

To CLACHER, CLAGHER, v. n. To move onwards or get along with difficulty and slowly, in a clumsy, trailing, loose manner, Loth.

* **CLACK, s.** Expl. "slanderous or impertinent discourse;" Gl. Shirrefs, Aberd.

CLACK, s. The clapper of a mill, S.; thus denominated from the noise it makes; Teut. *klack*, sonora percussio.

CLADACH, s. Talk. V. **CLEITACH.**

CLAES, pl. Clothes. V. **CLAITH.**

CLAFF, s. Cleft, or part of a tree wh^{there} the branches separate; Galloway.

—There, in the *claff*
O' branchy oak, far frae the tread o' nian,

gill
'c,

The ring-dove has her nest, unsocial bird !
To woods and wilds her cooling cry she makes,
And rocks, responsive, echo back her moan.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 43.

Su.-G. *klofoa*, ruptura ; Isl. *klof*, fœmorum intercapedo ; from *klyf-w-a*, to cleave.

CLAFFIE, *adj.* Disordered ; as, *claffie hair*, dishevelled hair, Berwicks. ; perhaps q. having one lock or tuft separated from another ; Isl. *klyf*, findo, diffindo, *klafin*, fissus.

CLAFFIE, *s.* A slattern, *ibid.*

CLAG, **CLAGG**, *s.* 1. An incumbrance, a burden lying on property ; a forensic term, S.

"And to the which judge arbitrator both the saids parties have submitted, and by thir presents submitte all *claggs*, claims, debates and contraversies standing betwixt them, and specially that debate and contraversion," &c. Dallas of St. Martins' Styles, p. 813.

—Dear bairns o' mine,
I quickly man submit to fate,
And leave you three a good estate,
Which has been honourably won,
An' handed down frae sire to son,
But *clag* or claim, for ages past.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 514.

Clag and *claim*, although generally combined, seem to convey different ideas. The former may denote a claim legally sustained, or which cannot be disputed ; the latter, one that may be, or has been, made, although the issue be uncertain.

More probably from the same origin with E. *clog* ; the E. term being used in the same sense, "a *clog* on an estate."

2. Charge, impeachment of character ; fault, or imputation of one, S.

He was a man without a *clag*,
His heart was frank without a flaw.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 271.

"He has nae *clag* till his tail," is a vulgar phrase, signifying that there is no stain in one's character, or that no one can justly exhibit a charge against him.

Teut. *klaghe*, querela, accusatio. Germ. *klage* ; eine gerichtliche klage, a suit at law ; Dan. *klage*, a complaint, a grievance, *klage i retten kjermaal*, an action or suit at law, an accusation : Teut. *klagh-en*, queri, accusare, Germ. *klag-en*, Dan. *klag-er*, id. Su.-G. Isl. *klag-a*, queri, conqueri, sive id sit privatim sive ante judicem ; Ihre. This ingenious glossarist thinks that it properly denotes the lamentation made by infants, who by Ulph. are designed *klahui*, Luke x. 21, observing that *g* and *h* are letters of great affinity. Some derive the Goth. word from Gr. *κλαῖ-ειν*, clamare. It appears that it was not unknown in A.-S. For Hicce mentions *clagles*, as denoting one, qui sine querimonia est ; Gram. A.-S., p. 150.

To **CLAG**, *v. a.* To obstruct, to cover with mud or any thing adhesive, S. *Clog*, E. "*Clag* up the hole in the wa' wi' glaur." "*The wheels are a' claggit wi' dirt.*"

The man kest off his febill weid of gray,
And Wallace his, and payit siluer in hand.
Pass on, he said, thou art a proud merchand,
The gown and hois in clay that *claggit* was,
The hud heklyt, and maid him for to pass.

Wallace, vi. 452. MS.

In Perth edit. it is by mistake *claggut*.

Johns. after Skinner derives E. *clog*, from *log*. But it is evidently far more nearly allied to Dan. *klæy*,

viscous, glutinous, sticky ; which from the sense affixed to the adj. *claggy*, certainly marks the origin of the S. *v.*

CLAG, *s.* A clot, a coagulation, S. ; as, "There was a great *clag* o' dirt sticking to his shoe."

I hesitate whether this ought not to be viewed as the primary sense of the *s. clag*, as signifying an incumbrance ; also, impeachment of character. In both these instances, the transition is natural. For what is an incumbrance on property, or an impeachment as affecting character, but something that is burdensome, or contaminating, which adheres to the one or to the other ?

Isl. *kleggi*, massa compacta alicujus rei ; Haldorson.

CLAGGY, *adj.* Unctuous, adhesive, bespotted with mire, S. V. the *v.*

CLAGGINES, *s.* Adhesiveness in moist or miry substances, S.

CLAGGOK, *s.* A dirty wench, a drabble-tail, one whose clothes are *clagged* or covered with mire, Lyndsay.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *claddelegat*, puella sordida. This is the form in which Binnart gives the word. But with Kilian it is *kladder-gat*, from *kladd-en*, maculare, and *gat*, perhaps in the base sense of podex. But the S. word is evidently from the *v.* to *clag*, with the termination marking a diminutive. V. Oc, Ock.

Bot I hane maist into despyte
Pure *Claggokis* cled roiploch quhyte,
Quhilk hes scant twa markes for their feis,
Will hane twa ellis beneath thair kneis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. (*Syde Taillis*), p. 308.

From the same origin with the two preceding words.

CLAHYNNIE, **CLACHIN**, *s.* "Clan or tribe of people living in the same district under the command of a chief." Gl. Wynt.

Tha thre score ware clannys twa,
Clahynnah Qwhewyl, and *Clachin* Yha.

Wyntown, xi. 17. 9.

As Gael. Ir. *clan* denotes a clan, Mr. Macpherson has ingeniously observed that A.-S. *clain*, Germ. *klein*, Belg. *klein*, *klain*, Moes-G. *klahaim* (lat. plur.), all signify young, small, or children, and in the application to the Highland tribes infer the whole clan to be descendants of one common ancestor. He might have added, that Gael. *clain* expressly signifies children ; Su.-G. Isl. *klen*, infantulus.

CLAYCHT, *s.* Cloth.

"Ane coyt [coat] of *claycht*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

CLAYERS, **CLYERS**, *s. pl.* A disease in cows similar to Glanders in horses, Roxb.

This is evidently the same with *Clyre* ; for, I am informed, that the fat in the middle of the thigh of mutton or beef, known by the name of the Pope's Eye, is also called "the *Clyre* of the thê," *ibid.* The name is obviously transferred to the disease, in consequence of its affecting the *glands* of the throat. V. **CLYERS**.

CLAYIS, *s. pl.* Clothes, S. V. **CLAITH**.

To **CLAIK**, **CLACK**, **CLAKE**, *v. n.* 1. To make a clucking noise, as a hen does, especially when provoked, S.

2. To cry incessantly, and impatiently, for any thing. In this sense it is often used with respect to the clamorous requests made by children, S.
3. To talk a great deal in a trivial way, S.; to *clack*, E.
4. To tattle, to report silly stories, such especially as tend to injure the characters of others, S.

"Ye needna mind comin' in, there's nae ill-tongued body to ken o't, an' *clack* about it." Glenfergus, iii. 17.

It is difficult to determine, which of these should be viewed as the primitive sense. The word, as first used, is allied to Isl. *klak-a*, clango, avium vox propria; G. Andr., p. 146. I also find Isl. *klack-a*, mentioned, as signifying to prattle. As used in the last sense, it is illustrated by Su.-G. *klack*, reproach; *klacka*, subitus et levis susurrus; Ihre. Belg. *klikken*, is to tell again, to inform against.

CLAIK, s. 1. The noise made by a hen, S.
Isl. *klak*, vox avium.

2. An idle or false report; S.

—Ane by your cracks may tell,
Ye've mair than ance been at sic tricks yoursel';
And sure if that's nae sae, the country's fu'
Wi' lees, and *claiks*, about young Ket and you.
Morison's Poems, p. 187.

CLAIK, s. A female addicted to tattling, Aberd.

CLAIKRIE, s. Tattling, gossiping, S.

To **CLAIK, v. a.** To bedaub or dirty with any adhesive substance, Aberd. "*Clait*, besmeared;" Gl. Shirrefs.

CLAIK, s. A quantity of any dirty adhesive substance, *ibid*.

CLAIKIE, adj. Adhesive, sticky, dauby, *ibid*.

CLAIK, CLAKE, s. The bernacle; Bernicla, Gesner; Anas Erythropus (mas), Linn. V. Penn. Zool., p. 577.

According to Boece, this species of goose was bred in worm-eaten trees, which had been carried about by the sea.

"Restis now to speik of the geis generit of the see namit *clakis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 14.

Lesly gives a description of this fowl, similar to that of Boece. Reg. et Ins. Scot. Descr., p. 35, 36.

Douglas alludes to this animal, describing it according to the opinion adopted in that age.

All water foullis war swemand thair gude speid :
Else out of ground treis thair saw I breid,
Fowls that hingand be thair nebbis grew.

Palace of Honour, iii. 88.

"These," says Pennant, "are the birds that about two hundred years ago were believed to be generated out of wood, or rather a species of shell that is often found sticking to the bottom of ships, or fragments of them; and were called *Tree-geese*. The shell here meant is the *lepas anatifera*, Lin. syst., 668. Argenville Conch., tab. 7. The animal that inhabits it is furnished with a feathered beard; which, in a credulous age, was believed to be part of the young bird."

Zool., p. 578. The designation, *anatifera*, alludes to this fancy; literally signifying the *goose-bearing* *lepas*.

Even the E. name, *bernacle*, has been viewed as referring to the supposed origin from wood. For, according to Junius, it is probably formed from *barn*, a son, and *ac*, an oak. Whatever may be in this, the clergy in the darker ages availed themselves of the supposed vegetable origin of these birds. For Bromton, in his Chronicle, when describing Ireland, says:—"Here there are also birds, called *bernacles*, which, as as it were against nature, are produced from fir trees. On these the religious feed during their fasts; because they are not procreated from coition, nor from flesh. Col. 1072, ap. Jun.

This word does not seem to be of Celtic origin. If Lhuyd's conjecture be right with respect to Ir. *guthran*, the word *clak* is most probably unknown in that language. An q. d. *gedhchrain*, anser arborigena?

It seems to have been supposed, in former ages, that this species of goose received its name from its *clak*, or the noise it made. Hence the office of Censor General of the church is allotted to it by Holland.

Corrector of Kirkine was clepit the *Clake*.

Houlate, i. 17.

When the *Cleck Geese* leave off to clatter,
And parasites to slietch and flatter,
And priests, *Marias* to pitter patter,
And thieves from thift refrain;—
Then she that sum right thankfullie
Should pay them hame again.

Watson's Coll., i. 48, 49.

CLAYMORE, s. 1. A two handed sword.

"See here [at Talisker] a *Cly-more*, or great two-handed sword, probably of the same kind with the *ingentes gladii* of the Caledonians, mentioned by Tacitus: an unwieldy weapon, two inches broad, doubly edged; the length of the blade three feet seven inches; of the handle, fourteen inches; of a plain transverse guard, one foot; the weight six pounds and a half. These long swords were the original weapons of our country, as appears by the figure of a soldier, found among the ruins of London, after the great fire, A. D. 1666, and preserved at Oxford: his sword is of a vast length." Pennant's Voy. Heb., p. 332. V. Montfaucon. Antiq. iv. 16. Tab. x.

The word is here improperly spelled.

2. The common basket-hilted broad-sword worn by Highlanders, S.

This has long been the appropriate signification.

And Caddell drest, among the rest,
With gun and good *claymore*, man,
On gelding grey he rode that way,
ith pistols set before, man.

Tranent-Muir, Rileson's S. Songs, ii. 80.

Gael. *claidamh mor*, literally, "the great sword." *Claidamh* is evidently the same word with Ir. *claidheav*, C. B. *kleidhyn*, Armor. *kleidh*, id. Hence also Fr. *glave* and E. *glave*. Su.-G. *glafven*, anc. *glaf*, lancea, must be viewed as radically the same; as well as Alem. *glef*, *glev*, Teut. *glavie*, Germ. *glefen*, *glevige*, L.B. *glavea*, id. Lat. *glad-ius* has obviously had a common origin. Some have supposed that the root might be Su.-G. *glo-a*, to shine, whence *glad*, a burning coal, also splendid; as most of the designations given to a sword, in the northern languages, are borrowed from the brightness of this weapon.

CLAIP, s. The clapper of a mill.

"Lie mylne *clap* and happer." Cart. Priorat. de Fluscarden, An. 1562.

V. **CLAP, s.** A flat instrument of iron, &c.

CLAIR, adj. 1. Distinct, exact, S. B.

Is Flavian! quo she, dwell ye there?
That of their dwelling ye're so very *clair*?
Ross's Helenore, p. 67.

Fr. *clair*, evident, manifest, from Lat. *clar-us*;
Belg. *klaar*, Su.-G. Germ, *klar*, id.

2. Ready, prepared, S. B.; *clar* is used in the same sense, Orkney; *Dinner is clar*, i.e. ready. Dan. *klar*, id.

Vanity says I will gae look,
If I can get a chamber *clair*;
I am acquainted with the cook,
I trow we shall get honest fair.
Pennecuik's Poems, 1715. p. 87. V. CLARE.

To CLAIR, v. a. To beat, to maltreat.

Yell, knave, acknowledge thy offence,
Or I grow crabbed, and so *clair* thee;
Ask mercy, make obedience,
In time, for fear lest I forfair thee.
Poewart, Watson's Coll., iii. 3.

Clearings is used metaph. both for scolding and for beating, Clydes. q. *clearing* accounts.
In this sense it is still a common phrase; *I'll gi'e you your clearings*, S.

To CLAIR, v. n. To search by raking or scratching, Berwicks. *To clair for*, and *to clair out*, are used synonymously, ib. V. CLART, and CLAT.**CLAIRSHOE, s.** A musical instrument resembling the harp.

"They delight much in musick, but chiefly in harpes and *clairshoes* of their owne fashion. The strings of the *clairshoes* are made of brass wire, and the strings of the harps of sinews." *Monipennie's Scot. Chron.*, p. 5, 6.

It is this perhaps that is called the *Clarche* Pipe; q. v. V. also CLARESHAW.

CLAIRT, s. V. CLART.**CLAISE, clothes.** V. CLAITH.**CLAISTER, s.** 1. Any sticky or adhesive composition, Roxb.2. A person bedaubed with mire, *ibid*.

Undoubtedly, from a common origin with Isl. *klistr*, Dan. *klistr*, gluten, lutum; most probably a term borrowed from the Danes of Northumberland, for it does not seem to occur in A.-S. Su.-G. *klistr*, id., *klistr-a*, glutine compingere; Germ, *kleiss-en*, adhaerescere.

To CLAISTER, v. a. To bedaub, *ibid*.**CLAITH, CLAYTH, s.** Cloth, S. Westmorel.

"Ane tailyeour can nocht mak ane garment, bot of *clayth*. A masone can nocht byg ane wall, bot of lyme and stane.—Bot almychty God maid heuin and erd and all creatouris thairin, of nathing, quhilk he did be his almychty powar." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechismc*, 1552, Fol. 89, a.

Ben Jonson introduces *claieth* as the language of one of his vulgar characters of the north countree:—

And here he comes, new *claieth*, like a prince
Of swine'ards! sike he seems! dight i' the spoiles
Of those he feedes.

Sad Shepherd.

Clayis, claise, claes, pl. *Claihs, claise*, Westmorel., Cumb.

Hir subtyll wyllis gart me spend all my gud,
Quhill that my *clayis* grew threid bair on my bak.
Chron. S. P., iii. 237.

We never thought it wrang to ca' a prey;
Our auld forbeers practis'd it all their days,
And ne'er the warse, for that did set thair *claise*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 122.

The twa appear'd like sisters twin,
In feature, form an' *claes*.
Burns, iii. 29.

A.-S. *clath*, cloth; *clatha*, Isl. Su.-G. *klaede*, clothes.

CLAITH or WAITH. V. WAITH, s. 1.

CLAITHMAN, s. This seems to have been the old designation for a clothier or woollen-draper; as in a long list of names in Eskdale, &c., we find that of "Will Grahame, *claihtman*." *Acts* 1585, iii. 394.

To CLAIVER, v. n. To talk idly or foolishly. V. CLAVER.**CLAM, adj.** 1. Clammy, S. Belg. *klam*, id.2. Moist. Ice is said to be *clam*, or rather *claum*, when beginning to melt with the sun or otherwise, and not easy to be slid upon, S. Teut. *klam*, tenax; et humidus.**CLAM, CLAME, CLAM-SHELL, s.** 1. A scollop shell, S. *Ostrea opercularis*, Linn. O. Subrufus of Pennant.

"Many sorts of fishes are caught on the coast;—lobsters, crabs, *clams*, limpits, and periwinkles." *P. Fordyce, Banffs. Statist. Acc.*, iii. 46.

Auritae valvis dissimilibus, *Pectines*, the *Clames*. *Sibb. Scot.*, p. 27.

Pecten tenuis subrufus.—Our fishers call them *Clams*. *Sibb. Fife*, p. 135. *Pecten subrufus*, Red Scallop, N.

Because now Scotland of thy begging irks,
Thou shaips in France to be Knight of the feild
Thou has thy *clam shells* and thy burdoun keild
Ilk way's dishonest, Wolrun, that thou works.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 70. st. 23.

Here there is an evident allusion to the accoutrements of a Pilgrim. The *burdoun* is the pilgrim's staff. In the same poem we have another allusion to the scallop as a necessary badge.

Tak thee a fiddle or a flute to jest,—
Thy clouted cloak, thy scrip and *clam-shells*,
Cleik on thy cross, and fair on into France.

P. 74. st. 33.

"The scallop was commonly worn by pilgrims on their hat, or the cap of their coat, as a mark that they had crossed the sea in their way to the Holy Land, or some distant object of devotion." *Encyclop. Brit. vo. Pecten*. Another idea has been thrown out on this head:—"Like the pontifical usage of sealing with the fisherman's ring, it was probably in allusion to the former occupation of the apostles, that such as went in pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Peter at Rome, or to that of St. James at Compostella, were distinguished by escallop-shells." *Brydson's View of Heraldry*, p. 82.

These were called *St. James's* [or *Jamie's*] *shells*:—

Sanct Jameis shells on the tothir syd sheis,
As pretty as ony partane
Toe,

On Symmye and his Bruder.—

Syne clengt thay *Sanct Jannetis shells*
And peels of palm treis;
To see quha best the pardoun spells;
I schrew thame that ay seiss
Bot lauchter.

Chron. S. P., l. 860, 861.

Sheis, shews, i.e. appear; *seiss*, sees. *Clengt* seems q. *clangit*, rung. Thus, it may be supposed, that the pilgrims occasionally struck their shells one against another. These are described as if they had been itinerant venders of indulgences.

It would seem, that they were wont to paint their scallops and staffs red, that they might be more conspicuous. To this custom Kennedy alludes, when he says that Dunbar had his *keidd*. But they did not confine themselves to this colour; as appears from the account that Warton gives of them.

Speaking of these dramas, which in our old writings are called *Clerk-Plays*, he observes that, according to Boileau, they had their origin in France from the ancient pilgrimages. "The Pilgrims," he says, "who returned from Jerusalem,—and other places esteemed holy, composed songs on their adventures; intermixing recitals of passages in the life of Christ, descriptions of his crucifixion, of the day of judgment, of miracles and martyrdoms. To these tales, which were recommended by a pathetic chant, and a variety of gesticulations, the credulity of the multitude gave the name of Visions. These pious itinerants travelled in companies; and taking their stations in the most public streets, and singing with their staffs in their hands, and their hats and mantles fantastically adorned with shells and emblems painted in various colours, formed a sort of theatrical spectacle." *Hist. Poet.*, II. 373.

One might suppose that this shell had been denominated from the peculiar smoothness of the internal surface (*V. Clam*); as in Germ. it is called *kam*, or *kam-maustur*, from its resemblance to a comb, Lat. *pecten*. I suspect, however, that it has received this name from the peculiar use to which it was appropriated by pilgrims, especially for adorning their mantles. For O. Fr. *esclamme*, is "a long and thicke riding cloake to bear off the raine; a Pilgrim's cloake or mantle," Cotgr.

2. In pl. "a wild sound supposed to be made by goblins in the air."

—"The uncoest soun' cam' down the cleugh ye ever heard. I was for thinking at first it was the *clawm-shells*, or the houlets an' the wullecats tryin' wha wad mak the loudest scraigh." Saint Patrick, i. 167.

This denomination is given, in the upper ward of Lanarks., to a spirit, heard flying in the air, with a rattling similar to that of shells.

CLAM, adj. Mean, low; applied to any action which is reckoned unworthy. This is a very common school-term in Edinburgh.

As being properly a school-boy's word, it may have originated in the use of the Lat. *clam*, as primarily applied to any thing which was clandestinely done, or which the pupils wished to hide from their preceptor. But *V. CLEM*.

To CLAM, CLAUM, v. n. To grope or grasp ineffectually, Ayrs.

"I had not—lain long in that posture, when I felt, as I thought, a hand *claming* over the bed-clothes like a temptation, and it was past the compass of my power to think what it could be." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 301.

This may be merely a provincial variety of *glauum*, q. v. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *klemn-a*, co-actare, compingere; whence *klaumb-r*, contorquens comprimenda aut tenendas, G. Andr.; Teut. *klemn-en*, arctare, q. "grasping the bed-clothes as if pinching them."

[To *clam* or *glam*, is to snatch or grasp eagerly: to *claum* or *glauum*, is to grope or grasp as in the dark.]

CLAMANT, adj. 1. Having a powerful plea of necessity; as, "This is a very *clamant* case, S.

My learned friend, the Reverend Mr. Todd, has claimed this as if it were an E. word; giving the following quotation from Thomson:—

—Instant o'er his shivering thought
Comes winter unprovided, and a train
Of *clamant* children dear.

Seasons; Autumn, v. 351.

By what he adds, however, it appears that he is not satisfied with the justness of his claim. For he says,—"A word perhaps coined by Thomson."

I can find no evidence, indeed, that this word has ever been used by E. writers. And the use of it by Thomson is no more a proof that it is an E. word, than that of some which have been quoted by Johnson, affords a similar proof, because he found them employed by another S. writer, Dr. Arbuthnot.

Although I have not marked any example of the use of *clamant*, in this sense, before the last century, it is very commonly used with respect to any case of great necessity, in the language of our country, and especially in petitions and representations.

Thus all the earth's claims on man, tho' loud and strong,
Tho' forcible and *clamant*, are repell'd.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 6.

2. Highly aggravated, so as to call aloud for vengeance.

"I see courses taken to fill up the measure of our iniquity, while there is a wiping of our mouths—as if we had done nothing amiss—at least, nothing of that hateful nature, and horrid heinousness as indispensably—calls for a clear and continued testimony against the *clamant* wickedness thereof." *M^r Ward's Contendings*, p. 2. R. *clamant*.

Fr. *clamant*, Lat. *clamans*, crying out.

CLAMANCY, s. Urgency, arising from necessity, S.

CLAMEHEWIT, CLAW-MY-HEWIT, s. 1. A stoke, a drubbing, S.

—Frae a stark Lochaber aix

He gat a *clamehevit*

Fu' sair that night.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 29.

"Thinks I, an' I sou'd be sae gnib as middle wi' the thing that did nae brak my taes, some o' the chieles might lat a raught at me, an' gi' me a *clamihevit* to snib me free comin that gate agen." *Journal from London*, p. 8.

A *clammy-hevit* fell'd him

Hauf dead that day.

Christmas B'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 131.

2. A misfortune, Ang.

Qu. *claw my heved*, or *head*, scratch my head; an ironical expression.

CLAMJAMPHRIE, CLANJAMFRIE, s. 1. A term used to denote low, worthless people, or those who are viewed in this light, S.

"But now, hinny, ye maun help me to catch the beast, and ye maun get on behind me, for we maun off like whittrets before the whole *clanjamfray* be down upon us—the rest of them will no be far off." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 29.

"'And what will ye do, if I carena to thraw the keys, or draw the bolts, or open the grate to sic a *clanjamfrie*?' said the old dame scoffingly." Tales of my Landlord, i. 173, 174.

"A gang of play-actors came.—They were the first of that *clanjamfrie* who had ever been in the parish." Annals of the Parish, p. 292.

"*Clanjamfray*, mob. Anglicé, Tag-rag and boh-tail." Gl. Antiquary.

2. Frequently used to denote the purse-proud vulgar, S. In this sense it conveys nearly the same idea as E. *trumpery*, when contemptuously applied to persons.

3. *Clanjamfry* is used in Teviotd. in the sense of trumpery; as, "Did you stop till the roup was done?" "A' was sell'd but the *clanjamfry*."

4. Nonsensical talk, West of Fife.

As this term is not only pron. *clanjamphrie*, but *clanjamphrie*, it has been supposed that this may be a corr. of *clam-gentry*, a term which might be applied to the pilgrims, in former ages, who wore *clams*, or scallop-shells, as their badge. But perhaps it is rather allied to *Jamph*. v.

Clanjamph is sometimes used in the same sense with *clanjamphrie* in the higher parts of Lanarks.; as if it were compounded of *clan* and the v. to *jamph*, to spend time idly, or *jampher*, q. "the clan of idlers." The termination may be viewed as expressive of abundance. V. JAMPH, and RIE, RY, termination.

CLAMYNG, climbing, Aberd. Reg.

To CLAMP, CLAMPER, v. n. 1. To make a noise with the shoes in walking, especially when they are studded with nails, S.

2. To crowd things together, as pieces of wood-en furniture, with a noise, Dumfr.

Isl. *klamper*, a clot of ice. This, however, may perhaps be viewed as radically the same with the preceding. Both may originally refer to the noise made in beating metals.

CLAMP, s. A heavy footstep or tread?

Speak, was I made to dree the ladin
O' Gaelic chairman heavy treadin,
Wha in my tender buke bore holes
Wi' waeft' tackets i' the soles
O' broggs, whilk on my body tramp,
And woud like death at ilka *clamp*!
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 68, 69.

To CLAMP UP, CLAMPER, v. a. 1. To patch, to make or mend in a clumsy manner, S.

— Syne *clampit up* Sanct Peter's keiss,
Bot of ane auld reid gartane.

Symmye and his Bruder, *Chron. S. P.*, i. 360.

2. Industrious to patch up accusations.

"Sr James Areskin allso perceavinge he prevayled nothings by *clamperinge* with the bishopp of Clogher, he desyred to be reconciled to the bishopp." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 71.

Germ. *klempern*, metallum malleo tundere; *klem-pener*, one who patches up toys for children; Isl. *klampulegr*, rudis et inartificiosus, G. Andr. Sw. *klamp*, any shapeless piece of wood, *klampig*, clumsy; Isl. *klimpa*, massa, Verel.

CLAMPER, s. 1. A piece of metal with which a vessel is mended; also, that which is thus patched up, S.

2. Used metaph. as to arguments formerly answered.

"They bring to Christ's grave, or such a meeting as this, a number of old *clampers*, pat [patched?] and clouted arguments, and vexes a meeting with what Christ solved to the ministers & Christians of Scotland 20 years since; and why is Christ fashed with it now? — Christ takes it ill in such a day, for ministers or professors to be troubling him with such old *clampers*, that he dang the bottom out of 30 years ago." M. Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 27, 28.

Isl. *klampi*, fibula, subscus; *klombrur*, subscudes; *klambr-a*, quam rudissime cumulare vel construere, sc. parietem; Haldorson.

3. A patched up handle for crimination.

"Nowe he supposed he had done with his adversaries for ever: but his adversaries were restless, and so found out a newe *clamper* uppon this occasion." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 61.

As Germ. *klemper-n* signifies to beat metal, the idea seems to be "something to hammer at."

CLAMPERS, s. pl. A sort of pincers used for castrating bulls and other quadrupeds, Roxb. *Clams*, synon. "*Clamps*, andirons, Northumb.;" Grose.

Teut. *klamp-en*, harpagine apprehendere, unco detinere; *klampe*, uncus, harpago, compages; Kilian.

CLAMPET, s. A piece of iron worn on the forepart of the sole of a shoe, for fencing it, Roxb.

Teut. *klampe*, retinaculum; or *klompe*, so lea lignea.

CLAMP-KILL, s. A kill built of sods for burning lime, Clackmannans.; synon. *Lazie-kill*, Clydesd.

"When the uncalcined lime stone is imported, the farmers burn it in what is called *clamp-kills*, which are built round or oblong with sods and earth, and situated upon or near the fields that are to be manured." Agr. Surv. Clackm., p. 311.

Qu. a *kill clampet* up in the roughest manner.

CLAMS, s. pl. 1. A sort of strong pincers used by ship-wrights, for drawing large nails, S. B.

2. Pincers of iron employed for castrating horses, bulls, &c., Roxb.

3. A kind of vice, generally made of wood; used by artificers, of different classes, for holding any thing fast, S.

4. The term seems used metaph. to denote the instrument, resembling a forceps, employed in weighing gold.

The brightest gold that e'er I saw
Was grippet in the *clams*.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 360.

Belg. *klemm-en*, stringere, arcare, to pinch; in den *klem zyn*, to be at a pinch; *de klem quyt raaken*, to let go one's hold; Sewel.

Dan. *klemme-jern*, a pair of nippers or pincers ; from *klemm-er*, to pinch ; Sw. *klæmm-a*, to pinch, to squeeze.

CLANGLUMSHOUS, *adj.* Sulky, Lan-arks ; q. belonging to the *clan* of those who *glumsh*, or look sour. V. **GLUMSH**.

CLANK, *s.* A sharp blow that causes a noise, S.

Some ramn'd their noddles wi' a *clank*,
E'en like a thick-scul'd lord,
On posts that day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 280.

Probably from Teut. *klanc*, clangor, because of the noise it occasions. V. **CLINK**.

To **CLANK**, *v. a.* 1. To give a sharp stroke, S.

He *clanked* Piercy ower the head
A deep wound and a sair.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 20 ; also, p. 21.

2. To take a seat hastily, and rather noisily, S.

Lat's *clink* oursel' ayont the fire,
An' bang up sonnets o' the lyre.
Tarras's Poems, p. 130.

To **CLANK DOWN**, *v. a.* To throw down with shrill, sharp noise.

"Loosing a little Hebrew bible from his belt & *clanking* it down on the board before the King & Chancellor, There is, sayes he, my instructions & warrant, let see which of you can judge thereon, or controll me therein that I have past by my injunctions." Mell-vill's MS., p. 97.

Teut. *klanc*, clangor, tinnitus, from *klincken*, clangere, tinnire, O. Su.-G. *klink-a*.

To **CLANK DOWN**, *v. n.* To sit down in a hurried and noisy way, S.

And forthwith then they a' *down clank*
Upon the green.

The Har'at Rig, st. 15.

CLANK, *s.* A catch, a hasty hold taken of any object, S. *Claght*, *synon.*

Just as he landed at the other bank,
Three lusty fellows gat of him a *clank* :
And round about him bicker'd a' at anes.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

V. **CLINK UP**, *v.*

CLANNISH, *adj.* Feeling the force of family or national ties, S.; from *clan*.

"Your Grace kens we Scots are *clannish* bodies." Heart M. Loth., iv. 32.

CLANNIT, **CLANNED**, *part. pa.* Of or belonging to a clan or tribe.

"That quhensoeuer our heirschippis—sal happin to be committit—be ony captane of clan or be ony vther *clannit* man aganis ony of our souerane lordis leill and trew subiectis,—ordanis him first to require or caus require redress thair of," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 464. *Clanned*, Ed. Glendoick.

CLANSMAN, *s.* One belonging to some particular Highland clan, S.

Sound the trumpet, blaw the horn,
Let ilka kilted *clansman* gather.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 410.

My chief wanders lone and forsaken,
Mong the hills where his stay wout to be ;

His *clansmen* are slaughtered or taken,
For, like him, they all fought to be free.

Ibid., ii. 422.

To **CLAP THE HEAD**, to commend, rather as implying the idea of flattery, S.

May rowth of pleasures light upon you lang,
Till to the blest Elysian bow'rs ye gang,
Wha've *clapt* my head sae brawly for my sang.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 321.

CLAP, *s.* A stroke ; *Dedis clap*, the stroke of death.

— He the suerd eschapit by his hap ;
Bot not at this time so the *dedis clap*.

Doug. Virgil, 326. 58.

Belg. *klap*, a slap, a box on the ear.

CLAP, *s.* A moment ; *in a clap*, instantaneously. It often conveys the idea of unexpectedness.

"If quickly you reinforce them not with men and honest ministers, *in a clap* you have the King and all the north of England on your back." Baillie's Lett., ii. 100.

Sit still and rest you here aneth this tree,
And *in a clap* I'll back with something be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 66.

The idea is, a clap of the hand ; for *handclap* is used, S. B.

CLAP of the Hass, the vulgar designation for the uvula, S. ; *synon. pap of the hass*.

This is sometimes denominated the *clap* of the throat :—

"If a person be thrown dead into the water, when the *clap* of his throat is shut, the water cannot enter." Trial of Philip Standifield for the murder of his father ; printed at Edin., 1688.

CLAP of a Mill, a piece of wood that strikes and shakes the hopper during grinding, S. ; *clapper*, E.

The heapeit happer's ebbing still,
And still the *clap* plays clatter.

Burns's Works, iii. 114.

This appears to have received its name from the clacking sound which it makes ; for as Sw. *klæpp* signifies a clapper, this proverbial phrase is used, *Klæppa som en quærskruf*, to make a noise like a mill-clack ; Seren. vo. *Clack*. Fris. *klappe*, Belg. *kleppe*, crotalum, crepitaculum.

CLAP AND HAPPER, the symbols of investiture in the property of a mill, S.

"His sasine is null, bearing only the symbol of the tradition of earth and stone, whereas a mill is *distinctum tenementum*, and requires delivery of the *clap* and *happer*." Fountainhall, i. 432.

"The symbols for land are earth and stone, for mills *clap* and *happer*." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. Tit. iii. sec. 36.

To **CLAP**, *v. a.* 1. To press down. *Clappit*, *part. pa.* ; applied to a horse or other animal that is much shrunk in the flesh through fatigue ; as, "He's sair *clappit*,"—"His cheeks were *clappit*," i.e. collapsed, as it is expressed by medical men, S.

2. To *clap down claise*, to prepare linen clothes for being mangled or ironed, S.

Sw. *klapp-a klaeder eller byke*, to beat the lye out of linen; Wideg.

To CLAP, *v. n.* 1. To couch, to lie down; generally applied to a hare in its form or seat; and conveying the idea of the purpose of concealment, Perth. V. CUTTIE-CLAP.

This may be merely an oblique use of the *E. v.*, as primarily signifying in *S.* the flat position of objects in consequence of their being beat down with the hands.

2. To lie flat, *S.*

"A sheep was observed—to be affected with braxy.—The wool was not *clapped*, but the eye was languid." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. Scot., iii. 420.

To CLAP, *v. n.* To stop, to halt, to tarry; as, *clap a gliff*, step in, and stop for a little; Fife.

Apparently elliptical for *clap down*, a phrase commonly used for taking a seat, or resting.

CLAP, CLAPPER, CLAPPIR, *s.* A flat instrument of iron, resembling a box, with a tongue and handle, used for making proclamations through a town, instead of a drum or hand-bell, *S.*

The origin seems to be incidentally pointed out in Henryson's Complaint of Creseide; there it is *clappir*:—

Thus shalt thou go beggand fra hous to hous,
With cuppe and *clappir*, like ane Lazarous.—
Go lerne to *clappe* thy *clappir* to and fro,
And lerne aftir the law of lepers lede.

Chron. S. P., i. 168. 171.

This passage, like other parts of the poem, contains a curious trait of ancient manners. As, by the Mosaic law, lepers were obliged to give warning of their approach, by proclaiming their uncleanness; it appears that formerly in Scotland, where, it is well known, the leprosy was more common than in our day, the patient was under the necessity of going about with a *clapper*, to warn others to keep at a distance. The same custom must have prevailed in the Low Countries; hence the Belg. phrase, *Een Lazarus klap*, a leper's clapper; and by allusion to this custom, *Met de klap loopen*, to go begging, literally, to run with the clapper.

The immediate origin may be Teut. *klepp-en*, pulsare, sonare; Belg. to toll as a bell, whence *klep*, a clapper. The following words are nearly allied: Germ. *klöpf-en*, to beat; Su.-G. *klaept-a*, to strike a bell with a hammer; *klaepp*, *E.* the clapper of a bell. But it is not improbable that our term might originally be derived from A.-S. *clep-an*, *cleop-an*, to call. We may, indeed, suppose that the term *clep*, as used in the phrase, *clep and call*, referred to the use of this instrument in making proclamations; or, *vice versa*, that this received its name from its being used by public criers. V. CLIP, *v. l.* and *s.*

CLAPMAN, *s.* A public crier, *S.*

Belg. *klapperman*, a watchman with a clapper, walking the rounds in the night, Sewel. V. CLAP.

CLAPDOCK BREECHES, small clothes made so tight as to clap close to the breech; a term occurring in letters of the reign of Cha. II.

CLAPPE, *s.* A stroke; a discomfiture.

"It is necessarie, when an armie doth get a *clappe*, as we did here, then incontinent and with all diligence

we should presse to trie our enemie againe." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 152.

Belg. *klap*, a slap, a box on the ear.

* To CLAPPERCLAW, *v. n.* To fight at arm's length, to strike a blow as a spider at a fly, Aberd.

CLAPPERS, *s.* A thing formed to make a rattling noise by a collision of its parts, Aberd. Although it has a *pl.* termination, it is used as if singular, a *clappers*.

Teut. *klapper-en*, crepitare.

CLAPPERS, *s. pl.* Holes intentionally made for rabbits to burrow in, either in an open warren, or within an enclosure. The term occurs in *E.*, although overlooked by Johnson.

Clappers is used by Chaucer in the same sense:—

Connis there were also playing,
That comen out of her *clappers*,
Of sundry colours and maners,
And maden many a tourneyng
Upon the fresh grass springing.

Romaunt Rose, Fol. 115, a.

They seem to have been sometimes formed merely of heaps of stones thrown loosely together. This was probably the common mode in an open warren. When a piece of ground was walled in for a warren, the *clappers* appear to have been interstices left in the inside of the wall, or small nests of boards. Hence they are described in different ways.

"And siclyke the provest, bailies, &c. sal gif libertie—to the said archiebishop [of Sanctandrius] to plant and place conyngis and *clappers* within the linkis of the said cietie, as his predecessours had libertie of before." Acts Ja. VI., 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 517.

"Clapper of conyns, [Fr.] clappier," Palagr. B. iii. F. 24.

Sw. *klapur*, *klapper*, "round rough stones of a lax texture;" Wideg.

Clappers, Maceria seu murus lapideus intra quem multae speluncae, seu nidi cuniculorum sunt; Skinner, Etym. Voc. Antiq.

Fr. *clapier*, "a clapper of conies; a heape of stones, &c., whereinto they retire themselves; or (as our clapper), a court walled about and full of neasts of boords, or stone, for tame conies; also, a rabbits noast;" Cotgr.

L. B. *claper-ia*, *claper-tum*, *claper-ius*, hara cunicularia, ubi nutriuntur cuniculi et multiplicantur; Du Cange.

Skinner seems to think that it may be from Lat. *lapidaria* pro *lapidaria*. Some have derived it from Gr. *κλεπ-ειν*, furari, because the rabbits are as it were carried away by theft, when they retire to their clappers; Menage, from *lepus*, a hare; Du Cange, from *clapa*, an instrument or machine in which rabbits are caught. Does he refer to Teut. *kleppe*, decipula, laqueus capiendis bestiis comparata? (Kilian). But the origin is certainly Teut. *kleppe*, rupes, petra; *clappers* being formed of stones. Su.-G. *klapper*, lapides minuti et rotundi. On this word Ihre refers to Fr. *clapier*, acervus lapidum, as allied.

CLAPPIT, *adj.* Flabby, collapsed, Aberd.

V. CLAP, *v. a.* 1. To press down.

CLAPSCHALL, *s.* Apparently corr. from *Knapschall*, a head-piece.

"Ane *clapschall* & bonat tharof." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, I. 16. V. KNAPSCHA.

CLARCHE PIPE.

Viols and Virginals were heir,—
The Seistar and the Sumpion,
With *Clarche Pipe* and Clarion.

Watson's Coll., ii. 6.

CLARE, *adv.* Wholly, entirely, S.

For gif thou wenys that al the victorye
Of the battall, and chancis by and by
May be reduct, and alerit *clare* agane;
Ane mysbelene thou fosteris al in vane.

Doug. Virgil, 341. 4.

E. *clear* is used in the same senso.

CLAREMETHEN, CLARMATHAN. A term used in the S. law. According to the law of *claremethen*, any person who claims stolen cattle or goods, is required to appear at certain places particularly appointed for this purpose, and prove his right to the same.

This Skene calls "the Lawe of *Claremethen* concerning the warrantice of stollen cattell or gudes." De Verb. Sign.

Skinner inclines to view it as of Ir. origin. But it is evidently from *clare*, clear, and *meith*, a mark; q. *distinct marks*, by which the claimant must prove that the cattle or goods are his property. *Methen* seems to be pl. A.-S. nouns in a have the pl. in *an*. Thus *mytho*, meta, must have *mythan* for its pl. V. MEITH.

CLARESCHAW, CLERSCHEW, *s.* A harp.

"Anent the acciounne—persewit be Finiane Ban-nachtyne of Camys aganis Agnes Necowale his gudemoder, for the spoliaciounne & takin fra him of ane pailiounne, a brew caldrone of xvij gallonis, ane mas-kin-fat, and ane *clareschaw*, & certane stuff & insicht of houshold pertening to him be ressoun of areship of vmquhile Thomlyne of Bannachtyne his faider," &c. Act Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 172.

This is called "a *clerschew*," and valued at "xx^{ls}." in reference to the same persons. Ibid. A. 1491, p. 204. V. CLAISHIEW.

From the connexion with a *caldrone* and *maskinfat*, it might seem to refer to some utensil used in brewing for settling the liquor, from Fr. *esclaircir*, to clarify, to fine. But as we have many proofs in this register that the good clerks of that age paid no regard to the classification of articles, I prefer viewing it as denoting a musical instrument, from Gael. *clarscach*, a harp; especially as the place referred to is in the isle of Bute, where Gael. is still spoken.

CLARGIE, CLERGY, *s.* Erudition; more strictly that which fitted one for being a clergyman.

To grit *clargie* I can not count nor clame;
Nor yit I am not travellit, as ar ye.

Priests Peblis, Pink. S. P. Repr., i. 4.

The word occurs in this sense, O. E.

I asked hir the high way where that *clergie* dwelt.

P. Ploughman.

In the same sense it is still said: "An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pund of clergy," S. Prov.

Fr. *clergie*, id., from Lat. *clericus*.

To CLARK, *v. n.* To act as a scribe or amanuensis, S.; from *clerk*. V. CLERK.

To CLART, *v. a.* To dirty, to foul, S. *Clort*, Perth.

I'll leave some helrships to my kin ;—
A skeplet hat, and plaiden hose,
A jerkin *clarted* a' wi' brose, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 118.

"If it's but a wee *clarted*, there's no sae mickle ill me," Cottagers of Glenburnie, p.

Perhaps the original sense of the term is to bedaub with mire.

CLAIRT, CLORT, *s.* 1. A quantity of any dirty or defiling substance, Aberd.

2. Applied to a woman who is habitually and extremely dirty, *ibid.*

3. Any large, awkward, dirty thing, *ibid.*

To CLAIRT, *v. n.* To be employed in any dirty work, Aberd.

To CLAIRT, *v. a.* To dirty, to besmear, *ibid.*

CLARTS, *s. pl.* Dirt, mire, any thing that defiles, S. Hence,

CLARTY, *adj.* 1. Dirty, nasty, S. *Clorty*, Perth.

Thay man be buskit up lyk brydis;
Thair heidis heisit with sickin saillis
With *clarty* silk about thair taillis.

Maitland Poems, p. 185.

On this great day the city-guard,—
Gang thro' their functions,
By hostile rabble seldom spar'd
O' *clarty* unctions.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 15, 16.

"*Clart*, to spread or smear. *Clarty*, smear'd, sticky. *Beclarted*, besmeared or bedaubed. North." Gl. Grose.

Clairty, Aberd.

2. Clammy, dauby, adhesive, Aberd.

Clart and *clarty* may perhaps be corr. from *clatt* and *clattie*. But I dare not assert that they have no affinity to Su.-G. *lort*, filth. K may have been prefixed, or g, q. *ge-lort*. V. CLATTIE.

To CLASH, *v. n.* 1. To talk idly, S. The prep. *with* is often added.

I will not stay to *clash* and quibble.

About your *nignayes*, I'll not nibble.

Cleland's Poems, p. 98. V. NIGNAYES.

But laigh my qualities I bring,

To stand up *clashing* with a thing,

A creeping thing, the like of thee.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 477.

2. To tittle-tattle, to tell tales, S.

Germ. *klatschen*, id.; *klatcherey*, babbling, idle talk, Hence,

CLASH, *s.* 1. Tittle-tattle, chattering, prattle; idle discourse, S.

"They came that length in familiar discourse with the foul thief, that they were no more afraid to keep up the *clash* with him, than to speak to one another; in this they pleased him well, for he desired no better than to have sacrifices offered to him." Sinclair's Satan's Invisible World, p. 43.

2. Vulgar fame, the story of the day, S.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash;
Some rhyme (vain thought!) for needfu' cash;
Some rhyme to court the countra *clash*,
An' raise a din.

Burns, lili. 85.

In this sense the plur. is often used :—

He drink, fresh butt'r'd caiks, and cheese,—
Wi' *clashes*, mingled aft wi' lees,
Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 274.

"For the calumnies did find little belief, and in short time dwindled into contempt : standing only on the *clashes* of some women, and a few seditious whisperers." *Cromarty's Conspiracy of Restalrig*, p. 88.

3. Something learned by rote, and repeated carelessly ; a mere pater-noster ; S.

"Presbyterian ! a wretched Erastian,—ane of these dumb dogs that cannot bark ; they tell ower a *clash* of terror, and a clatter of comfort in their sermons, without any sense or life." *Waverley*, ii. 197.

CLASHER, *s.* A tattler, a talebearer, S.

—As tales are never held for fack
That *clashers* tell.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 114.

CLASHING, *part. adj.* Given to tattling, S.

"That he lives very near Eastmeln, and has heard the *clashing* people of the country report that the pannel Mr. Ogilvie liked Mrs. Ogilvie the other pannel too well." *Ogilvie & Nairn's Trial*, p. 52.

CLASH-MARKET, *s.* A tattler, one who is much given to gossiping ; q. one who keeps a *market* for *clashes*, Loth.

CLASH-PIET, *s.* A tell-tale, Aberd. ; apparently from the chattering propensity of the magpie, as for this reason it was by the Latins called *garrulus*.

To CLASH, *v. a.* 1. To pelt, to throw dirt, S.

Sum *clashes* thee, sum clods thee on the cutes.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59, st. 23.

2. To strike with the open hand, Loth., Fife.

3. To bang a door or shut it with violence ; as, "I *clash'd* the dore in his face," *Roxb. Slam*, A. Bor.

Teut. *klets-en*, resonare ictu verberare ; *klets*, ictus resonans, Kilian. Dan. *klatsk-er*, to flap, to clash ; Germ. *klatsch-en*, id. Or perhaps Teut. *klos*, *klotte*, gleba, massa.

CLASH, *s.* 1. A quantity of any soft or moist substance thrown at an object, S.

"Poor old Mr. Kilfuddy—got such a *clash* of glar on the side of his face, that his eye was almost extinguished." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 12.

2. A dash, the act of throwing a soft or moist body, S.

3. In this sense, although used figuratively, we are to understand the term in the following passage :—

"When the Pharisees heard of it,—they trail him from this court to that court, and at last they give him a *clash* of the Kirk's craft, they cast him out of the synagogue." Tak tent of that, Sirs, it may be some of you get a *clash* of the Kirk's craft ; that's a business I warrant you." *Mich. Bruce's Soul Confirm.*, p. 14.

4. A blow, a stroke. "A *clash* on the side of the head," S. ; a box on the ear. Germ. *klatch*, id.

It properly denotes one that is not hard, a stroke with the open hand ; most probably from Dan. *klatsk*, a dash, a pat, a flap.

To CLASH, *v. n.* To emit a sound in striking, South of S.

But December, colder, comes in far bolder,
My boughs clad over with flecks of snow,
And heavy dashes against me *clashes*,
Of sleet and rain that most fiercely blow.

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 178. V. the *v. a.*

CLASH, *s.* The sound caused by the fall of a body ; properly a sharp sound, S. ; *clank* synon.

"Here he was interrupted by something which fell with a heavy *clash* on the street before us.—What's this mair o't?—If it isna the keys!" *Rob Roy*, ii. 221.

Germ. *klatsch-en*, cum sono ferire, *Wachter* ; *klatschen auf die backen*, to give one a slap on the chops ; nearly the same with the vulgar phrase in S., "I'll *clash* your chafts for you."

To CLASH *up*, *v. a.* To cause one object to adhere to another, by means of mortar, or otherwise. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering ; S.

"In the middle of a vast and terrible rock, there is a great cave where St. Maria Magdalen did penance for many years before her death : it's now upon that consideration turned into a chapell, with some few rooms *clacht up* against the face of a rock, like a bird cage upon the side of a wall ; where some religious men, (as I think Jacobins) keep the place, and serve the cure in the chapel, every day receiving confessions, & giving the sacraments to such as require them." *Sir A. Balfour's Letters*, p. 52.

This is undoubtedly meant for *clacht*. Flandr. *klessen*, affigere et adhaerere, adhaerescere ; Kilian.

Isl. *klase*, rudis nexura, quasi congelatio ; G. Andr. Thus, *Eiða klase*, is a string of islands, insularum nexus.

CLASH, *s.* 1. A heap of any heterogeneous substances. It is generally applied to what is foul or disorderly, S.

2. A large quantity of any thing ; as, "a *clash* of porridge," "a *clash* o' siller," *Clydes*. "The cow has gi'en a *clash* o' milk," *Teviotd.*

3. *Clash o' weet*, any thing completely drenched. *Ayrs*.

"The wind blew, and the rain fell,—and the wig, when I took it out on the Saturday night, was just a *clash o' weet*." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 296.

Dan. *klase*, a bunch, a cluster. C. B. *clash*, a heap or collection, *clash-u*, to heap, to aggregate ; Owen.

CLASH, *s.* A cavity of considerable extent in the acclivity of a hill ; as, *The Clash of Wirran*, in Angus. Sometimes the phrase used is, *The clash of a hill*.

I have also heard it expl. as signifying the interstice between a large hill and a smaller one adjacent to it, and intervening between it and the plain.

According to the latter explanation, it may have the same origin with the preceding word, as denoting the neck which conjoins the one hill with the other.

Claisch occurs in this sense, in an account of the Marchis of Kincoldrum in Angus:—

—“And fra thyne to the pwll of Monboy, that is to say, the yallow pwlle, and swa wp the *claische*, that is to say, the reyske, haldand eist to the Corstane.—Syne eist the north part of Carne Cathla to the vattir of Prossyne,” &c. Chart. Aberbroth. F. 84, (Macfarl.)

This would favour the derivation from Gael. *clais*, *clus*, a furrow, a pit, especially as *Claisnamoyll*, a word evidently of Gael. formation, occurs in this deed.

CLASHMACLAVER, s. The same with *Clish-ma-claver*, Aberd.

CLASPS, s. pl. An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland, which furnishes the saliva; a disease of horses, generally occasioned by eating bearded forage. Northumb. and Border.

—The cords, and the coat-evil, the *clasps*, and the *cleiks*.
Watson's Coll., iii. 13. V. CLEIKS.

CLAT, CLOIT, s. Used as synon. with *clod*.

“What are all men on earth, but a number of wormes crawling and creeping vpon a *clat* or *clod* of clay?” Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 35; also p. 343.

Teut. *klotte*, *kluyte*, id. *gleba*, *massa*.

To CLAT, CLAUT, v. a. 1. To rake together dirt or mire. “To *clat* the streets,” to act the part of a scavenger, S.

2. To rake together, in a general sense, S.

As this *v.* primarily relates to dirty work, it seems to be formed from Su.-G. *kladd*, filth. See the cognate words under CLATTIE.

3. To scrape, to scratch anything together.

the day was done, I trow,
The laggan they hae *clautet*
Fu' clean that day.

Burns, iii. 98.

—A moorland cock—
Fidges sair that he's sae dowie,
Wi' *clautit* kit an' empie bowie.

Turris's Poems, p. 20.

4. To accumulate by griping, or by extortion, S.

“We hae heard about this sair distress,—Here is four pound. May it do nae guid to him who *clauts* it out o' the widow's house.” M. Lyndsay, p. 65.

Teut. *kladd-en* not only signifies maculate, to defile; but, like *af-kladd-en*, to wipe, abstergere sordes; Kilian. But as A. Bor. *claut* is expl. “to scratch, to claw,” Ray; it might induce a suspicion that the term had been introduced in S. from the idea of scratching or raking together the mire.

CLAT, CLAUT, CLAUDE, s. 1. An instrument for raking together dirt or mire. This resembles a common hoe, S.

2. The term is also used for a hoe, as employed in the labours of husbandry, S.

3. The act of raking together, as applied to property. Of a covetous person it is said, “He taks a *claut* quharever he can get it.”

4. What is scraped together by niggardliness, S.

She has gotten a coof wi' a *claut* o' sillic.

Burns, iv. 54. V. KITH.

5. What is scraped together in whatever way; often applied to the heaps of mire collected on a street, S.

“‘You might have gone to the pariah-church as I did, Andrew, and heard an excellent discourse.’ ‘*Clauts* o' cauld parridge,’ replied Andrew, with a most supercilious sneer, ‘gude aneugh for dogs.’” Rob Roy, ii. 70.

As the Swedes give the name *kladd* to clumsy work, they use the same term to signify a common place-book or *Adversaria*, “in quae,” says Ihre, “annotationes tumultuarie conijcimus.”

To CLATCH, v. a. 1. To daub with lime, S.; *harle*, synon.

2. To close up with any glutinous or adhesive substance; as, “to *clatch* up a hole,” with slime, clay, &c.; *Clem*, *Clay*, synon.

Isl. *kleosc*, *k'este*, lino, obliuo, collino, glutino, G. Andr., p. 147. Teut. *kleess-en*, *klas-en*, adhaerere; whence Sw. and Teut. *klister*, paste, glue. *Kladde*, inepte pingere, seems allied.

The more probable origin is Isl. *klas-a*, to patch up, centones consuere, to cobble; *klas*, rudis sutura; *klastr-a*, rudissime opus peragere; *klast-r*, rudis compactio; Haldorson.

CLATCH, s. Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing; as “a *clatch* of lime,” as much as is thrown from the trowel on a wall, S.

Isl. *klessa*, litura, any thing that bedaubes. A bur in Teut. is *kleesse*, denominated from its power of adhesion.

To CLATCH, SKLATCH, v. a. To finish any piece of workmanship in a careless and hurried way, without regard to the rules of art. In this sense a house or wall is said to be *clatched up*, when the workmen do it in such haste, and so carelessly, that there is little prospect of its standing long, S.

This may be radically the same with the preceding; although it bears considerable resemblance to Isl. *kleik-ia*, colloco in lubrico; also *kluka*, res levis et labiliter exstructa, collocata; G. Andr., p. 147.

CLATCH, s. 1. Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way. Thus, an ill-built house is said to be “a mere *clatch*,” S.

2. The mire raked together into heaps on streets or the sides of roads; q. *clatted* together, Loth.

3. A dirty woman, a drab; as, “She's a nasty” or “dirty *clatch*,” Perth., Roxb.

4. Used also as a contemptuous personal designation, especially referring to loquacity; as, “a claverin' *clatch*,” a loquacious good-for-nothing person, Roxb.

In this sense it may be originally the same with *Clash*, *v.*, as signifying to tittle-tattle. If so, it retains the Germ. form, as given in the etymon. Thus, *klat-*

schafft signifies a babbler. Or, as not necessarily connected with the idea of babbling, it may be a figurative use of this word as used in sense 1.

CLATCH, s. A sudden grasp at any object, Fife; synon. *Claucht*, S.

CLATCH, s. The noise caused by the fall of something heavy, Ettr. For.

Teut. *klets*, *kletse*, ictus resonans, *klets-en*, resono ictu verberare.

CLATH, CLAITH, s. Cloth, S. V. **CLAITH.**

CLATS, s. pl. The layers of *Cat and Clay*, South of S.; allied perhaps to C. B. *clawd*, a thin board, a patch; or Isl. *kletti*, massa compacta.

To CLATT, v. a. To bedaub, to dirty, S. *Clate*, to daub, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

CLATTIE, CLATTY, adj. 1. Nasty, dirty, defiled, by whatever means, S. *Clatty*, id., Cumb. Gl. Grose.

"If a lord should giue to one of his seruants some cottage house of clay, with some little piece of ground for colewort or cabbage for to liue vpon, saying, This will I giue thee for thy life-time; but if afterward this Lord should say, Fetch mee my good seruant out of his *clattie* cottage, and bring him to my palace, that he may eate at mine owne table for euer; tell me, if by the change that seruant hath lost?" Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 23.

2. Obscene, Clydes.

Clatty, which seems to be more ancient than *clarty*, has many cognates in other dialects. Besides Su.-G. *kladl*, sordes, inquinamenta, we find *kladl-a sig ned*, se vestesque suas inquinare, *kladderi*, sordes; Teut. *kladde*, macula lutosa; Belg. *kladl-en*, to daub, to foul, *kladlig*, dirty; *De straaten zyn heel kladdig*, the streets are very dirty; *een kladdig vrouwmensch*, a nasty slut; Mod. Sax. *kladde*, filth; Isl. *klatr*, rejectanea res, *klatra*, operam perdere, G. Andr. Gael. *cladach*, dirt, is probably borrowed from the Goth.

CLATTILIE, adv. 1. Nastily, in a dirty manner, S.

2. Obscenely, Clydes.

CLATTINESS, 1. Nastiness, S.

2. Obscenity, Clydes.

Dan. *kladl-er*, to blot, to blur, to daub; *klad*, a blot, a blur; *kladderie*, daubing; Belg. *kladdegat*, a nasty girl, a slut.

To CLATTER, v. a. 1. To prattle, to act as a tell-tale, S.

Sum flyrds. Sum fenyois: and sum flatters.

Sum playis the fuil, and all owt clatters.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 102.

At ony time he clatters a man to death.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 355.

"I thinke, since this crime [witchcraft] ought to be so seuerely punished, judges ought to beware to condemne any, but such as they are sure are guiltie, neither should the *clattering* report of a carling serue in so weightie a case." K. James's *Daemonologie*, p. 134.

2. To be loquacious, to be talkative, S.

"Apperit thus,—all honest vassalege of young lusty men banist; and, in thare placis, left ane company of *clatterand* tribunis, seditious limmaris, saweris of discorde, and regnand with mair odius empire abone the pepill than did euir the kingis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 234. *Loquaces*, seditiosos, semina discordiarum, Lat.

3. To chat, to talk familiarly, S. It is frequently used in this sense in addition to that which is common to E., to be loquacious, "to talk fast and idly."

Johns. refers to A.-S. *clatrunge*, a rattle. But we have a more direct origin in Teut. *klettern*, fragorem edere, retonare, concerepare.

CLATTER, s. 1. An idle or vague rumour, S.; often used in the pl., tittle-tattles.

No neuer sold, within the wrangling barre,

Deceitful clatters, causing clients jarre.

Hudson's Judith, p. 53.

"They speak here of—General King's landing with 6 or 7000 Danes in the mouth of Thames, near London: we wish it were so; but we take it, and many things more you will hear, for *clatters*.—Baillie's Lett., i. 215, 216.

2. Idle talk, frivolous loquacity, S.

Sou'd Envy then my name bespatter,

Or Critics rive me to a tatter;—

The Muse I'd hug for a' their clatter.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 119.

3. Free and familiar conversation.

They'll nae be angry they are left alane,

Atweesh themselves they best can ease their pain;

Lovers have ay some clatter o' their ain.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 33.

4. *Ill clatter*, uncivil language, Aberd.

CLATTERAR, CLATTERER, s. A tale-bearer, S.

Pandaris, pykthankis, eustronis and clatteraris,

Loupis vp from laddis, sine lights among Lardis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 198.

CLATTERN, s. A tattler, a babbler, Loth.

That clattern Madge, my titty, tells sic flaws,

Whene'er our Meg her caukart humour gaws,

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 117.

CLATTER-BANE, s. 1. From all that I can learn, a bone hitherto unknown in anatomy.

"Your tongue gangs like the *clatter-bane* o' a goose's arse," S. Prov.

Kelly uses *goose* and *clatter-bone*; adding, "Spoken to people that talk much and to little purpose," p. 387.

It is otherwise expressed in Angus:—"Your tongue gangs like the *clack-bane* in a duke's [duck's] backside."

Both terms convey the same idea; *clack-bane*, q. *clack-bane*, being evidently allied to Teut. *clack-en*, verberare resono ictu.

[Prob. *arse* is a corrup. for *hass*. The proverb then becomes very expressive. "Your tongue gangs like the *clatter-bane* o' a goose's *hass*."]]

2. *Clatter-banes*, two pieces of bone or slate held between the fingers, which produce a *clattering* noise, similar to that from castanets, Teviotd.

Perhaps from the *clattering* sound; or immediately from Teut. *klater*, defined by Kilian, Crotalum, crepitaculum, sistrum; from *klater-en*, strepere, fragorem edere; crotalum pulsare. Lat. *crotalum* is thus explained:—"An instrument of music made of two brass plates, or *bones*, which being struck together make a kind of music; a castenet, &c."

CLATTERMALLOCH, *s.* Meadow trefoil, Wigtonshire.

CLAUCHANNE, *s.* A village in which there is a church. **V. CLACHAN.**

To **CLAUCHER** *up*, *v. n.* To use both hands and feet in rising to stand or walk; also, to scramble upwards with difficulty, Upp. Lanarks.

To **CLAUCHER** *up*, *v. a.* To snatch up; as, "He *claucherit up* the siller," he snatched the money with covetous eagerness; *ibid.*

The *v.*, as used in both senses, is nearly allied to Belg. *klaurier*, a hook, only without the guttural, It has evidently a common origin with *Claucht*, snatched, *q. v.* This is Su.-G. *klaa*, or Teut. *klauw*, unguis. It may be remarked, indeed, that a number of terms, which denote the active use of the hands, obviously claim this origin: as the E. *v. claw*, *clamber*, S. *clever*, Teut. *klaver-en*, *id.*, &c., all expressive of the act of laying hold by means of the nails or talons.

To **CLAUCHER** *to or till*, *v. a.* To move forwards to seize an object, as a weak, old man does, Lanarks.

Thus, when one laments to another the enfeebled state of a third person, the auditor, who views the lamentations as unwarrantable, retorts: "For a' sae weak, he *claucherit* to his parritch though," i.e., notwithstanding his debility, he made a good breakfast. Speaking of an infirm man who has married in his old age, a Lanarkshire peasant would be very apt to say, "Though his mouth be fast gain to the mools, yet the body has *claucherit till* a wife."

To **CLAUCHT**, *v. a.* To lay hold of forcibly and suddenly; formed from the preterite of **CLEIK**.

Then was it dink, or was it douce,—
To *claucht* my daddy's wee bit house,
And spoil the hamely triggin o't!

Jacobite Relics, i. 58.

CLAUCHT, *pret.* Snatched, laid hold of eagerly and suddenly.

With spedy fute so swiftly rinnis sche,
By past the hors renk, and furch can fle
Before him in the feild wyth grete disdene,
And *claucht* anone the coursers by the rene.

Doug. Virgil, 390. 33.

A huntyn staff in till his hand he bar,
Tharwith he smat on Willyham Wallace thair:
Bot for his tre litell sonyhe he maid,
Bot be the coler *claucht* him with outyn baid.

Wallace, ii. 98. MS.

Auld sleekit Lawrie fetcht a wyllie round,
And *claucht* a lamb anoner Nory's care.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

As this word seems to express the violence manifested by a ravenous bird in laying hold of its prey, it is most probably a remnant of some antiquated *v. corres-*

ponding to Su.-G. *klaa*, which conveys this very idea; unguibus veluti fixis comprehendere, manum injicere. Hence the Prov., *Thet aer saa ogorligt, soth att klaa maanen*; Aequè impossibile est, ac lunam unguibus apprehendere; Ihre. The *v.* is evidently, as this writer observes, from Su.-G. Isl. *klo*, a nail, a claw, a talon. Hence also *klo-as*, Isl. *klo-ast*, unguibus certare.

It may indeed be supposed that this is the pret. of the *v.* **CLEIK**, *q. v.*

CLAUCHT, **CLAUGHT**, *s.* A catch or seizure of anything in a sudden and forcible way. When one lays hold of what is falling, it is said that he "*gat a claucht* of it," *S.*

My een grew blind, the lad I cou'd nae see:
But ane I kent na took a *claucht* of me,
And fuish me out, and laid me down to dreep.

Ross's Helenore, p. 42.

Claut seems to be used in the same sense:—

Ther's scarce a pair of shoes among us,
And for blew bonnets they leave none,
That they can get their *clauts* upon.

Cleland's Poems, p. 38.

It may however signify *clutches*.

To **CLAURT**, *v. a.* To scrape, Dumfr.

CLAURT, *s.* What is thus scraped, *ibid.*

"Saw ye ever sic a supper served up—a *claurt* o' caul comfortless purtatooes?" Blackw. Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 159. **V. CLART.**

CLAUSURE, *s.* An inclosure.

"Reservand always and exceptand to all archibischoppis, &c., thair principall castles, fortalices, houssis and mansionis, with the biggingis and yairdis thair of, as thay ly and ar situat within the precinctis and *clausuris* of thair places," &c. Acts Ja., VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 433.

L. B. *clausura*, septum in quo animalia custodiuntur; vel quo vineae, prata, vel arva muniuntur; ager clausus sepibus; Du Cange.

To **CLAUT**, **CLAWT**, *v. a.* To rake together, &c. **V. CLAT**, *v.*

CLAUTIE-SCONE, *s.* 1. A species of coarse bread, made of oatmeal and yeast, Kinross.

2. It is applied to a cake that is not much kneaded, and put to the fire in a very wet state, Lanarks.

Teut. *kloet*, *kloot*, globus, massa.

CLAUTS, **CLATTS**, *s. pl.* Cards for teasing wool. Two short wooden handles, in which iron teeth were fixed at right angles with the handles; used, before the introduction of machinery, by the country people, in tearing the wool asunder, so as to fit it for being spun on the little wheel, Roxb.

To **CLAVER**, *v. a.* 1. To talk idly, or in a nonsensical manner, *S.*; pronounced *q. claver*.

Ne'er brag of constant *clavering* cant,
And that you answers never want.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 458.

2. To chat or converse in an easy, unreserved manner, to gossip, S.

Ae sunny morn for recreation,
Twa hats began a slow cantation;
They frae a skelf began to *claver*;
The tane was woo', the tither beaver.

Morison's Poems, p. 1.

Germ. *klaff-en*, inconsiderate loqui, *klaffer*, garrulus. Ihre views Su.-G. *klaff-a*, calumniari, as a cognate term. Hence *klaffare*, calumniator. Our *v.* in the second sense is very nearly allied to Teut. *kalaberen*, inter se in utramque partem de variis rebus otiosè suaves jucundosque sermones conferre; Kilian.

Gael. *clabaire*, a babbling fellow; Shaw. C. B. *clebar*, silly idle talk, or clack, from *cleb*, a driveller; *clebren*, a gossip or tattler; Owen.

- CLAVER, CLAIVER, *s.* 1. Frivolous talk, prattle, S.

Delighted with their various *claver*,
While wealth made all his wits to waver,
He cast his look beneath the board,
Where stood one that spake ne'er a word,
"Pray what art thou stands speechless there?"
Reply'd the bird, "I think the mair."

The Parrot, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 517.

I mind it weel in early date,—
When first among the yellow corn
A man I reckon'd was,—
Still shearing and clearing
The tither stooked raw,
Wi' *clauvers*, an' haivers,
Wearing the day awa'.

Burns, iii. 377.

2. A vague or idle report, S.

"I have kend mony chapmen, travelling merchants, and such like, neglect their goods to carry clashes and *clauvers* up and down, from one countryside to another." The Pirate, ii. 180.

- CLAVER, *s.* A person who talks foolishly, Roxb.; in other counties, *Claverer*.

- CLAVERER, *s.* An idle talker, S.

—"He means of idle bodies that are out of all calling, and are not labouring, but are busie bodies, *clauvers*, and pratlers, looking here and there, making that a mean to win their living by: as dron-bees enters in the skeppes and soukes vp the honey of the labouring bees; so they souke vp the meate that others hes win with the sweate of their browes." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 140.

- CLAVER, CLAUIR, *s.* Clover, S.

In battil gers burgeouns, the banwart wyld,
The *clauir*, catcluke, and the cammomyld.
Doug. Virgil, 401. 11.

For Phetanissa hes he send,
With sorcerie and incantationes.—
And, in *principio*, sought out syne,
That under ane alter of stane had lyne,
Sanct Jhones *nutt*, and the for'e leuit *claver*.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 318.

Nutt, I suspect, should be *wurt* or *wort*. V. JOHN'S (St.) *NUTT*.

A.-S. *clæfer*, Belg. *klaver*, id., from A.-S. *cleafan*, to cleave, because of the remarkable division of the leaves. For the same reason Trefoil had the name of *Cat-cluke*, from its resemblance to the cloven foot of a cat. V. GLAMER.

- CLAW, *s.* A kind of iron spoon for scraping the bake-board, Ang.

Isl. *klaa*, frico; Teut. *klaui-en*, scalpere, *klauwe*, rastrum.

- * To CLAW, *v. a.* To scratch. This term is used in various forms which seem peculiar to S.

"I'll gar ye *claw* whar ye dinna youk," or "whar ye're no youkie;" the language of threatening, equivalent to "I will give you a beating," or "a blow," S. "Ye'll no *claw* a tume kyte;" spoken to one who has eaten a full meal, S.

- To *claw an auld man's pow*, a vulgar phrase signifying to live to old age. It is often addressed negatively to one who lives hard, *Ye'll never claw, &c.*, S.

I've seen o' late fu' mony a howe,
An' *claw*, owre soon, an' *auld man's pow*.

Picken's Poems, ii. 140.

- To CLAW *aff*, *v. a.* To eat with rapidity and voraciousness, S.

And thrice he cry'd, Come eat, dear Madge,
Of this delicious fare;
Syne *claw'd* it *aff* most cloverly,
'Till he could eat nae mair.

Watty and Madge, Herd's Coll., ii. 200.

- To CLAW *up* one's Mittens. V. MITTENS.

- To CLAY, CLAY UP, *v. a.* To stop a hole or chink by any unctuous or viscous substance, S.; *clém*, synonym.

In this sense Fergusson uses the phrase, *clay the clungest*; *Poems*, ii. 61.

It nearly resembles Teut. *klev-en*, *klijo-en*, figere, glutinare, adhaerere; *kleve*, viscus, gluten. Our term may have originated merely from the use of *clay* in stopping chinks. Teut. *kleye*, however, argilla, clay, has been deduced from *klev-en*, because of its adhesive quality. V. Kilian.

- CLEAN, *s.* The secundines of a cow, S.

A.-S. *clæm*, mundus. Hence,

- CLEANSING, *s.* The coming off of the secundines of a cow, S.

Grose renders A. Bor. *cleyping*, the after-birth of a cow. Most probably there is an error in the orthography; as elsewhere he gives *cow-cleaning* as synonym. Lancash. *cleoning*, id. Tim Bobbins, a *cow-cleaning*, id. Clav. Yorks. Dial. A.-S. *clæns-ian*, mundare, purgare.

- CLEAN BREAST. To *mak a clean breast of*. 1. To make a full and ingenuous confession, S.

—"She had something lay heavy on her heart, which she wished, as the emissary expressed it—to *make a clean breast of*, before she died, or lost possession of her senses." St. Ronan, iii. 296.

2. To tell one's mind roundly, S.

"To speak truth, I'm wearying to *mak a clean breast* wi' him, and to tell him o' his unnaturality to his own dochter." The Entail, iii. 101.

- CLEAN-FUNG, *adv.* Cleverly, Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

Isl. *foeng* is rendered facultates.

- * CLEAR, *adj.* 1. Certain, assured, confident, positive, Aberd.; *clair*, synonym., Ang. 2. Determined, decided, resolute, A berd.

CLEAR, adv. Certainly, used in affirmation, *ibid.*

CLEAR-LOWING, adj. Brightly burning, S.

"I have gone some dozen times to Lesmahago for the *clear-lowing* coals." *Lights and Shadows*, i. 215. V. Low, v.

CLEARINGS, s. pl. A beating. V. under **CLAIR, v.**

CLEARY, s. Apparently, sharp or shrill sound.

March!—march!—down with supremacy,
And the kist fu' o' whistles, that maks sic a *cleary*.

Jacobite Relics, i. 6.

Teut. *klaer-huydende*, clarionus, conveys the same idea.

CLEAVING, s. The division in the human body from the *os pubis* downwards, S.

"Ye wad ferly mair, if the craws bigged in your *cleaving*, and flew away with the nest;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 87.

Isl. *klof*, interfoemineum, femorum intercapedo; G. Andr. V. CLOFF.

To **CLECK, v. a.** To hatch. V. **CLEK.**

CLECKER, s. A hatcher, S. V. **CLEK.**

CLECKIN-BROD, CLECKEN-BRED, s. A board for striking with at hand-ball, Loth. *Baw-brod*, i.e. ball-board, synon.

"At one time nothing is to be seen in the hands of the boys but *cleckenbrods*." *Blackw. Mag.*, Aug., 1821, p. 34.

Cleckins, Cumh., signifies a shuttle-cock; Gl. Grose.

Isl. *klecke*, leviter verbero; G. Andr., p. 147. *Klokkun*, to be struck with great force; *af-klaukkun*, struck. A brawler or striker is called *klekkingr madr*; litigious, qui alapas alicui impingit; Verel. Ind. Teut. *klieke*, a stroke, a blow, also a club; *klack-en*, verberare resonando; Kilian.

CLECKIN-TIME, s. 1. Properly, the time of hatching, as applied to birds, S.

2. The time of birth, as transferred to man, S.

"'Perhaps,' said Mannering, 'at such a time a stranger's arrival might be inconvenient?' 'Hout, na, ye needna be blate about that; their house is muckle enough, and *cleckin-time's* aye canty time.'" *Guy Mannering*, i. 12.

CLECKIN-STANE, s. Any stone that separates into small parts by exposure to the atmosphere, Roxb.

Teut. *klack-en*, findi cum fragere; Germ. *kleck-en*, agere rimas, hiare; *kleck*, rimosus; *klage*, lignum fissum.

To **CLEED, CLEITH, v. a.** 1. To clothe, S.

K***** lang may grunt and grane,—
An' *cleed* her bairns, man, wife, an' wean,
In mourning weed.

Burns, iii. 118.

2. Metaph. applied to foliage.

—Simmer rains bring simmer flow'rs,
And leaves to *cleed* the birken bow'rs.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 40.

3. Used obliquely, to denote the putting on of armour.

"It is statute,—that nane of our souerane Ladyis liegis presume, pretend, or tak vpon hand to make ony priue conventiounis nor assembleis within Burgh, put on armoure, *cleith* thame selfis with wappinnis, or mak sound of trumpet or Talberone,—without the speciall licence of our said souerane Lady." *Acts Marie*, 1563, Edit. 1566, c. 19, Murray, c. 83.

4. To shelter, to seek protection from.

"He had quitted the company of the Gordons, and *cleed* himself with the earl Marischal his near cousin, and attended and followed him South and North at his pleasure." *Spalding*, i. 232.

5. To heap. A *cleed bow*, the measure of a *boll* heaped, Roxb. V. **CLED SCORE.**

6. *Cled with an husband*, married; a forensic phrase.

"Ane woman, beand ane horetrix, sall remane in the keeping of hir over-lord, until scho be maryit and *cleed with an husband*." *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 254.

This corresponds to the Fr. phrase used in the E. law, *femme covert*; (Stat. 27 Eliz. c. 3.); in which sense a married woman is said to be under *coverture*. V. *Jacob's Law Dict.*, vo. *Baron and Feme*.

7. *Cled with a richt*, legally possessing a title *vested* with it.

—"Thay aucht and sould be *simpliciter* assoilyeit, gif thay alledge and preive sufficientlie that the principall tenant, with quhais richt thay ar *clad*, and be quhais titil thay bruik and joise the samin landis, was callit by the persoun persewar in the samin cause," &c. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 340.

The common pronunciation *cleid* is more consonant to the other cognate terms, than to A.-S. *clathian*. Isl. Su.-G. *klaed-a*, Germ. *kleid-en*, Belg. *kleed-en*, Dan. *klæd-er*, id.

Some, as *Ilro* mentions, have derived this word from C. B. *clyd*, crafty; others, from Su.-G. *lod*, *hlocl*, wool; and others again from *loda*, *hlocl*, to adhere. It is surprising that none of the Northern etymologists have taken notice of a term which seems to have at least a far better claim than any of these. This is Isl. *kliaue*, *kliaule*, telam expedio et laxo. *Kliadr er ofun sa vefur*; "This web is finished." V. G. Andr. As this denotes the finishing of a web and taking it out of the loom, when it receives the denomination of *clath*, the idea that naturally presents itself is, that the proprietor will *cleid* himself with it. Isl. *klæde*, indeed, whether viewed as the pres. of the *v.* or as the noun signifying *clothing*, seems to be merely the pret. of *kliaue*. We find something strictly analogous to sense 3, in Isl.; for *herklaede* signifies arma, q. army-clothes; *herklaedast*, arma induere.

CLEED, CLEAD, s. Dress, Buchan.

That canty knap, tho' in its brawest *clead*,
Goups infant proud abeen the decent meal.—

Turras's Poems, p. 4.

As lang's in simmer waddlers cast their *clead*,—
That name is sacred, and that name is dear!

Ibid., p. 7. V. **CLEEDING.**

CLEADFU', adj. Handsome, in regard to dress, Buchan.

Compar'd to you, what's peevish brag,
Or beaus wi' *cleadfu'* triggin?

Turras's Poems, p. 48.

CLEEDING, CLEADING, s. 1. Clothing, apparel, *S.* Germ. *kleidung*, Isl. *klaede*, id., Teut. *kleet*, vestes.

I ever hated bookish reading,
And musical or dancing breeding,
And what's in either face or *cleading*,
Of painted things.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 30.

2. A complete suit of clothes, Clydes.

CLED SCORE, a phrase signifying twenty-one in number, *S.* [Literally, a heaped or full score. *V.* To **CLEED**, s. 5.]

"He was four times married, had children by all his wives, and at the baptism of his last child, which happened not a year before his death, [when above 90] with an air of complacency expressed his thankfulness to his Maker for having at last sent him the *cled score*, i.e. 21." *P. Parton, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc.*, i. 187.

The word literally means *clothed*, the score having one additional to cover it; *E. clad*. *Dr. Johns.* is at a loss to find a *v.* for this participle. But it is preserved in the *S. v. clead*.

CLEEKY, s. A cant term for a staff or stick, crooked at the top, Loth.

"Frao that day to this my guid aik *cleeky* has never been mair heard tell o'." *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov., 1820, p. 201.

Apparently from being used as a sort of hook or *cleek* for laying hold of anything. *V.* **CLEIK**.

CLEEP, CLEPY, s. 1. A severe blow; a stunning blow or fall, Tweedd., Ang.

2. A stroke on the head, Orkn.

This might seem allied to Teut. *kleppe*, *klippe*, a stone, a rock; as denoting the injury received from a hard substance; or to Alem. *clob-en*, which signifies to strike; verberare, Schilter. But, as the term not only denotes a blow, but the effect of it, Isl. *klip-ur* bids fairest for being the radical term. This is defined by Verel.; *Duriore compressione laedit, ut livor inde existat*; Ind., p. 142. In this definition, we have the full import of our own term; as it exhibits both the cause and the effect, the injury done, and the livid (or as Verel. renders it in Sw.) the blue appearance of the part affected. Norw. *klippe*, *klippe*, is rendered by Hallager, in Dan. *knibe*, *klemme*, "a severe pressure or squeeze, pain, torture." *V.* **CLEPE, v.**, to fall.

CLEETIT, part. pa. Emaciated, lank, in a state of decay, Lanarks.

CLEG, CLEG, s. A gad-fly, a horse-fly. It is pronounced *gleg*, *S. B.*; *cleg*, Clydes. The latter seems more ancient. *A. Bor.* id.

He earthly dust to lothly lice did change,
And dimd the ayre, with such a cloud so strange,
Of flies, grasshoppers, hornets, *clegs* and clocks,
That day and night through houses flew in flocks.
Hudson's's Judith, p. 20.

The unlait woman—
Mare wily than a fox, pungis as the *cleg*.
Fordeu. Scottichron. ii. 276. *V. LAIT, v.*

Dan. *klaeg*, id., tabanus.

CLEG-STUNG, adj. Stung by the gad-fly, *S.*

Where'er they come, aff flees the thrang
O' country billies,
Like cattle brodit with a prong,
Or *cleg-stung* fillies.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 73.

CLEIDACH, s. Talk, conversation. *V.* **CLEITACH.**

CLEIK, adj. Lively, agile, fleet, Loth. *V.* **CLEUCH, adj.**

To **CLEIK, CLEK, CLEEK, v. a.** 1. To catch as by a hook, *S.*

If I but ettle at a sang, or speak,
They dit their lugs, syno up their loglins *cleek*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 66.

2. To lay hold of, after the manner of a hook. "I *cleekit* my arm in his," I walked arm in arm with him, *S.*

3. To seize, to take possession of in whatever way, whether by force or by fraud; *S.* as equivalent to *catch*, *snatch*, or *snatch away*.

Oppressioun *clikit* Gude Rowle by the hair.

Duncan Laider, V. Warton's Hist. E. P., ii. 327.

And quhen the vicar hard tell my wyfe was deid,
The third kow than he *cleikit* be the hold.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 65.

Than drew he furth ane scharp dagair,
And did him *cleik* be the collair.

Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, A. iii. a.

Sum causes *clek* till him ane cowl,
Ane grit convent fra syn to tyce;
And he himself exampl of vyce.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 110.

An' I confess, I ill can brook
To *clek* in coin, by hook or crook.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 181.

"*Cleikit* is used to signify, caught in the fact," Gl.

Nor h' bra targe, on which is seen
The yerd, the sin, the lift;
Can well agree wi' his cair *cleuch*,
That *cleikit* was for thift.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

Cleche is used in this sense, O. E.

Ich habbe walked wyde,
By the see side,
Ne might ich him never *cleche*,
With nones kuunes speche;
Ne may ich of him here,
In londe fer no ner.

Geste Kyng Horn, ver. 963.

4. To *Cleik up*, to snatch, or pull up hastily, *S.*

And up his beggar duds he *cleeks*, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 84.

5. To *Cleik up*, obliquely used, to raise, applied to a song.

He *cleikit up* ane his ruf sang,
Their fure ane man to the hold.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 6.

A. Bor. *cleek* signifies "to catch at a thing hastily;" *Gl. Grose*. "To *click*, to catch or snatch away;" *ibid.* Junius mentions O. E. *click* as signifying, apprehendere, rapere; viewing it as contr. from A.-S. *ge-laec-an*, id. But it has greater resemblance of *ge-clihht*. *V. CLEUCH*. It may be questioned, however, whether it be not more nearly allied to the Isl. *V.* the *s*.

"To *click up*, to catch up, Lincolns.; *celeriter corripere*;" *Ray*. To *Cleck*, to snatch any thing from the hand, Orkn.

To **CLEIK THE CUNYIE**, a vulgar phrase, signifying, to lay hold on the money, *S.*

"Donald Benn Loan, being aware that the bridegroom was in request, and wanting to *cleik the cunye*

(that is, to hook the silver), he cannily carried off Gilliewhackit one night when he was riding dovering hame, (with the malt rather above the meal,) and with the help of his gillies he gat him into the hills with the speed of light, and the first place he wakened in was the cove of Vaimh an Ri. So there was old to do about ransoming the bridegroom." *Waverley*, i. 278, 279.

CLEIK, CLEK, s. 1. An iron hook.

"And of the samyn wyse thair be ordanit thre or foure says to the commoun vse, and vi. or may *cleikis* of irin to draw downe timber and ruiffis that ar fyrit." *Acts Ja. I.*, 1426, c. 73. Edit. 1566.

2. A hold of any object, S.

3. The arm, metaph. used.

If Cyprus Dame had up her *cleek*,
I'll be her tool.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 22. V. CLEUCK.

Isl. *klakr*, ansa clitelarum, qua onus pendet, G. Andr. p. 146.; *hleek-er*, an iron chain; *hleik-ia*, *a-hleek-ia*, to bind with chains, vincula nectere et struere; *ibid.*, p. 114. *H* and *K* are frequently interchanged in the Northern languages. G. Andr. particularly mentions the Norwegian; *ibid.*, p. 100. It is not improbable that *klak-r*, as denoting something hooked, is radically from *klo*, unguis, because of its resemblance to the claw of an animal.

CLEIK-IN-THE-BACK, s. The lumbago or rheumatism, Teviotd.; q. what takes hold of one as a hook does.

CLEIKY, adj. Ready to take the advantage, inclined to circumvent; S.

Ken ye whare *cleekie* Murray's gane?
He's to dwell in his lang hame, &c.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 165.

This may be merely from *cleik*, q. lying at the catch. But, both in form and signification it so nearly resembles Isl. *klak*, callidus, vafer, crafty, that I can scarcely think that there is no affinity.

CLEIKS, s. pl. A cramp in the legs, to which horses are subject; so denominated, because it *cleiks*, or as it were hooks up, their hinder-legs.

They bad that Baich should not be but
The Glengore, Gravel, and the Gut,
And all the plagues that first were put
Into Pandora's purse:

The Coch, & the Connock, the Collick & the Cald,
The Coris, and the Cout-evil, the Clasps, and the *Cleiks*,
The Hunger, the Hartill, and the Hoist still, the Hald;
The Botch, and the Barbles, and the Cannigate Breicks;
With Bock-blood and Benshaw, Spewen sprung in the Spald,
The Fersie, the Falling Evil that feels many freiks;
Overgane with Angleberries as thou grows ald,
The Kinkhost, the Charbuclie, and Worms in the chieks,
The Snuffe and the Snot, the Chand-peece and the Canker,
With the Blaidis and the Belly-thraw,
The Bleiring Bats, and the Bean-shaw,
With the Mischief of the Melt and Maw.—

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

CLEYNG. Left for explanation by Mr. Pink.

Al glowed as a glode, the goste there ho glides,
Unbeclipped him, with a cloude of *cleyng* unclere.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 10.

The only idea I can form of this phrase is, that it denotes a dark or opaque substance; from A.-S. *clyne*, which not only signifies metal, but a mass in general; Isl. *klunne*, rudis fabrica, et res malè compacta; G. Andr., p. 148.

[Prob. *cleyng* should be *clething*, clothes, a covering.]

To CLEISH, v. a. To whip, Roxb.; synon. *Skelp*; *Clash*, Fife, Loth.

Hence, it is supposed, the fictitious name of the author of the Tales of my Landlord, Jedidiah *Cleish*-botham, q. flog-bottom. Teut. *kleis-en*, resonare icu verberare.

CLEISH, s. A lash from a whip, *ibid.*

CLEIT, s. A cot-house; Aberd. Reg.

Gael. *cleath*, a wattled work; *cleite*, a penthouse, also, the eaves of a roof.

To CLEITACH, CLYTACH, CLYDIGH (gutt.),

v. n. 1. To talk in a strange language; particularly applied to people discoursing in Gaelic, Aberd.

2. To talk inarticulately, to chatter; like a child, when beginning to speak, Aberd.; the sense transmitted with the word in the form of *Clydigh*.

CLEITACH, CLEIDACH, s. Talk, discourse; especially used as above, *ibid.*

"*Cleidach*, discourse of any kind, particularly applied to the Gaelic language." Gl. Shirrefs.

This word is undoubtedly Gothic; Isl. *klida*, conveys an idea perfectly analogous. Avicularum more easdem voces continue itero. *Klul*, also *klidan*, vox in eadem oberrans chorda. Gudm. Andr., p. 147.

CLEITCH, CLEITE, s. A hard or heavy fall, Ettr. For.; synon., *Cloit*.

For etymon see *Clatch*, s., "the noise caused by the fall of something heavy."

To CLEK, CLEKE, v. a. 1. To hatch, to produce young by incubation, S.

"*Rauinnis, kayis, & piottis, clekit* thair birdis in wynter, contrar the nature of thair kynd." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 16.

2. To bear, to bring forth, S.

Nouthir was ane goddess thy moder, as is said,
Nor yit King Dardanus cheif stok of thy kyn,
Thow treuthles wicht, bot of ane could hard quhyn,
The *clekkit* that horribil mont, Caucasus hait.
Doug. Virgil, 112. 35.

3. To hatch, as applied to the mind; to invent, S.

Thus one of the characters given to the priests of Rome, by an application of the eighty-third Psalm, is the following:—

The Amalikis that leissings weill can *cleke*.—

Spec. Godly Ballatis, p. 2.

—Rattling chieles ne'er stand
To *cleck*, and spread the grossest lies aff-hand.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 88.

4. To feign, to have the appearance without the reality.

Gif ye be blythe, your lychnes thai will lak.
Gif ye be grave, your gravité is *clekit*.

Maitland Poems, p. 168.

i.e., others say that it is all mere pretence.

Rudd. and Sibb. derive this word from A.-S. *cleccan*, the latter conjoining Teut. *klock-en*, glociare. But the proper meaning of the A.-S. word is, to cluck, or cry as a hen does, when she calls together her chickens.

Su.-G. *klæck-a*, Isl. *klek-ia*, exactly correspond to our word, signifying, *excludere pullos*; Isl. *klækia*, *klek-ia*, id. Hence the phrase, *Daer aer hona klækt oc klutlagd*; Ibi est natale ejus solum; literally, There was he *clekkit* and laid in clouts, S.; i.e. swaddled. Verel., Ind., vo. *Klutr*.

CLECKIN, *s.* 1. A brood of chickens, S.

2. Metaph. a family of children, S. V. CLEK.

CLEKANE-WITTIT, *adj.* Feeble-minded, childish.

"Of na ressoun culd I be inducett efter to credit and reverence thaim mair thairfor, as mony than (bot fy on the *clekane wittit* in the cause of God) of a marvelous facilitie did, bot to esteame thame rather at that present to be the samin self men, quhome thai without all schame—confessit thamo to hef bene afore." N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith's Hist. App., p. 219.

Could we suppose the term to regard those who are here represented as deceivers, it would signify crafty-minded; and might be viewed as akin to Isl. Su.-G. *klok*, prudens, callidus; Teut. *kloek*, id., whence is compounded *kloek-sinnigh*, alacris. But it seems evidently to respect those who are said to be deceived; and may be viewed as equivalent to E. feeble-minded, childish, as having only the *wit* or understanding of a *cleckin*, or young brood; or no more *wit* than at the time of *clecking*; as in the S. proverbial phrase, "Ye hae na the wit o' a hen-bird." Isl. *klok-r*, however, signifies mollis, infirmus, *kloekn-a*, animum, vocem, et vultum demittere; Haldorson.

[*Clekane-wittit* is similar to the term *hen-headlit*=silly, not uncommon in Ayrs.]

CLEKET, *s.* The tricker of an engine.

In hy he gert draw the *cleket*,
And smertly swappyt out a stane.
Barbour, xvii. 674. MS. Edit. 1620, *clrikét*.

E. *clicket*, the knocker of a door, Fr. *cliquet*, id.

CLEM, *adj.* 1. Mean, low, scurvy; as, a *clem man*, a paltry fellow; Loth.

2. Not trustworthy, unprincipled, Roxb.

There are different northern terms to which this, from its general acceptation, might be traced. Isl. *kleima*, macula, *kleim-a*, maculare, q. having a character that lies under a stain; *klam*, obscenitas, *klaem-a*, obscene loqui.

3. Used by the High-school boys of Edinburgh in the sense of curious, singular; a *clem fellow*, a queer fish. Scot's Mag., May, 1805, p. 351. V. CLAM.

To CLEM, *v. a.* 1. "To stop a hole by compressing, S." Callender's MS. Notes on Ihre.

2. To stop a hole by means of lime, clay, or by using any viscous substance; also, to *clem up*, S.

E. *clamm* is used in a sense nearly allied, although not precisely the same, as rather signifying to clog, to bedaub; to *clame*, to glue together, Lincolns.; from A.-S. *clæm-ian*, id. As Su.-G. *klen-a* signifies linere, to besmear. Ihre remarks that the A.-Saxons have changed *n* into *m*. But he does not seem to have observed that in Isl. *kleim-a* is used in the same sense, as well as *kljñ-a*; allino, maculo.

CLEMEL, CLEMMEL, *s.* Expl. steatite, Orkn.

"A soft stone, commonly named *Clemel*, and fit for moulds, is also among those which this island affords." P. Unst, Stat. Acc., V. 185.

CLEMIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Clementina*, S.

To CLENCH, *v. n.* To limp; the same with *Clinch*.

Brookie, at this, threw by his hammer,—
Clench'd out of doors.—*Meston's Poems*, p. 126.

CLENCHIE-FIT, *s.* A club-foot, Mearns.

To CLENGE, *v. a.* 1. Literally, to cleanse; Aberd. Reg.

2. Legally to exculpate, to produce proof of innocence; a forensic term corr. from the E. *v. to cleanse*.

—"The lordis of parliament being the greit assyis of the cuntrie of the daylie practique, quhatameuir persone *clengis* not of certane knowlege the personis accusit, he fyles thame; and the commoun notorieit of this fact and tressoun, and contumacie of the defendaris, is sufficient to mak na man to *clenge* thame." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 531, 532.

CLENGAR, *s.* One employed to use means for the recovery of those affected with the plague.

"He his wif and thair *clengar*, quhilk ar now inclosit for this pest." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

To CLEP, CLEPE, *v. a.* To call, to name.

Wallace a lord he may be *clepyt* weyll,
Thocht ruryk folk tharoff haff litill feill,
Na deyme na lord, bot landis be thair part.

Wallace, vii. 397. MS.

It commonly occurs in this sense, O.E.

A.-S. *cleop-an*, *clipp-ian*, vocare, clamare; as Teut. *klepp-en*, Germ. *klapp-en*, are used in a more general sense, pulsare, sonare.

CLEP, *s.* A call, a more solemn form of citation, used especially in criminal cases; a forensic term.

"In pleyis of wrang and vnlaw,—*clepe* and *call*, was used as ane certaine solemnitie of wordes prescribed be the Law, and observed in the practick, as quhen the persower did *clep* and call the defender with wouth, wrang, and vnlaw, in harming and skaithing of him of sik ane thing, or of sik ane summe of silver mair or lesse, to his great harme and skaith." Skene, Verb. Sign.

"It is to wit, that this the forme in his dischargeing of poynds: that the debtour sall haue his cattell poynded, or anie other poynd, restored to him, and probation readie at hand, with *clep* and *call*." Stat. Rob. I. Tit. 2, c. 20. § 7. This phrase is used in the Lat. as well as in the Translation. V. CLAP, *s. 4*.

To CLEP, *v. n.* 1. To tattle, to act the tell-tale, S.

When men o' mettle thought it nonsense
To heed that *clepping* thing ca'd conscience;—
Then Dunwhistle worn wi' years,—
Commanded his three sons to come,
And wait upon him in his room.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 543.

- "There are here also some rocks lying a little off the land, from which they are broken, and disjoyned, which they call *Clets*, the same with the Holms in Orkney and Zetland: these *Clets* are almost covered with sea-fowls." Brand's Orkn. & Zetl., p. 152.

E. clough is evidently the gravit J. Nicol's Roeme, n. c.
by Verstegan: "a kind of br. seame word, thus defined
of a hill;" Restit. Dec. Int'meach down along the side
between two hills; Northuis coll. "*Clough*, a valley
clough, rima quædam vel fist. klomb." Gl. Grose. A.-S.
declivum; Somner. He viet 3. wura ad montis climvum vel
call-ws Dan. klof, incisura, as

radically the same. From the form of the A.-S. word, it seems to have been common to the Celtic and Gothic, and probably *cleugh* had originally the same sense with Ir. *cloiche*, of, or belonging to, a rock or stone. V. CLOWE.

Satchels, when giving the origin of the title *Buc-cleugh*, supplies us with a proof of *cleuch* and *heuch* being synon.

And for the *buck* thou stoutly brought
To us up that steep *heugh*,
Thy designation ever shall
Be John Scot in [of] *Bucksleugh*.

History Name of Scot, p. 37.

CLEUCH, *adj.* 1. *Clever*, dextrous, light-fingered. One is said to have *cleuch hands*, or to be "*cleuch* of the fingers," who lifts any thing so cleverly that bystanders do not observe it. This term properly denotes that kind of dexterity which thieves and pick-pockets possess, S. B.

2. Niggardly and severe in dealing; inclined to take the advantage, S. B.

Su.-G. *klok*, while it signifies prudent, is also applied to those who use magical arts. On this word Ibro remarks:—Solent scientiae nomina ab imperitis vel astutibus vel magiae idea denigrari. Isl. *klok-r*, callidus; Germ. *klug*, id.; Isl. *klokskapr*, calliditas; v. a. this corresponds Gael. *cluiceog*, fraud, deceit; Shaw.

CLEUCK, CLUIK, CLUKE, CLOOK, *s.* 1. A claw or talon.

Lyke as the egyl Jouis squyer straucht,
Wythin his bowand *clukis* had vpeauchit
Ane young cignet

Doug. Virgil, 297. 24.

With that the Gled the peice claucht in his *cluke*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 223.

The bisart bisay but rebuik,
Scho was so cleverus of her *cluike*,
His [lugs] he nicht not langer bruke,
Scho held thame at ane hint.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 21, st. 11.

2. Often used in *pl.* as synon. with E. *clutches*, S.

"They are mine, Claw-poll," said he again to me.
So the foul thief and I tugg'd, rugg'd and riv'd at one another, and at last I got you out o' his *clocks*." Scots Presb. Eloq., p. 127.

It should have been "tuggit, ruggit, and rave at ane anither."

It has occurred to me, that the verses quoted from Somner, under this word, as referring to Machiavelli, are most probably misapplied. "They are written," he says, "by a poet of our own, in the northerne dialect." I can scarcely think that Machiavelli's writings were so generally known in England, by the year 1659, that any poet could with propriety introduce them in the vulgar language of a northern county. It is more likely that *Machil* is a corr. of the name of the celebrated Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie, whose name was well known as a celebrated necromancer, not in S. only, but through all the north contrée. The pronunciation by the vulgar is still q. *Müchel*, not very distant from that of *Machil*.

3. Used figuratively for the hand. Hence, *cair-cleuck*, the left-hand; *cleuks*, the hands, S. B.

She gies her *clock* a bightsom bow,
Up fly the knots of yellow hue.

Morison's Poems, p. 11.

Nor his bra' targe, on which is seen
The yerl, the sin, the lift,
Can well agree wi' his *cair cleuck*,
That cleikit was for thift.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

This term is transferred to the hands from their gripping or laying hold of objects. E. *clutch*, of which neither Skinner nor Johnson gives any etymon, is evidently from the same origin. Junius derives *clutches* from Belg. *klut-en*, to shake; but without any reason. Shaw gives Gael. *glaic* as signifying *clutch*. Somner views the E. word as formed from A.-S. *geclit*, "collectus, gathered together: *hand geclit*, manus collecta vel contracta," in modern language, a *clunched fist*.

But perhaps *cleuk* is rather a dimin. from Su.-G. *klo*, Teut. *klawwe*, a claw or talon. Were there such a word as Teut. *klugue*, unguis, (mentioned as from Kilian, Gl. Lyndsay,) the resemblance would be greater. But it is *kluyve*, edit. 1632, *kluyue*, 1777. The Sw. word for a claw or clutch is *clo*, pl. *clor*. *Claucht*, *cleik*, *cleuck*, seem to have the same general origin; as all these terms apparently allude to the action of the claws of an animal.

That even the term now confined to S. was anciently used, A. Bor., appears from a curious passage in Somner, vo. *Fangen*.

"A poet of our own," he says, "in the Northern dialect, of Machiavelli, thus:—

Machil is hanged
And brended is his buks.
Thogh *Machil* is hanged,
Yet he is not wranged:
The Dil has 'im fanged
In his krukud *kluku*.

To **CLEUCK, CLEUK**, *v. a.* 1. Properly, to seize, or to scratch with the claws; as, "The cat'll *cleuck* ye, an' ye dinna take care," Aberd.

2. To grip, to lay hold of. *Cleuckit*, seized with violence, Aberd. V. the *s.*

The Carlings Maggy had so *cleucked*,
Before young Jack was rightly hooked,
They made her twice as little hooked.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 87.

CLEUE AND LAW.

Gilmyn the Fynys when he saw
The castell tynt, be *cleue and law*,
He set his mycht for to defend
The tour; but thal with out him, send
Arowys in sa gret quantité,
That anoyit tharoff wes he.

Barbour, x. 471. MS.

In modern edit. it is *clive*; in edit. 1620:—

The castell tynt, both *his* and *law*.

i.e. both the higher and lower parts of it, excepting the *tour* or *dongeon*. According to this version, *cleue* is the same with Germ. *kleue*, A.-S. *clif*, *clivus*.

[This is altogether a mistake. *Cleue* is a misreading for *clene*=wholly, entirely; and the phrase *clene and law*, which occurs also in l. 124 of the same book, means "wholly and to the bottom." V. Prof. Skeat's note on this line in his edit. of *Barbour* for the Early Eng. Text Soc., Extra Series.]

CLEVKKIS, *s. pl.* Cloaks, mantles.

'That Henrj Chene—sall—pay to Johnne Jamesone twa mennis govnnis & twa womenis govnnis price iiij merkis xs.; to Johnne Robertstone twa *clevkkis* price xiiij s. iiij d.'" Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 282.

This is nearly the vulgar pronunciation of some counties.

To CLEVER, v. n. To climb, to scramble.

For sothe it is, that, on her tolter quhele
Every wight cleerith in his stage.
King's Quair, i. 9. V. TOLTER, *adj.*

—A quhele, on quich clevering I sye
A multitude of folk before myn eye.

Ibid., v. 8.

“To *clever*, or *claver*. The endeavour of a child to climb up anything. North.” Gl. Grose.

Teut. *klaver-en*, *klever-en*, sursum reptare unguibus fixis, conscendere felium more. Sw. *klifw-a*; Isl. *klifr-a*, manibus et pedibus per rupes arripere; also *klif-ia*. Kilian appears inclined to derive the Teut. word from *kleuw*, a nail or claw; Thre and G. Andr. from Isl. *klif*, a steep path in a rock, trames in clivo saxoso difficilis, G. Andr., p. 147. Lat. *clivus* seems radically the same. May not this v. point out the origin of E. *clever*, dextrous?

G. Andr. seems very naturally to derive Isl. *klifr-a*, id. from *klif*, a path, a steep ascent; Trames in clivo saxoso difficilis. Hinc *klifra*, manibus et pedibus per rupes arripere, niti; Lex., p. 147.

CLEVERUS, adj. Clever. V. CLEUCK.

CLEVIS, Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 12, should undoubtedly be *clevir*, i.e. clover.

To CLEW, “To cleave, to fasten.”

Wyth myis he wes swa wmbesete.—
He mycht na way get sawtē,
Na with stawys, na with stanys,
Than thai wald clew a-pon hys banys.
Wyntown, vi. 14. 111.

i.e. with mice.

Teut. *klew-en*, id.

* **CLEW, s.** A ball of thread. *Winding the blue clue*, one of the absurd and unhallowed rites used at Hallowmas, in order to obtain insight into one's future matrimonial lot, S.

She thro' the yard the nearest taks,
An' to the kiln she goes then,
An' darklins graipit for the bauks,
And in the *blue-clue* throws then,
Right fear't that night. *Burns*, iii. 130.

“Steal out, all alone, to the *kiln*, and, darkling, throw into the *pot*, a clue of blue yarn; wind it in a new clue off the old one; and, towards the latter end, something will hold the thread; demand, *Wha hauds?* i.e. who holds; and answer will be returned from the kiln-pot, by naming the christian [name] and surname of your future spouse.” N. *ibid.*

I am at a loss whether we should view this as having any connexion with the Rhombus, a kind of wheel formed by the ancients under the favourable aspect of Venus, and supposed to have a great tendency to procure love. This is mentioned by Theocritus in his *Pharmaceutria*. V. El. Sched. de Dis German, p. 159. It was an instrument of enchantment, anciently used by witches. While they whirled it round, it was believed that by means of it they could pull the moon out of heaven. V. Pitisci Lex., vo. *Rhombus*.

Creech thus translates the passage in Theocritus:—

And, Venus, as I whirl this brazen bowl,
Before my doors let perjurd Delphid rovl.—
Hark, Thestylis, our dogs begin to howl,
The goddess comes, go beat the brazen bowl.
Idylliums, p. 13.

Bowl, however, does not properly express the meaning of Gr. *πομφορ*.

CLEWIS, s. pl. Claws, talons.

Out of quiet hienes the rout vpstertis
Of thay birdis, with bir and mony ane bray,
And in thare crukit *clewis* grippis the prey.
Doug. Virgil, 75. 30. V. CLEUCH.

CLIBBER, CLUBBER, s. A wooden saddle, a packsaddle, Caithn., Orkn.

“They carry their victuals in straw creels called *cassies*,—fixed over straw *flets* on the horses backs with a *clubber* and straw ropes.” P. Wick, Statist. Acc., x. 23.

Isl. *klif*, Su.-G. *klef*, id., clitella; from *klifw-a*, to cleave, quia bifidae ab utroque equi latere dependent; Thre.

The very term occurs in Isl. *klifberi*, clitellae. *Klifbaer*, par sarcinis ferendis; *klifbaert dyr*, animal sarcinarium; Haldorson.

CLICHEN, CLEIGHIN, (gutt.), s. Something, comparatively speaking, very light, Teviotd.

This seems to be merely Teut. *kleye*, *klije*, Su.-G. *kli*, fursur, palea, bran, chaff, aspirated; as among all nations there is not a more common emblem of what is light than chaff.

CLICK-CLACK, s. Uninterrupted loquacity, S., from the two E. v. *click* and *clack*, both expressive of a sharp successive noise, or Teut. *klick-en*, crepitare, *klack-en*, verberare resono ictu. *Lig-lag*, synon. q. v.

The nations of Gothic origin seem to have had a predilection for words of this formation. Not a few occur in E. as *tittle-tattle*, nearly allied to this; *hurlyburly*, *fiddlefaddle*, *helter-skelter*, *mish-mash*, *huggernugger*, *higgledy-piggledy*.

Many words of the same kind are found in S., as *cushie-mushie*, *ceksie-peeksie*, *fike-facks*, *hudge-mudge*, *mixtie-maxtie*, *niff-nauffs*, *nig-nyes*, *whittie-whaltie*.

Many similar reduplications occur in Su.-G., as *dingl-dangl*, used to denote things wavering from one side to another; *misk-mask*, corresponding to E. *mish-mash*; *jack-fack*, tricks used to deceive others; *hwisk-whask*, murmur, clandestine consultation; *snick-snak*, trifles, toys.

Thre observes, that this double form is used in many words which are fictitious, and indicate some defect in the subject, or contempt of it; vo. *Fickfack*. This observation certainly applies to some words of this description, but is by no means of universal application. In many of them, only the second part of the word is fictitious. In some, this double form is used to express the reduplication of sound, as S. *click-clack*, *clitter-clatter*, *lig-lag*; or of action, as E. *dingdong*, Su.-G. *dingl-dangl*, S. *shuggie-shue*, denoting the act of swinging.

CLIDYPOCH, CLYDYPOCH, s. The gravel-bed of a river, Dumfr.

Boxhorn gives Celt. *cliddiwig*, which seems originally the same word, as signifying a stone quarry, lapicidina; *clidhiwig*, id., Lhwyd; *cliddiwig*, W. Richards; q. bedded with stones like a quarry, or resembling a quarry. Perhaps the radical word is C. B. *clog*, Gael. *cloch*, a stone.

To CLYDIGH, v. n. To talk inarticulately, to chatter. V. CLEITACH.

CLYERS, s. pl. A disease affecting the throat of a cow; the murrain, Dumfr.

"A putrid distemper in the throat, attended at first with feverish symptoms, and called the *clyers*, is hardly ever cured. It seems to be the same with what, in other places, is called the murrain, or gargle, and treated by bleeding, evacuations, and bark in milk; and some think this disease hereditary." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 357.

Teut. *klere* not only signifies a gland, but a disease of the glands; Struma, scrofula; Kilian. V. CLYRE.

CLIFT, s. The place where the limbs join the body, Aberd.; *Cleaving*, synon.

But sic a dismal day of drift,—
Maist ilka step was to my *clift*.

W. Beattie's *Tales*, p. 4.

From A.-S. *cleofed*, *cleafed*, cleft, the part. pa. of *cleof-ian*, *cleaf-ian*, findere.

CLIFT, s. A spot of ground, S. A.-S. *cliof-an*, to cleave, because parted from the rest.

CLYFT, CLIFTE, s. This term, the same with E. *cleft*, may be used as equivalent to thickness.

"That na merchandis bryng speris in this realme out of ony vthir cuntre, bot gif thai contene sex eln, & of a *clift*." Acts Ja. III., A. 1471, Ed. 1814, p. 100. i.e. of one degree of grossness.

Thus it might be traced to Su.-G. *klyft*, fissura. I am doubtful, however, whether it be not equivalent to E. *branch*; as prohibiting the importation of spears which were made by joining one length of wood to another.

It seems to be the same term that is used Aberd. Reg. "xx^{ij} quarter *clifte*."

CLIFTIE, CLIFTY, adj. Clever, fleet; applied to a horse of light make and good action, Selkirks.

Probably from Teut. *klyv-en*, A.-S. *clif-ian*, *cleof-ian*, findere; as its fleetness may be attributed to its length of limb.

CLIFTIE, adj. Applied to fuel, which is easily kindled and burns briskly, Clydes.

CLIFTINESS, s. The quality of being easily kindled, including that of burning brightly, ibid.

Perhaps from A.-S. *klyft*, a fissure; because what is easily cloven, or has many fissures, is more apt to kindle and blaze than solid wood.

To CLIMP, v. a. To hook, to take hold of suddenly; as, "He *climpit* his arm in mine," Fife.

Teut. *klamp-en*, harpagine apprehendere,—prehendere, compaignare, conjungere; Kilian. *Klampe*, in like manner, denotes a hook or grappling-iron.

To CLIMP up, v. a. To catch up by a quick movement, Fife. Hence,

CLIMPY, adj. A *climpy* creature, applied to one disposed to purloin, ibid.

To CLIMP, v. n. To limp, to halt, Ettr. For.

The only word that I have met with, which seems to have the slightest affinity, is Isl. *klumf-a*, spasmo sinico laborare.

To CLINCH, CLYNCH, v. n. To limp, to walk lamely, S.

The tothir part lamed *clynachis*, and makis hir byde,
In loupis thrawin, and lynkis of hir hyde.

Doug. *Virgil*, 137. 1.

This seems radically the same with Su.-G. *link-a*, claudicare. I know not if Isl. *hleck-ista*, damnun datur, laesio accidit, be allied.

CLINCH, s. A halt, S.

Wi' yowlin' *clinch* aul' Jennock ran,
Wi' sa'r like ony brock.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 201.

* **To CLING, v. n.** To shrink through heat or drought, as vessels made with staves do, S. Synon. *Geizen*.

"Some make covers like barrels, with iron-hoops around them: These covers *cling*, as we say, with the summer's drought, then they drive the hoops strait, which makes them tight again." Maxwell's *Bee-master*, p. 20.

This is the original sense of A.-S. *clingan*;—marcescere. Hence the phrase, *geclungen treow*, a withered tree.

CLING, s. The diarrhoea in sheep, Loth., Roxb.

"Ovis, morbo, *the cling* dicto, correpta, faeces liquidas nigras ejecit, et confestim extenuata, morte occumbit." Dr. Walker's *Ess. on Nat. Hist.*, p. 525.

"Dysentery, or *Cling*, Mr. Singers.—Breakshuach, or *Cling*, Mr. J. Hog." *Essays Highl. Soc.*, iii. 411.

Perhaps from A.-S. *cling-an*, marcescere, "to pine, to cling or shrink up," Somner; as expressive of the effect of the disease.

"Diarrhoea, or *cling*, or breakshaw, is a looseness, or violent purgation, which sometimes seizes sheep after a hard winter, when they are too rashly put upon young succulent grass." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 401, 402.

CLINK, s. A smart stroke or blow, S.

The yeomen, then, in haste soon lighted down;
The first miss'd not a *clink* out o'er his crown.

Hamilton's *Wallace*, p. 35.

Teut. *klincke*, id.; *alapa*, colaphus, Kilian.

To CLINK, v. a. 1. To beat smartly, to strike with smart blows, Aberd.

Teut. *klincke*, *alapa*, colaphus.

2. To unite two pieces of metal by hammering, S.

Dan. *klink-er*, id. from *klinke*, lamina.

3. To clasp, Aberd.

She coft frae this wild tinkler core,
For new, a trencher *clinkit*.

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 93.

4. Used improperly, as signifying to mend, patch, or join; in reference to dress, Ang.

A pair of grey hoppers well *clinked* benow.

Ross's *Rock*, &c. V. BENEW.

5. To *clink* a nail, "to bend the point of a nail in the other side;" synon. with E. *clinch*.

Belg. *klink-en*, "to fasten with nails, to clinch," Sewel. Hence,

CLINKET, pret. "Struck;" Gl. Antiq. South of S.

CLINK-NAIL, s. A nail that is clinched, *ibid.*
To CLINK, v. a. To propagate scandal,
 Upp. Lanarks.

To CLINK, v. n. To fly as a rumour. *It gaed clinkin through the town, S.* The report spread rapidly.

CLINK, s. A woman who acts the part of a tale-bearer, Lanarks.

CLINKER, s. A tell-tale, *ibid.*

I hesitate whether to view Belg. *clink-en*, to make a tingling sound, as the origin. The *n. v.* seems intimately allied. *Klikk-en*, however, signifies to tell again, and *klikker*, an informer; Sewel.

CLINK, s. Money; a cant term, S.

I doubt na, lass, but ye may think,
 Because ye hae the name o' *clink*,
 That ye can please me at wink,
 Whene'er ye like to try.

Burns, iv. 286.

As lang's I live, I'll laugh ay fan I think
 Wi' what a waefu' phiz he twinn'd his *clink*.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 35.

It undoubtedly receives this designation from the sound. Teut. *klinck-en*, tinnire.

To CLINK, v. a. Used in different senses, with different prepositions; but conveying the general idea of alertness in manual operation, S. **To CLINK ON.**

A creel bout fou of muckle teins
 They *clinked* on his back.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 275.

To CLINK UP, v. a. To seize any object quickly and forcibly, S.

If not radically the same with the *v. cleik*, with *n* inserted; allied perhaps to Dan. *lencke*, a chain, a link, *q. gelencke*. It seems to suggest the idea of hastily laying hold of, or lifting up, by means of a hook or chain.

CLINKERS, s. pl. Broken pieces of rock;
 Upp. Lanarks.; apparently from the sound.

CLINKUMBELL, s. A cant term for a bellman; from the clinking noise he makes, S. O.

Now *Clinkumbell*, wi' rattlin tow,
 Begins to jow an' croon.

Burns, iii. 88.

CLINT, s. 1. A hard or flinty rock, South of S., Loth.

—"The Germaine sea winning the selfe an entres betwixt high *clints*." Descr. Kingdome of Scotlande.

—The passage and stremes ar sa stark,
 Quhare I have salit, full of crag and *clint*,
 That ruddir and takillis of myschip ar tint.

Bellenden's T. Livius, Prol.

2. Any pretty large stone, of a hard kind, S. A.

3. The designation given to a rough, coarse stone, always first thrown off in *curling*, as being most likely to keep its place on the ice, Clydes., Gall.

Montgom'ry, mettlesu' an' fain,
 A rackless stroke did draw;
 But miss'd his aim, and gainst the herd's
 Dang frae his *clint* a flaw.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 166. Hence,

4. **Clints, pl.** Limited to the shelves at the side of a river, Clydes.

CLINTER, s. The player of a *clint* in curling, *ibid.*

CLINTY, CLYNTY, adj. Stony, Loth.

On raggit rolkis of hard harsk quhyn stane,
 With frosyn frontis cald *clinty* clewis schane.

Doug. Virgil, 200. 45.

Nane but the *clinty* craigs and scrogy briers
 Were witnesses of a' his granes and tears.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 8.

Rudd. conjectures, *q. clinky*, from *clink*, "because hard things give a louder sound or *clink*; or *clinty* for *flinty*." Sibb. is not much nearer the mark, when he derives it from A.-S. *clyne*, metallum, massa. It is the same with Su.-G. *klint*, scopulus, vertex montis excelsioris. This exactly corresponds with the description given by Douglas. It is also written *klett*, Isl. *klettur*. Ibro observes that in Su.-G. *n* is often substituted for a double consonant. He considers Gr. *κλις*, *clivus*, as the root.

CLIP, s. A colt or filly, a foal; Aberd.
 A colt that is a year old, Buchan.

This term resembles both Celt. and Goth. For Gael. *clibog* denotes a colt, from which *clip* might be abbreviated; and Teut. *klepper*, is a palfrey, an ambling horse; Sonipes, asturco, equus gradarius; Kilian. Ibro observes that Su.-G. *klippare* denotes a smaller kind of horse. He derives the name from *klipp-a*, *tondere*; because horses of this description were wont to have their manes *clipped*. The most probable origin assigned by Wachter is Isl. *klif*, the load or package which was bound on a horse's back by means of a pack-saddle.

CLIP, s. Probably an appellation borrowed from a sheep newly shorn or *clipped*.

Quo'd scho, My *clip*, my unspayand lam,
 With mither's milk yet in your gain.

Evergreen, ii. 20, st. 6.

To CLIP, CLYP, v. a. 1. To embrace.

And hastily, by bothe armes tueyne
 I was araist up into the aire,
Clippit in a cloude of crystal clere and faire.

King's Quair, iii. 2.

2. To lay hold of in a forcible manner.

—The happy goishalk, we se,
 From the licht of ane rolkis pynnakil hie,
 With swift wingis perewis wounder sare
 The silly dow heich vp in the are,
 Quham fynaly he *clippis* at the last,
 And loukit in his punais saris fast.

Doug. Virgil, 390. 40.

3. To grapple in a sea-fight.

and off thaim past.
Wallace, ix. 147. MS.

A.-S. *clipp-an*, *clyppe-ian*, *beclipp-an*, to embrace.
Clepe, clyppe, id., O. E. "I *clepe* a boutte the necke;
Jacolle;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 189, a. "I *clyppe*, I take
 in myne armes;" *Ibid.*, b. Hence,

CLIPS, CLIPPYS, s. pl. 1. Grappling-irons, used in a sea-fight, for keeping two vessels close together.

Athir othir festynyt with *clippys* keyn;
A cruell countyr thar was on ship burd seyn.
Wallace, x. 855. MS.

2. An instrument for lifting a pot by its *bools*, or ears; also, for carrying a barrel between two persons. It consists of two pieces of iron, of an elliptic form, conjoined; or of two chains, each having a hook at the end, S.

"May be your pot may need my *clips*." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 52.

It is also used in relation to a *girdle*.

"It is suspended over the fire by a jointed iron arch, with three legs called the *clips*, the ends of the legs of which are hooked, to hold fast the girdle. The *clips* is linked on a hook at the end of a chain, called the *crook*." Pennecuik's Descr. Tweed. Note, p. 85.

3. Hooks for catching hold of fish. S. B.

"Among the rocks, long iron hooks, here called *clips*, are used for catching the fish. P. Edenkeillie, Moray, Statist. Acc., vii. 557.

4. "A wooden instrument for pulling thistles out of standing corn," Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

To **CLYPE, v. n.** 1. To be loquacious, to tattle, to prate, Roxb., Aberd., Ayrs.

2. To act as a telltale, Aberd.

"To *clype*, i.e. talk freely;" Ayrs. Gl. Surv., p. 691.
The same with *clep*, but more nearly resembling A.-S. *clyp-ian*, loqui. Hence,

CLYPE, s. A telltale, Loth.; always applied to a female, Clydes.

CLYPER, s. A telltale; used more generally, as applied to either sex, ibid.

CLYPTE, s. A loquacious female, ibid. V. **CLIPPIE**, and **CLEPIE**.

CLYPTE, adj. 1. Loquacious, Loth.

2. Addicted to tattling, ibid. V. **CLEP**, v.

CLYPES, CLIPS, s. pl. Stories, falsehoods, Ayrs.

To **CLYPE, v. n.** To fall, Buchan, Mearns.

As to the fire he stottit thro',
The gutters *clypin* frae him;
Aul' Luckie, sittin near the lowe,
A Shirrameer she gae him.

Tarvas's Poems, p. 69.

Allied perhaps, notwithstanding the change of the vowel, to Teut. *klopp-en*, pulsare, ferire; or, as the word may have originated from the sound made in falling, from *klipp-en*, sonare, resonare. *Cloit*, or *Clyte*, is the term more generally used, S.

CLYPE, s. A fall, ibid.

CLYPOCK, s. A fall. *I'se g'e thee a clypock*, I will make you fall; Ayrs. V. **CLEPIE**.

To **CLYPE, v. n.** To act as a drudge, Aberd.

Isl. *klif-ia*, sarcinas imponere, q. to make a beast of burden of one; *klip-a*, torquere, *klipa*, angustiae.

CLYPE, s. A drudge, ibid.

CLYPE, s. An ugly, ill-shaped fellow; as, "Ye're an ill-far'd *clype*," Mearns, Aberd.

Quho bur it bot Bolgy?
And Clarus, the long *clype*,
Playit on a bag pype.

Colkelbie Son, F. I. v. 285.

Isl. *klippi*, massa, synon. with Dan. *klump*, with which corresponds our S. *clump*, applied to a clumsy fellow.

CLIPFAST, s. "An impudent girl," Ayrs. Gl. Surv., p. 691.

CLIPHOUSS, s. A house in which false money was to be condemned and *clipped*, that it might be no longer current.

—"And quhairreir thai apprehend fals money, to clip the samyn, and the deliuerar to tyne it.—And that *cliphoussie* be maid within evyry burcht quhair neid requiris." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 45.

CLIPPART, s. A talkative woman. V. **CLIPPIE**.

CLIPPIE, s. "Talkative woman;" Gl. Sibb.; properly, one who has great volubility of tongue.

It might seem allied to S. *clep*, and Teut. *kleps*, *dicax*, loquax, garrulus. But I suspect that it is rather a figurative designation from the F. v. *clip*; as it is vulgarly said of such a person, "She has a tongue that would *clip* clouts."

CLIPPYNET, s. 1. "An impudent girl," Ayrs. Gl. Surv., p. 691.

2. A talkative woman; synon. with **CLIPPIE**, Lanarks. V. **CLASH-PIET**.

It may be observed that this nearly resembles Teut. *kleppenter*, crotalus, homo loquax, sonora admodum et tinnula voces pronuncians; Kilian.

CLIPPING-TIME, s. The nick of time, S.

"I wad liked weel, just to hae come in at the *clipping-time*, and g'en him a lounder wi' my pike-staff; he wad hae ta'en it for a bennison frae some o' the auld dead abbots." Antiquary, ii. 170.

This metaph. phrase might seem to be apparently borrowed from sheep-shearing. Hence, to come in *clipping-time* has been expl. "to come as opportunely as he who visits a shepherd at sheep-shearing time, when there is always mirth and good cheer." Gl. Antiq.

It may, however, signify "the time of call," or when a person is called, from A.-S. *clipping*, vocatio, calling; whence *clippunga*, calendae, a term which originated "from the calling of the people of Rome together on the first day of every moneth, to acquaint them with the holidayes to come in that whole moneth, and to direct them what was to be done in point of religion;" Somner.

CLIPPS, CLIPPES, s. An eclipse.

Quhen scho wes crabbit, the sone thold *clips*.

Bannatyne's Poems, 174. st. 6.

Hit at the *clippes* of the son, I herd a clerk say.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 8.

Corr. from Lat. *eclipsis*, id. Chaucer has *clipsy*, which Tyrwhitt renders, "as if eclipsed."

CLIPS, *pres. v.* Suffers an eclipse.

"The soune is maid obscure til vs quhen it *clips*, be cause the vmbre and schaddou of the bak of the mune is betuix vs and the soune." Compl. S., p. 87.

O. E. id. "*Clyppes* [Fr.], oclypse, recousse de soleil;" Palsgr. B. ii. F. 7.

CLIPS, *s. pl.* "Shears;" Gl. Burns, S. O.

A bonnier flesh ne'er cross'd the *clips*
Than Mailie's dead.

Burns, iii. 82.

Isl. *klipp-ur*, id., forfices; *klipp-a*, tondere.

CLIP-SHEARS, *s.* The name given to the ear-wig, Loth., Fife; apparently from the form of its feelers, as having some resemblance to a pair of *shears*, or scissors.

CLYRE, *s.* 1. "A clyre in meat," a gland, S. Teut. *kliere*, id.

2. "He has nae *clyres* in his heart," he is an honest upright man, Clydes.

3. *Clyres* in pl., diseased glands in cattle; as, "My cow dee't i' the *clyres* fernyear," S. A. V. **CLYERS**.

4. It is also used figuratively. "To leave no *klyres* in one's breast," to go to the bottom of any quarrel or grudge, S.

CLYRED, *adj.* Having tumours in the flesh. The allusion is to a horse.

Up start a priest and his hug head claws,
Whose conscience was but yet in deal thraws,
And did not cease to cave and paut,
While *clyre'd* back was prickt and gald.

Cleland's Poems, p. 66.

To **CLISH**, *v. a.* Expl. as signifying to repeat an idle story, Fife.; hence the *s. Clish-clash* has been derived, the repetition or tattling of stories of this description, S.

CLISH-CLASH, *s.* Idle discourse, banded backwards and forwards, S.; apparently a reduplication of *clash*, q. v.

CLISH-MA-CLAVER, *s.* Idle discourse, silly talk, S.; a low word.

This method's ever thought the braver,
Than either cuffs, or *clish-ma-claver*.

Ramsay's Works, i. 444.

What further *clishmaclaver* might been said,
What bloody wars, if sprites had blood to shed,
No man can tell

Burns, iii. 59.

To **CLISHMACLAVER**, *v. n.* To be engaged in idle discourse, Ayr.

—"It's no right o' you, sir, to keep me *clishma-claver*ing when I should be taking my pick, that the master's wark mayna gae by." Sir A. Wylie, i. 109.

To **CLYTE**, *v. n.* To fall heavily, Loth.

CLYTE, *s.* A hard or heavy fall, *ibid.*

CLYTIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Clyte*, generally applied to the fall of a child, *ibid.* V.

CLOIT, *v.* and *s.*

CLYTE, KLYTE, *adj.* Splay-footed, Roxb.

CLYTRIE, *s.* Filth, offscourings, S. Hence,

CLYTRIE-MAID, *s.* A female servant employed in carrying off filth or refuse, Loth.

From a Flesh-market close-head a *clytrie-maid* came,
And a pitcher with blood she did carry.

G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 65. V. **CLOITER**.

A. Bor. *cluttert* is expl. "in heaps;" Grose.

CLITTER-CLATTER, *s.* Idle talk, banded backwards and forwards, S.

Upstart another with a smile,
And said, my Lord, shall all your while
Be spent in idle *clitter-clatter*
And waving fingers in the water?

Cleland's Poems, p. 103.

Thus, after meikle *clitter-clatter*,
James fund he cou'dna mend the matter.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 523.

V. **CLATTER**, *s.* and *v.*

CLITTER-CLATTER, *n.* With quick and rattling sounds, Dumfr.

Tat, tat, a rat-tat, *clitter clatter*,
Gun after gun play'd blitter blatter.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 91.

CLIVACE, *s.* A hook for catching the bucket in which coals are drawn up from the pit, Loth.

CLIVVIE, *s.* 1. A cleft in the branch of a tree, Banffs.; sometimes also, a branch.

2. An artificial cleft in a piece of wood, for holding a rush-light, *ibid.*

Evidently from Su.-G. *klifw-a*, to cleave.

CLOA, *s.* Coarse woollen cloth, Isle of Skye.

"A sort of coarse woollen cloth called *cloa*, or *caddoes*, the manufacture of their wives, made into short jackets and trowsers, is the common dress of the men." Stat. Acc., xvi. 160.

Gael. *clo*, raw cloth.

[**CLOBBER, CLABBER**, *s.* Mud, clay, dirt, synon. *Glaur*, Ayr.]

CLOBBERHOY, *s.* A dirty walker, one who in walking clogs himself with mire, Ayr.

[**CLOBBERY, CLABBERY**, *adj.* Dirty, muddy, Ayr.]

Gael. *clabar*, clay, dirt, filth.

CLOCE. V. **CLOSE**.

To **CLOCH, CLOGH, CLOUGH**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To cough frequently and feebly, Loth.; obviously from a common origin with *Clocher*.

CLOCHARET, *pron.* **CLOCHRET**, *s.* The Stone-chatter, *S. Motacilla rubicola*, Linn.

"The curlew or whaup, and *clocharet* are summer birds." P. Caputh, Perth. Statist. Acc., ix. 490. Gael. *cloichran*, id., from *cloich*, a stone, and perhaps *rann*, a song.

This is one of the birds, in whose natural history, as related by the vulgar, we perceive the traces of ancient superstition. It is believed in the N. of S. that the toad covers the eggs of this bird during its absence from the nest. Some, indeed, assert that the toad hatches the young stone-chatter.

To CLOCHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To cough frequently, with a large defluxion of phlegm, and copious expectoration, *S.*

It is used in this manner, "A silly auld *clocherin* body," *S.*

Gael. *clochar*, wheezing in the throat; Shaw.

To CLOCK, CLOK, v. n. 1. To cluck, to call chickens together.

—To gif the bak and fle—

Echo him constraints, and to pyk him thence;

Hir birdis syne *clokand* echo sekis on raw;

And all affrayit dois thame samyn draw.

Doug. Virgil, 458. 2.

"Hee *clockes* to thame, as a hen dois to her chickens, to gather thame vnder the wings of his infinite mercie." Bruce's Sermon on the Sac., E. 7. a.

A.-S. *clocc-an*, Teut. *clock-en*, gloriare.

2. To hatch, to sit on eggs, *S.*

This is the modern sense. Hence the Prov. "Ye're sae keen of the *clocking*, you'll die in the nest;" Ramsay's S. Proverbs, p. 85: "spoken to those who are fond of any new place;" Kelly. It is also said to one who, from whatever cause, is very sedentary: "You sit like a *clocking* hen," *S.*

It seems doubtful, whether this be merely an oblique sense of the *v.*, because of the clucking or cackling noise made by a hen, when she rises from her eggs; or radically different, as immediately allied to Su.-G. *klæck-a*, to hatch.

CLOCK, CLUCK, s. The cry or noise made by hens when they wish to sit on eggs, for the purpose of hatching, Roxb.

CLOCKER, s. A hen sitting on eggs, *S. B.*

—Crib some *clocker's* chuckie brood.

Tarrus's Poems. V. CHAP yont.

CLOCKING, s. 1. The act of hatching, *S.*

2. Transferred to a young female, who is light-headed, and rather wanton in her carriage. Of such a one it is sometimes said, "It were an amows to gie her a gude doukin' in the water, to put the *clockin'* frae her," Angus.

CLOCKING-HEN, s. 1. A hen sitting on eggs, *S.* A.-Bor. id., expl. by Grose, "a hen desirous of sitting to hatch her eggs." *Clucking* is also used in the same sense, A. Bor.

2. A cant phrase for a woman past the time of childbearing, *S.* Thus, if a bachelor be joked with a young woman, the answer fre-

quently given is; "Na, na; if I marry, I'm for a *clocking* hen."

The reason of this peculiar use of the word, which seems at variance with that mentioned above, is said to be, that a hen never begins to hatch till she has given over laying, in as far at least as her present *lochter* is concerned.

* **CLOCK, s.** This may be viewed as the generic name for the different species of beetles, *S.* *Golach*, synonym. *S. B.*

It is a strange whim of Sibbald's, that the beetle is "so called from its shining like a bell; Sax. *clucga*, Teut. *klocke*, campana," Gl. If he would have a (Goth. origin, Sw. *clock-a* might have supplied him. For this signifies an earwig; Seren. V. *GOLACH*.

CLOCK-BEE, s. A species of beetle; also called the *fleeing golach*, *S. B.*; from E. *clock*, a beetle, and *bee*, because it flies.

In Sw. the earwig is called *klocka*.

CLOCK-LEDDIE, s. The Lady-bird, *S. O.*

"Gin *clockaleddies* and humbees, wi' prins in their douns, be science, atwool there's an abundance o' that at the Garden of Plants." The Steam-Boat, p. 293.

"It is a *clock-leddy* in her scarlet cardinal." Spae-wife, ii. 7. V. LANDERS.

CLOCKIEDOW, CLOKIE-DOO, s. The pearl oyster, found in rivers, Ayr., Upp. Clydes.; synonym. *Horse-mussel*.

"An officer—brought five shells of *clokie-doo*s, or burn-foot mussels, for in those days there were no spoons among the Celts." Spae-wife, i. 99.

This seems to be merely a cant term.

CLOCKS, CLOUKS, s. pl. The refuse of grain, remaining in the riddle after sifting, Roxb.

Isl. *kluka*, cumulus minor; the term being applied to the small heap of coarse grain left in the centre of the riddle in the process of sifting.

CLOCKSIE, adj. Vivacious, Lanarks.

Teut. *clocke*, *clocke-sinnig*, alacris; *kluchtigh*, festivus, lepidus, from *kluchte*, ludicrum, res jocularis.

CLOD, s. A clew; as, "a *clod* of yarn," Dumfr.

Isl. *kløet*, globus, sphaera.

* **To CLOD, v. a.** In E. this *v.* signifies "to pelt with clods," Johns. In the South of S. it signifies to throw forcibly, most probably as one throws a *clod*.

"So, sir, she grippit him, and *clodded* him like a stane from the sling ower the craigs of Warroch-head." Guy Mannering, i. 188.

"Fule-body! if I meant ye wrang, could na I *clod* ye ower that craig?" Ibid., iii. 128.

To CLOD, v. a. To *Clod Land*, to free it from clods, *S.*

"The ground after sowing should be well *clodded*." Agr. Surv. Argylls., p. 102.

"Immediately after sowing, the ground must be well harrowed, *clodded*, and cleaned from all obstructions to the equal sowing and growing of the lint." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 323.

CLOD, s. A flat kind of loaf, made of coarse wheaten flour, and sometimes of the flour of pease, S.

Nor wad he wish o'er gentle fare,
Or dainties that are scarce and rare;
Could he get *clods* and *Souter's* brandy,
Enough o' that wad please poor Andy.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 245.

"Half-penny loaf of coarse flour," N.

CLOUDS, s. pl. Small raised loaves, made of coarse flour, of which three were sold for five farthings. They have disappeared with the *Lugget rows*.

Apparently denominated from its form, as resembling a *clod* of earth. Teut. *klotte*, *massa*, *gleba*, *globus terrae*.

Cog o' brose an' cutty spoon
Is a' our cottar childer's boon,
Wha thro' the week, till Sunday's speal,
Toil for pease-clods and guid lang kail.

Fergusson's Poems, xi. 79.

SUTOR'S-CLOD, s. A kind of bread used in Selkirks.

Like horse-potatoes, *Sutor's-clods*
In Selkirk town were rife;
O' flour baked, brown, and rough as sods,
By ilka sutor's wife, *Lintoun Green*, p. 8.

"*Sutor's Clods* are a kind of coarse brown wheaten bread, leavened, and surrounded with a thick crust, like lumps of earth." N. *ibid*.

CLOD-MELL, s. A large mallet for breaking the *clods* of the field, especially on clayey ground, before harrowing it, Berw., Aberd.

"The roller is often applied to land under a crop of beans, even after they are considerably above ground, to break the clods. This operation used formerly to be done much more expensively by hand with *clod mells*, or wooden mallets, on all cloddy land." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. xxxii.

CLOFF, s. 1. A fissure of any kind.

2. What is otherwise, S., called the *cleaving*, Lat. *intercapedo*.

Consider gif thair *cloffs* bin clene.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, *On Syde Taillis*, p. 308.

It seems to be used as equivalent to *anus*, Watson's Coll., iii. 3.

3. A cleft between adjacent hills, Loth.

4. The cleft of a tree, or that part of it where the branches separate from each other, Loth.

Isl. *kloff*, Su.-G. *kloffwa*, Alem. *chlobo*, Germ. *kloben*, a fissure of any kind. A.-S. *cleof-an*, Isl. *kliuf-a*, Alem. *claub-an*, Belg. *klov-en*, Su.-G. *klyfw-a*, to cleave.

CLOFFIN, s. The act of sitting idly by the fire, Roxb.

Isl. *klof-a*, femora distendere, q. to stretch out the limbs; or C. B. *claf*, aegrotus, *cluyf*, *clefyd*, morbus.

CLOFFIN, s. The noise made by the motion of a shoe that is down in the heel, or by the shoe of a horse when loose, Roxb.

From *scloffin* and *schliffen* in Ayr.

Perhaps from the sound suggesting the idea of a fissure, Su.-G. *klofwa*, fissura, from *klyfw-a*, rimari.

CLOG, CLOGGE, s. A small, short log, short cut of a tree, a thick piece of timber, S.

"In the north seas of Scotland, are great *clogges* of timber founde, in the which are marvellouslie ingendered a sort of geese, called *Claik-geese*." Deser. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

CLOGGAND, s. A portion of pasture-ground, whether *commonty* or enclosed, in which sheep or cattle have been accustomed to feed, Ork.

"That it shall not be lawsum to any man, at any time of day, but especially after sun-setting and after sun-rising, to go through his neighbour's *cloggand* or *commonty* with ane sheep-dog, except to be accompanied with two neighbours, famous witnesses." Acts A. 1623, Barry's Orkney, p. 467, 468.

It has been suggested by some literary friends that *Cloggand* "may denote a limited piece of ground near a farm, where sheep or cattle are restrained from wandering by means of a *clog*, or piece of wood, attached to their feet."

But as I am assured, on good authority, that *cloggand*, with the limitation specified, is equivalent to pasture-ground, this explanation seems to be supported by a phrase which I have met with in Su.-G. As in our own language, *Chu*, properly signifying the half of a hoof, is often used figuratively for the whole animal, similar is the use of Su.-G. *kloef*. *Parte prototo sumta ipsum animal; quo sensu occurrit saepe in Tabulis Legum antiquarum. Gaa kloef om kloef*, West-G. Leg. c. 53, dicitur, quum promiscue pascuntur omnium villorum armenta. Ihre, vo. *Kloef*, col. 1092. The Su.-G. phrase would be expressed in S., to *gae*, or *gang*, *clu* for *clu*; i.e. every one sending live stock in proportion to that of his neighbour. As *gaang* signifies walk, I am therefore disposed to think that *Cloggand* had originally been *kloef-gaang*, a cattle-walk, *gang* or *raik*, as we say in S.; a place where all the cattle or sheep, belonging to certain grounds, were allowed to feed in common. We might even suppose the term to have been originally *kloef-gaende*, from the part. pr. of Su.-G. *gaa*; q. "the place where the cattle are going."

CLOICH, (gutt.), s. A place of shelter, the cavity of a rock where one may elude a search; given as synon. with *Dool*, Ayr.

This is evidently the same with *Cleuch*.

CLOIS, s. A close, an alley, Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20. *Cloiss*, *ibid*, 1525.

CLOIS, s. Crown.

He had him bring with him the sceptour vand,
The collar picht with orient pearles ais,
That sche umquhile war about hir hals,
Of gold also the *clois*, or double crown,
Set full of precious stonys enniroun.

Doug. Virgil, 38. 43.

For *enniroun* r. *envyroun*, as in oldest MS. In the other it is *enveroun*. Teut. *klos*, *globus*; Germ. *kloss*, corpus rotundum.

CLOYs, s. A cloister, Doug. Teut. *kluysse*, clausura, locus clausus, L. B. *clusa*.

CLOIT, s. A clown, a stupid, inactive fellow, S.

Teut. *kloete*, homo obtusus, hebes, Kilian. Isl. *kloete*, homo nauci. Su.-G. *klutare*, id. The original

idea is, a mere log; from Teut. *kloete*, a pole, a log, the trunk of a tree.

To CLOIT, *v. n.* 1. To fall heavily, S.

—“Wi’ a gird
Upon my bum I fairly cloited
On the cald eard.

Hamilton, Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 336.

This dress, with trews, our Bruce had on,
When he met Ned, aboon the lone,
Where doughty carles laid well on,
And faes the stoited,
Till life and saul and a’ was gone,
Then down they cloited.

R. Galloway’s Poems, p. 27.

2. To squat down, Galloway. “Cloited, squatted down, sat down;” Gl. Davidson.

Belg. *klots-en*, to beat with noise.

CLOIT, CLOYT, *s.* A hard or heavy fall, S.

—“By treading on a bit of lemon’s skin, and her heels flying up, down she fell on her back, at full length, with a great *cloyt*.” The Provost, p. 203.

CLOYT, *s.* “A heavy burden,” Aysr. Gl. Surv., p. 691.

Teut. *kloet*, globus; contus, hasta nautica; *kluyte*, gleba, massa; *chul*, vectura, sarcina.

CLOIT, *s.* An afternoon’s nap, a *siesta*, Renfr.; as, “I tak a *cloit* when I’m tired.”

It has been supposed that this sense is given to the *s. cloit*, as properly signifying a hard or heavy fall, q. “I throw myself down.” But I prefer tracing it to Gael. Ir. *colladh*, sleep, rest.

To CLOITER, *v. n.* To be engaged in dirty work, used equally in regard to what is moist, S.

Teut. *kladder-en*, maculare. V. CLOWTTER, and CLYTIE.

CLOITER, *s.* 1. Work which is not only wet and nasty, but slimy, Loth., Mearns.

2. Filth or offals of whatever kind; generally conveying the idea of what is moist, or tends to defile one, S. Hence,

CLOITER-MARKET, *s.* The market in Edinburgh in which the offals of animals are sold.

CLOITER-WIFE, *s.* A woman whose work it is to remove filth or refuse, who cleans and sells offals, as tripe, &c., Loth. V. CLYTIE.

To CLOK, *v. n.* To cluck. V. CLOCK.

CLOLLE, *s.* Apparently, the skull.

On the chef of the *clolle*,
A pade pik on the polle;
With eighen holked full holle,
That gloed as the gledes.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 9.

I find this conjecture confirmed by the testimony of C.B. writers. “*Clo*, the crown of the head, the skull,” Owen; *Clo*, pericranium, Davies; Boxhorn.

Germ. *kleuel*, glomus, a dimin., says Wachter, from A.-S. *clive*, sphaera. The *chef* of the *clolle* thus seems to signify the higher part of the skull, or crown; Fr. *chef*, the head.

To CLOMPH, CLAMPH, *v. n.* To walk in a dull, heavy manner; generally said of one whose shoes are too large, Ettr. For.; synon. *Cloff*. V. CLAMPER up.

CLOOK, *s.* A claw or talon, &c. V. CLEUCK.

CLOOR, *s.* A tumour. V. CLOUR.

CLOOT, *s.* The same with *Clute*.

—“The thieves, the harrying thieves! not a *cloot*, left of the hail hirsel!” *Monastery*, i. 116.

CLOOTIE, CLUTIE, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to the devil, rather too much in the style of those who say that “there is neither angel nor spirit;” sometimes *Auld Clootie*, S. O. Mearns.

—Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or *Clootie*.
Burns, iii. 70.

—“It’s a sair pity to see *Clutie*’s ain augents ourgang the hail kintra this gate.” Saint Patrick, i. 221.

Most probably from *Cloot*, a hoof, in consequence of the vulgar idea that the devil appears with cloven feet. It would seem strange that this should be viewed as a distinguishing character of the impure spirit, as we know that they were unclean beasts that parted *not* the hoof; did we not also know that the Fawns and Satyrs of antiquity were always represented with cloven feet. V. CLUTE.

CLORT, *s.* 1. Any miry or soft substance, especially that which is adhesive and contaminating, S. B.

“*Clort*, a lump of soft clay, mire, leaven, any thing that sticks to and defiles what it is thrown upon.” Gl. Surv. Nairn. V. CLART, *v.*

2. The thick *bannocks* baked for the use of the peasantry are denominated *Clorts*, Buchan. Hence,

To CLORT, *v. a.* To *clort* on, to prepare bread of this description, *ibid*.

—Fill the stoup, to gar them jink,
An’ on the bannocks *clort*.

Tarras’s Poems, p. 73.

CLORTY, *adj.* Dirty. V. CLARTY.

CLOSE, *s.* 1. A passage, an entry, S. *cloce*, Doug.

“The ridge of this hill forms a continued and very magnificent street. From its sides, lanes and alleys, which are here called *wynils* and *closes*, extend like slanting ribs.” Arnot’s Hist. Edin., p. 233.

2. An area before a house, Roxb.

3. A court-yard beside a farm house in which cattle are fed, and where straw, &c., is deposited, S.

4. An enclosure, a place fenced in.

“That na man hwnt, schut, nor sla dere nor rais in wtheris *closis* nor parkis,” &c. Parl. Ja. III., A. 1474, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 107.

It seems originally to have signified a blind alley; Belg. *kluyse*, clausura.

CLOSE-HEAD, s. The entry of a blind alley, S.

"As for the greatness of your parts, Bartley, the folk in the *close-head* maun ken mair about them than I do, if they mak sic a report about them." Heart M. Loth. i. 111.

* **CLOSE, adv.** Constantly, always, by a slight transition from the use of the term in E.; as, "Do you ay get a present when you gang to see your auntie?" "Aye, *close*;" Roxb.

CLOSE BED, a kind of wooden bed, still much used in the houses of the peasantry, S. V. BOX-BED.

"The *close bed* is a frame of wood, 6 feet high, 6 feet long, and 4 feet broad. In an house of 15 feet in width, two of them set lengthwise across the house, the one touching the front, the other the back walls, an entry or passage, of three feet in width, is left betwixt the beds. To form an idea of a *close-bed*, we may suppose it like a square-formed upright curtain-bed, where the place of curtains is supplied by a roof, ends, and back of wooden deal, the front opening and shutting with wooden doors, either hinged or sliding sidewise in grooves. The bottom, raised about 18 inches from the floor, is sparred." Pennecuik's Tweedd. Ed. 1815, N. p. 821.

CLOSEEVIE, CLOZEEVIE, s. "*The haill closeevie*," the whole collection, Clydes.

Corr. perhaps from some Fr. phrase, *Closier, closeau*, an enclosure. The last syllable may be *vie*, life; q. all that are *alive* in the *enclosure*.

CLOSER, s. The act of shutting up; E. *closure*.

—"All materis now ar to tak ane peaceable *closer*." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 334.

CLOSERIS, CLOUSOURIS, s. pl. Inclosures.

urine and plene
About thare *clousouris* brayis with mony ane rare.
Doug. Virgil, 14. 50.

Lat. *claustra*.

CLOSERRIS, s. pl. Perhaps, clasps, or hooks and eyes.

"Item, ane gown of blak taffatie, brodderit with silver, lynit with martrik sabill, garnist with xviii *closser-ris*, braid in the breist, quhyt ennamelit, and sex buttonis in ilk sleif, thrie nuikit, quhyt ennamelit." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 80.

As these *closserris* are said to be enamelled, perhaps they were something like clasps, or hooks and eyes, q. *keepers*; O. Fr. *closter*, L. B. *clostar-ius*, custos; Du Cange.

* **CLOSET, s.** 1. A sewer.

"He drew mony *closettis*, condittis, and sinkis fra the hight of the toun to the—low partis thairof, to purge the samin of all corrupcioun and filth." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 70.

All these words are used for explaining *cloacis*, Lat.; O. Fr. *clusau*, cave. n.

2. A night-chair, Aberd. Reg.

CLOSTER, s. A cloister, S.

—"And at the day and dait of thir presentis per-tanis to quhatsumevir abbay, convent, *closter* quhatsumevir," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 431. Fr. *clostier*, id.

To **CLOTCH, v. a. and n.** As *Clatch*, q. v. Aberd.

CLOTCH, s. 1. "A worn out cart shaking to pieces, or any other machine almost useless;" S. B. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

2. "A person with a broken constitution;" *ibid*.

This is evidently the same with *Clatch*, q. v.

3. A bungler, Aberd.

CLOUYS, s. pl. Claws.

Thare Capitane, this ilk strang Avenytne,
Walkis on fute, his body wyneplit in
Ane felloun bustuous and grete lyoun skyn,
Terribil and rouch with lockerand tatty haris,
The quhite tuskis, the hede, and *clouys* thare is.
Doug. Virgil, 232. 3.

Su.-G. *klaa*, pron. *klo*, a claw.

To **CLOUK, v. a.** To cluck as a hen, Clydes. V. **CLOCK, CLOK, v.**

CLOUP, s. A quick bend in a stick, Dumfr.

CLOUPIE, s. A walking-staff, having the head bent in a semicircular form, *ibid*.; synon. *Crummie-staff*.

C. B. *clopa*, a club, or knob, *clwpa*, a club at the end of a stick; Teut. *kluppel*, stipes, fustis, baculus, clava.

CLOUPIT, part. adj. Having the head bent in a semicircular form; applied to a walking-staff, *ibid*.

To **CLOUR, CLOWR, v. a.** 1. To cause a tumour, S.

Blyth to win aff sae wi' hale banes,
Tho' mony had *clowr'd* pows.—
Ramsay's Poems, i. 260. V. WORRY-COW.

Ramsay also uses *uncLOUR'd*:—

Be thy crown ay *uncLOUR'd* in quarrel
Ibid., ii. 340.

2. To produce a dimple, S.

Besides your targe, in battle keen,
Bat little danger tholes,
While mine wi' mony a thudd is *clowr'd*,
An' thirl'd sair wi' holes.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

Perhaps transposed from Su.-G. *kullra*, decidere cum impetu. *Kula* signifies a bump.

CLOUR, s. 1. A bump, a tumour, in consequence of a stroke or fall, S.

Saint Petir hat her with a club, quhill a grete *clour*
Rais in her held, becaus the wif yeld wrang.
Pink. S. P. Repr., ii. 142.

All his head was full of *clours*,

Truth did so handle him.—

Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 94.

2. A dint, or cavity, proceeding from a similar cause. For the term denotes the inequality of a surface, whether it be concave or convex.

3. A stroke, Border.

I hope, Sir, you are not hurt dangerously.—'My head can stand a gay *clour*—nae thanks to them, though.' Guy Mannering, ii. 29.

CLOUSE, CLUSH, s. A sluice, S.

"Anent the slayaris of Smoltis in mylndammis clousis, and be nettis, thornis, and cruuis : It is statute and ordanit, that the vnlaw thairof in tyme tocum be ten pund for the first tyme : The second tyme, twentie pund : And the thrid tyme, tinsall of lyfe to the committar." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, c. 107. Edit. 1566, c. 72, Murray.

Fr. *cluse*, id., Arm. *clwez*, a ditch.

"That—William lord Rothuen—gert summond the prouest, bailyeis, & consale of Perth tuiching the watter passagis & clousis of thar millis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 314.

To CLOUT, v. a. "To beat," (Sir John Sinclair's Observ.) to strike; properly with the hands, S.

—Baxter lads hae seal'd a vow
To skelp and clout the guard.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 51.

Teut. *klots-en*, pulsare, pultare; *kloete*, a pole, contus, Kilian. Belg. *klouw*, signifies a stroke; *klouw-en*, to bang.

CLOUT, s. 1. A cuff, a blow, S. It is used as a cant term, E. Grose's Class. Dict.

—Did Sandy hear ye,
Ye wadna miss to get a clout,
I ken he disna fear ye.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 183.

Rob's party caus'd a general routo :
Foul play or fair; klick, cuff, and clout, &c.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 74.

2. It is used to denote a drubbing, a defeat.

Weire gaun to gi'e the French a clout,
They lang hae sought.
Macaulay's Poems, p. 185.

To Fa' CLOUT, to fall, or come to the ground, with considerable force; to come with a dous, synon., Fife.

—Poor sklintin' Geordie—
Fell clout on his doup.

MS. Poem.

[CLOUT, s. 1. A piece of cloth; as, "He has scarce a clout to cover him."

2. A patch, a rag.

This is a Celtic word, and in the pl. generally means rags: it is so used by Alex. Wilson in his Second Epistle to Mr. James Dobie:—

Thrang scartin' cin'ers up, an' clouts,
That i' the awso hee hidden.]

[To CLOUT, v. a. To patch, to mend.

I'll clout my Johnnie's grey breeks,
For a' the ill he's done me yet.

Song, Johnnie's Grey Breeks.

This v. is also used by Burns in "The Jolly Beggars:—

To go and clout the caudron.]

CLOVE, (of a mill) s. That which separates what are called the bridgeheads, S. V. CLOFF.**CLOVES, s. pl.** An instrument of wood, which closes like a vice, used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them, S. V. CLOFF.**To CLOW, v. a.** To beat down; used both literally and metaph., Galloway.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *klouw-en*, radere unguibus; Su.-G. *klo-a*, unguibus veluti fixis comprehendere, manum injicere, unguibus certare, from *klo*, a claw; from the use of the nails in the broils of savages, or from that of the talons of a bird of prey.

To CLOW, v. a. To eat or *sup up* greedily. Ettr. For.

Can this term have been borrowed from the resemblance of gluttons to ravenous birds? V. preceding v.

CLOW, CLOWE, s. 1. The spice called a clove, S.

"Aromaticks, of cannel, cardamoms, *clowes*, ginger," &c. St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 50.

Fr. *clou*, id., as Johns. justly observes, from its similitude to a nail.

2. One of the lamina of a head of garlick, S.; like clove, E.

3. The clove-gilliflower, Mearns.

CLOWE, s. A hollow between hills.

Quene was I somwile—

Gretter than Dame Gaynour, of garson, and golde,—
Of castellis, of contreyes, of craggis, of *clowes*.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 12.

This is the same with *Clough*, q. v., also *Claff*.

CLOWG, s. A small bar of wood, fixed to a door-post or door for the purpose of keeping the door closed. It is attached by a screw-nail through the middle, so that either end of the bar may be turned round over the edge of the door; Renfrews.

Most probably from E. *clog*, as denoting a hindrance.

CLOWIS, s. pl. Small pieces of any thing of a round form; hence compared to hail.

—Clowis of clene mail
Hoppit out as the hail.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 3.

A.-S. *cleow*, Teut. *klauwe*, *klouwe*, sphaera, anything round.

CLOWIT, part. pa. "Made of clews, woven." Rudd.

If he refers to the following passage, it may rather signify plaited:—

Vnto him syne Eneas geuin has,—
Ane habirgeoun of birnist nailyeis bricht,
Wyth gold ouergilt, clowit thrinfald ful ticht.

Doug. Virgil, 136. 21.

Teut. *klouwe*, glomus.

CLOWNS, s. pl. Butterwort, an herb, Roxb.; also called *Sheep-rot*, q. v.**To CLOWTTER, v. n.** To work in a dirty way, or to perform dirty work, Fife; *Clutter*, Ang.; *Plowtter*, Ayr.

The following proclamation, which was lately made in a village in Fife, shews the mode in which the term is used:—

"A' ye wha hae been clowtterin' in the toun-burn, will gang perclair, an' 'pear afore the Shirra and Pro-

figate Rascal [the female crier had forgotten the proper designation, Procurator Fiscal] anent sweelin' their clorty clouts i' the burn." V. CLOITER.

* CLUB, *s.* 1. A stick crooked at the lower end, and prepared with much care, for the purpose of driving the bat in the game of *Shinty*, S.

2. Transferred to the instrument used in the more polished game of *Golf*; a *Golf*-, or *Gouf-club*, S. V. GOLF.

CLUBBER, *s.* V. CLIBBER.

CLUBBISH, *adj.* Clumsy, heavy, and disproportionably made, Roxb.

Su.-G. *klubba*, clava, E. *club*; or *klubb*, nodus, a knot in a tree.

CLUBBOCK, *s.* The spotted Blenny; a fish; Blennius Gunnellus, Linn.

"Spotted blenny, or *clubbuck*, *Gadus Gunnellus*." Glasgow, Statist. Acc., V. 537.

This is also called *codlock*. "The following fish are to be found in the harbour: sand-eels, clubbocks or *codlocks*." P. Kirkecudbright, *ibid.*, xi. 13.

CLUB-FITTIT, *part. adj.* Having the foot turned too much inward, as resembling a *club*, Loth.

CLUBSIDES YOU, a phrase used by boys at *Shinny*, or *Shinty*, when a player strikes from the wrong hand, Aberd.; perhaps q. "Use your *club* on the right side."

CLUDFAWER, *s.* A spurious child, Tev-iotd.; q. *fallen* from the *clouds*.

CLUF, CLUIF, *s.* 1. A hoof, Rudd.; now pronounced *clu*, S. B. "*Cluves*; hoofs of horses or cow, Cumb." Gl. Grose.

Su.-G. *klof*, ungula, quia bifida (Ihre); from *klyf-wa*, to divide.

2. A claw, Rudd. Teut. *kluyve*, unguis. Isl. *klof*, *klauf*, Sw. *klow*. V. CLOUYS.

To CLUFF, *v. a.* To strike with the fist, to slap, to cuff, Roxb.; as, "An' ye dinna do what I bid you, I'll *cluff* your lugs."

CLUFF, *s.* A stroke of this description, a cuff; also expl. "a blow given with the open hand;" *ibid.*

Serenius renders "to go to cuffs," by Sw. *handklubb-as*. As, however, the E. *v. to cuff*, also signifies "to strike with the talons," *Cluff* may be allied to Teut. *kluyve*, unguis. It may, indeed, have been retained from the Northumbrian Danes, Dan. *klov*, denoting the "claw of a beast;" Wolff. Lat. *colaph-us*, a stroke. We may add Belg. *klouw-en*, to bang; *klouw*, "a stroke or blow; most properly with the fist;" Sewel.

CLUKIS. V. CLEUCK.

CLUM, *part. pa.* Clomb or climbed, Roxb.; *Clum*, pret.

High, high had Phoebus *clum* the lift,
And reach'd his northern tour.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 54.

CLUMMYN, *part. pa.* of *Climb*.

—Eneas the bank on his
Has *clummy*, wyde quhare behaldand the large sie.
Doug. *Virgil*, 18. 89.

CLUMP, *s.* A heavy fellow, one who is inactive, S. "*Clumps*, idle, lazy, unhandy. Lincoln." Gl. Grose. *Clumps*, a numskull; *ibid.* Skinner.

Germ. Su.-G. *klump*, a mass; Teut. *klompe*, id.; also, globus terrae, synon. with *klotte*, whence E. *clod*.

To CLUMSE, *v. n.* Expl. "to die of thirst;" Shetl.

This seems originally the same with Isl. *klums-a*, spasma sinico laborare; Haldorson. This writer says, that it is especially applied to a horse, which cannot open its mouth because of some cramp.

CLUNG, *part. pa.* Empty; applied to the stomach or belly, when one has fasted long, S.

This man may beet the poet bare and *clung*,
That rarely has a shilling in his spung.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 353.

Come Scots, those that anes upon a day
Gar'd Allan Ramsay's hungry heart strings play
The merriest sangs that ever yet were sung;
Pity anes mair, for I'm out throw as *clung*!

Ross's *Heleneore*, Intro.

"*Clung*,—commonly used for any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk;" Gl. Grose. *Cling* is used by Shakspeare, in *Macbeth*, with respect to famine, (V. Johns.); and the *part. pa.* is rendered by Skinner, *macio confectus*, as common in his time.

This is merely the *part.* of the E. *v. cling*, to dry up.

To CLUNK, *v. n.* To emit a hollow and interrupted sound; as that proceeding from any liquid confined in a cask, when shaken, if the cask be not full, S.

Isl. *klunk-a*, sono, G. Andr., p. 116. As Sw. *klunk* signifies a gulp; and *klunk-a*, to gulp; it might primarily denote the sound made by the throat in swallowing a large draught. Indeed Dan. *glunk* is expl. "the guggling of a narrow-mouthed pot or strait-necked bottle, when it is emptying," Wolff; which conveys almost the same idea with our word; and Sw. *klunk-a*, to guggle, *ebulliendo strepitare*, Soren. vo. *Guggle*. Gael. *glug*, is rendered, "the motion and noise of water confined in a vessel;" Shaw.

Isl. *klunk-a*, resonare, *klunk-r*, resonantia cavitatis; Haldorson. Gael. *gliong-am*, a jingling noise, chink. Perhaps the term appears most in its primary form, without the insertion of the ambulatory letter *n*, in Teut. *klock-en*, sonitum roddero, qualem angusti oris vasculum solet; Kilian.

CLUNK, *s.* A draught, West Loth. Sw. *klunk*, id.

CLUNK, *s.* The cry of a hen to her young, when she has found food for them, South of S.; *Cluck*, E.

CLUNKER, *s.* A tumor, a bump. Ang.

He has a *clunker* on his croun,
Like half an errack's egg—and yon
Undoubtedly is Duncan Drone.

Piper of Peebles, p. 18.

CLUNKERD, CLUNKERT, part. adj. Covered with *clunkers*; applied to a road, or floor, that is overlaid with clots of indurated dirt, S. B.

CLUNKERS, s. pl. Inequalities on the surface of the ground; of a road, especially in consequence of frost. It is also applied to dirt hardened in clots, so as to render a pavement or floor unequal, S.

"*Clinkers*. Deep impression of a horse's foot." Glouc. Gl. Grose.

Germ. *clunkern*, a knot or clod of dirt. Isl. *klake*, congelata gleba, glaciatus solum; G. Andr. Su.-G. id. "The roughness of the roads occasioned by frost after rainy weather." Wideg.

CLUPII, s. An idle, trifling creature, Roxb.

CLUPHIN, part. pr. *Cluphin about the fire*, spending time in an idle and slovenly way, ibid.

This must be the same with *Cloffin*, s. 1.

CLUSHAN, COW-CLUSHAN, s. The dung of a cow, as it drops in a small heap, Dumfr.

Isl. *klessing-r*, conglutinatió; *klessa*, litura, daubing or smearing; Su.-G. *klasse*, congeries. V. TUSHLACH.

CLUSHET, s. 1. The udder of a cow, Roxb.

Gael. *cliath* denotes the breast. But I can scarcely suppose that there is any affinity. Shall we view it as a diminutive from S. *clouse*, *clush*, Fr. *ecluse*; as being the sluice whence that aliment flows which is the primary support of life?

2. The stomach of a sow, Liddisdale.

CLUSHET, s. One who has the charge of a cow-house, Liddisd.; *Byreman*, synonym., Roxb.

CLUT, s. [Prob. for *Clout*, a cloth; as needles were packed or made up in pieces of cloth.]

"Ane *clut* of neddillis the price viij sh." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

Teut. *kluyte*, massa?

[More prob. of Celt. origin. Gael. *clud*, a clout, a rag. In A.-S. we find *clut*, but it is from the Celt.]

CLUTE, s. 1. The half of the hoof of any cloven-footed animal, S.

Sax. good fat lambs, I sould them ilka *clute*,
At the West Port, and bought a winsome flute.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 67.

"*Laoir*, (Gael.) a hoof, or rather in the Scotch dialect, a *clute*, which signifies a single hoof of an animal that has the hoofs cloven." P. Callander, Perth. Stat. Acc., xi. 612. N.

This is used as synonym with *clu*, and seems to have been originally *cluft*, q. the fissure or division, either from Germ. *kluft*, id., fissura, or the A.-S. part. pa. *cleofed*, fissus. V. CLUE.

2. The whole hoof, S. Hence the phrase,

To **TAK THE CLUTE**, to run off; applied to cattle, S. O.

Wha kens but what the bits o' brutes
Sin' I cam here, hae ta'en their *clutes*,
An' gane ilk livan ane a packin'?

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 65.

3. Metaph. used for a single beast, S.

"Let them send to him if they lost sae muckle as a single *cloot* by thieving, and Rob engaged to get them again, or pay the value." Rob Roy, ii. 287.

CLUTIE, s. A name given to the devil. V. CLOOTIE.

CLUTHER, s. A heap, a crowd, Galloway.

But, pliz and crack, upo' the bent
The Whigs cam on in *cluthers*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 20.

Perhaps the phraseology given by Junius, as extracted from an O.E. MS., may be viewed as parallel; "A *clowder* of carles. A *clowder* of cats." V. DICT., vo. *Chirre*; and MS. Harl. ap. Book of St. Albans, Biogr. Not., p. 20.

CLUTTERING, part. pr. Doing any piece of business in an awkward and dirty way, S. B.

This may be merely an oblique sense of the E. v. *clutter*, which, although Johns. gives no etymon, is probably from Teut. *kloter-en*, *kleuter-en*, tuditare, pul-tare, pulsare crebro ictu; Kilian.

COACT, COACTIT, part. pa. Forced, constrained; Lat. *coact-us*.

"I think my Lordes exposition *coact*, in that he will admit none to haue broght forth the bread and wine, but Melchisedec allone." Reasoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, l. iiij. a.

"The said lord grantit and confessit in presens of my lord Governor,—vncompellit or *coactit*, bot of his awne fre will and for his singular wele, as he grantit in jugement, that the landis & barony of Kingorne suld nocht be comprehendit in the said decret of reductione, bot suld be haldin as exceptit," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424.

* **COAL.**

So ample is the range of superstition that there is scarcely any object that it has not brought within its empire. A piece of *coal*, or *cinder*, bursting from the fire, is by many deemed a certain presage, either of a purse, or of a coffin. It is, therefore sought for with the greatest assiduity, that its form may be scrutinized, and thus its language be ascertained. If it have a round indentation, it bespeaks a purse, and the receipt of money ere long. But if of an oblong form, and of a shape resembling a coffin,—disease and death to some one of the family or company, Roxb.

To **GET A COAL ON one's FOOT**, or To **SET one's FOOT ON A COAL**, a phrase applied to one who unintentionally goes to lodge in a house, where the landlady is in such a state that his rest may be disturbed by the necessity of calling in obstetrical aid, Roxb.

Perhaps this singular phrase is used in the same sense in which it is said that a person is *burnt*, when he finds himself taken in in a bargain.

A **CAULD COAL TO BLAW AT**, a proverbial phrase still commonly used to denote any work that eventually is quite unprofitable, S.

"If I had no more to look to but your reports, I would have a *cold coal to blow at*." M. Bruce's Lectures, p. 33.

"Indeed, if our Master were taking loving-kindness from us, we would have a *cold coal to blow at*; but he never takes that from us, though he make the blood run over our heels." Ibid., p. 44.

In the laws of Iceland, *kalltakol* denotes a deserted habitation; literally, Foci suspensio perennis; G. Andr., vo. Kol, p. 149.

COAL-GUM, s. The dust of coals, Clydes.
V. PANWOOD.

COAL-HOODIE, s. The Black-headed Bunting, *Emberiza Schoeniclus*, Linn., Mearns.

COALS. *To bring over the coals*, to bring to a severe reckoning, S.

But time that tries such proticks past,
Brought me out o'er the coals fu' fast.

Forbes's *Dominie Depos'd*, p. 35.

This phrase undoubtedly refers, either to the absurd appeal to the judgment of God, in times of Popery, by causing one accused of a crime, purge himself by walking through burning plough-shares; or to the still more ancient custom, apparently of Druidical origin, of making men or cattle pass through Baal's fire. V. BELTANE.

COAL-STALK, s. 1. A name given to the vegetable impressions found on stones in coal-mines; q. the figure of stems or stalks, S.

"Those impressions abound in coal countries; and are, in many places, not improperly known by the name of *Coal-stalk*." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 302.

2. Extended, in its application, to the effects of recent vegetation, Stirlings.

"This term [*coal-stalk*], however, is, in Campsie, Baldernock, and some other places, ascribed to a recent vegetable root, that penetrates a considerable way in the earth; and, in some few instances, even through the crevices of the free-stone itself." Ibid.

COALSTEALER RAKE, a thief, a vagabond, or one who rakes during night for the purpose of depredation; Roxb.

It is singular that Johns. should trace E. *rake*, a loose, disorderly fellow, to Fr. *racaille*, the rabble, or Dutch *rekel*, a worthless cur; when it is evidently from A.-S. *rac-an*, dilatare; Su.-G. *rak-a*, currere, *raka omkring*, circumcursitare.

COATS, Coittis, s. pl. An impost, a tax.

—"Subsideis, fyftenes, tents, *coats*, taxatiouns or tallages," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 245.

It might seem to signify imposts, q. *coacts*, as allied to O. Fr. *coacteur*, Lat. *coactor*, a receiver of imposts. But it is merely a modification of *quotts*, especially as following different denomination of taxes, decreasing in value.

This is evident from the use of *Coittis* in a similar sense, alternating with *Quotts*.

—"Ordanes the saidis feis—to be payit—out of the reddiest of the few dewteis, and out of the *coittis* of testamentis of the dioceis of Sanctandris,—be the collectouris & intrometters with the saidis *quotts* of testamentis." Ibid., p. 316.

Thus L. B. *coippe* is used for *quippe*; Du Cange.

COAT-TAIL. *To sit, to gang, &c., on one's ane coat-tail*, to live, or to do any thing, on one's personal expense, S.

Bot als gude he had sittin idle,—
Considering what reward he gatt,
Still on his owne cott tail he satt.

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 329.

Goe to then, Mr. Turnbull, when you please,
And sit upon your own coat-tail at ease;
Goe sit upon your own coat-tail, for well I wot
The dog is dead which tore your petticoate.

Elegy on Lady Stair, Law's Memorials, p. 229.

"I never gang to the yill-house—unless any neighbour was to gie me a pint, or the like o' that; but to gang there on ane's ain coat-tail, is a waste o' precious time and hard-won siller." Rob Roy, ii. 7.

To COB, v. a. To beat in a particular mode practised among shepherds, Roxb.

At clipping-time, laying-time, or udder-locking-time, when a number of them are met together, certain regulations are made, upon the breach of any one of which the offender is to be *cobbed*. He is laid on his belly on the ground, and one is appointed to beat him on the backside, while he repeats a certain rhyme; at the end of which the culprit is released, after he has whistled. This mode of correction, although formerly confined to shepherds, is now practised by young people of various descriptions.

COBBING, s. The act of beating as above described, *ibid*.

Cob denotes a blow, Derbyshire. V. Grose. C. B. *cob*, "a knock, a thump; *cob-iaw*, to thump; *cobiur*, a thumper;" Owen.

COB, s. The husk of pease; as, *pease-cob*, Dumfr.; apparently from C. B. *cyb*, *id*.

COBLE, KOBIL, s. 1. A small boat, a yawl, S. A.-S. *cuople*, *navicula*.

A lytil kobil thare thal mete,
And had thame owre, but langere lete.
Wyntown, viii. 28. 115. V. KENNER.

2. A larger kind of fishing boat, S.

"The fishers on this coast use two kinds of boats; the largest, called *cobles*, are different from the fishing-boats generally used, being remarkably flat in the bottom, and of a great length, measuring about 30 feet in keel." P. Oldhamstock, Haddingt. Statist. Acc., vii. 407.

The term, indeed, seems to be generally used to denote a flat-bottomed boat, whether of a larger or smaller size.

"Whether a keeled boat, and not a flat-bottomed boat, such as a *coble*, could, in his opinion, when loaded, be rowed across said dike along the Fraserfield side, at ordinary tides?" State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 111.

This term, though overlooked by Johns., is used by some E. writers.

To what is said as to the etymon of *Coble*, it may be added that C. B. *ceubal* denotes a ferry-boat, from *cau*, hollow, and *pal-u*, to dig; and that Germ. *kubel* is deduced by Wachter, from *kuffe*, lacus vini aut cerevisiae, A.-S. *cyf*, *cyfe*, dolium, a tun or barrel.

NET AND COBLE, the means by which sasine is given in fishings, S.

"The symbols for land are earth and stone; for mills, clay and happer; for fishings, *net* and *coble*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. Tit. iii. sec. 36.

3. *Malt coble*, a place for steeping malt, in order to brewing, S. Germ. *kubel*, a vat or tub. Hence,

To COBLE, *v. a.* To steep malt.

"Craig, p. 186, calls *aquam et ignem pati*;—that is, killing and *cobleing*." Fountainhall's Decis., I. 25.

COBLE, *s.* A square seat, or what is otherwise called a table-seat, in a church, S.; most probably denominated from its fancied resemblance to the place in which malt is steeped.

COBLE, *s.* 1. An apparatus for the amusement of children, called a see-saw, or titter-totter, Roxb.

2. The amusement itself, *ibid.*

To COBLE, *v. n.* 1. To take this amusement, *ibid.*

2. To be unsteady; a stepping-stone is said to *coble* when it moves under one who steps on it, *ibid.*

3. Applied to ice which undulates when one passes over its surface, *ibid.*; also pron. *Cowble*.

COBLIE, *adj.* Liable to such rocking or undulatory motion, *ibid.* Synon. *Coggie*, *Cockersum*, S.

Cobble, in Northumberland, signifies a pebble; and to *cobble* with stones, is to throw stones at any thing; Grose. This may be the immediate origin of *Coble* and *Coblle*, as denoting any thing tottering, because a stone of this description is unsteady under the foot. If, however, the synonyms *Cogle* and *Coggie* be rightly traced to *Cog*, a yawl, this by analogy may be referred to *Coble*, used in the same sense; a small boat being so unsteady, and so easily overset.

COBOISCHOUN, COBOSCHOUN, CABOSCHOUN.

"Tua tabled diamantis, & tua rubyis *coboischoun*, with ten greit perll garnist with gold." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

—"Fourre rubyis *coboschoun*," *Ibid.*, p. 266. "Ten greit rubyis *caboschoun*," *ib.*, 267.

"Fr. *cabochon* de pierre precieuse. The bezill, collet, head, or highest part of a ring, or jewell, wherein the stone is set; also the bosse, or rising of the stone itself;" Cotgr. From *caboche*, the head; apparently corr. from Lat. *caput*.

Cabochon is thus defined, Dict. Trev.: "A precious stone, especially a *ruby*, which is merely polished, without receiving any regular figure, but that which belongs to the stone itself, when its rough parts are removed; so that they are sometimes round, oval, twisted, and of other forms."

COBWORM, *s.* The name given by farmers to the larva of the Cock-chaffer, *Scarabaeus Melolontha*. They continue for four years greyish-white worms, with six feet, feeding much on the roots of corn; and being themselves a favourite food of rooks.

"At the same time the destruction they [the crows] do in this way, very probably is in a great measure balanced by the very effectual assistance they give in destroying the *cob-worm*.—He shot some of them, when, to his great astonishment, upon opening up their stomachs, he found them quite full of *cob-worms*, and not one grain of oats." P. Carnbee, Fife, Statist. Acc., xiii., 29.

COCHACHDERATIE, *s.* An officc, said to have been anciently held in Scotland.

"The same MS. [Scotstarvet Cal. Harl. 4609] records a charter to John Meyners of the office of *Cochachderatie* of Kyncollonie; and landis of Ferrocchie and Couleentyne, lying in the *abtharrie* of Dul." Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl., i. 161. N.

The term is certainly obscured by the error of some transcriber. It seems to be the same office as that mentioned in an ancient charter, in another form:

"44—Con. by John Lauchlanson of Niddisdale, Laird of Durydarach, to Duncan Dalrumpill of the office of *Tolthia Daroche*, in Niddisdale." Robertson's Ind. Chart. Rob. iii., p. 146.

There is every reason to think that both these are corruptions of the name *Tocheoderache*, as given by Skene. V. MAIR of Fee.

COCHBELL, *s.* An earwig, Loth.

Can this be corr. from A. Bor. *twitch-bell*, id.? It is also called *twitch* and *twinge*; Grose, Suppl. This points out its biting as giving rise to the name. *Codgebelle*, Roxb., also *coach-bill*.

To COCK, *v. a.* 1. To mount a culprit on the back of another, as of the janitor at schools, in order to his being flogged, S. To *horse* one, F.

This seems to be merely a peculiar sense of the *v.* in E. signifying to set erect.

2. To throw up any thing to a high place, whence it cannot be easily taken down, *Aberd.*

To COCK, *v. n.* To miss; a word used by boys in playing at taw or marbles, *Aberd.*

To COCK, *v. n.* Expl. "to resile from an engagement, to draw back or eat in one's words," Roxb.

Celt. *coc*, *cog*, a liar. V. *To cry Cok*, vo. *Cok*.

COCK, *s.* The mark for which *curlers* play, S.

When to the loughs the curlers flock,

Wi' glee some speed,

Wha will they station at the *cock*?

Burns, iii. 118.

The stone which reaches as far as the mark is said to be *cock-high*, i.e. as high as the *cock*.

This in other places is called the *Tee*, q. v.

COCKEE, *s.* In the game of curling, the place at each end of the *rink* or course, to and from which the stones are hurled, generally marked by a cross within a circle, S. A.; *Cock*, Loth.

Glenbuck upo' the *cockee* stood;

His merry men drew near—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 102.

q. the eye of the *cock*.

COCK, s. A cap, a head-dress, S. B.

And we maun hae pearlins, and mabbies, and *cocks*,
And some ither things that the ladies call smocks.
The Rock, &c., Ross's Poems, p. 137.

COCK AND KEY, a stop-cock, S.**COCK AND PAIL, a spigot and faucet, S.**

"They must have a large boiler,—and a brass *cock* at the bottom,—to let out the lees." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 287.

"Let go that water by means of a spigget and fosset, or *cock and pail*, as we call it in Scotland." *Ibid.*, p. 344.

COCK-A-BENDY, s. 1. An instrument for twisting ropes, consisting of a hollow piece of wood held in the hand, through which a pin runs. In consequence of this pin being turned round, the rope is twisted, Ayrs. The *thraw-crook* is of a different construction, being formed of one piece of wood only. V. BURREL.

2. Expl. "a sprightly boy," Dumfr.

* **COCK-A-HOOP.** The E. phrase is used to denote a bumper, Fife. One, who is half seas over, is also said to be *cock-a-hoop*, *ibid.*; which is nearly akin to the E. sense, "triumphant, exulting."

Spenser uses *cock on hoop*, which seems to determine the origin; q. the cock seated on the top of his roost.

COCKALAN, s. 1. A comic or ludicrous representation.

In an *Act against scandalous speeches and lybels*, complaint is made of "sik malicious lettis, as the devill and his supposts do usually suggest, to the hindrance of all just and godlie interpryses, specially by the false and calumnious brutes, speeches and writs, craftelie uttered and dispersed by some lawles and saules people of this realme, aswell in privat conferences as in their meetings at tavernes, ailhouses, and playes, and by their pasquils, lybels, rymes, *cockalans*, comedies, and siklyke occasions whereby they slander, maligne, and revile the people, estate and country of England, and divers his Majesties honorable Counsellors, Magistrats and worthie subjects of that his Majesties kingdome." Acts Ja. VI., 1609, c. 9, Murray.

The term is used by Etherege, as put into the mouth of a foolish fellow, who in his language and manners closely imitated the French.

"What a *Coc à l'Asne* is this? I talk of women, and thou answerest Tennis." Sir Topling Flutter.

2. Used to denote an imperfect writing.

"Excuse the rather *cockaland* then letter from him who carethe not howe disformall his penn's expression be to you, to whome he is a most faithfull servant." Lett. Sir John Wishard, Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 50.

An honourable and learned friend has favoured me with the following remarks on the etymon, which are certainly preferable to what is said in the Dict.:—

"This word appears to be immediately copied from the Fr. *coq-à-l'âne*, which the Dictionary of the Academy defines, Discours qui n'a point de suite, de liaison, de raison; corresponding nearly to the familiar English phrase, a *Cock and a Bull story*.

"Cotgrave translates *coq-à-l'âne* 'a libel, pasquin, satire,' which corresponds exactly with the sense in which it is used in the Act of Parliament quoted in the Scottish Dictionary."

Teut. *kokelen*, histronem agere, Kilian.

guychelen, Germ. *gauckeln*, E. *juggle*, id. Su. *kockla*, to deceive; *kockleri*, magical arts, from the same origin, which Wachter supposes to be Germ. *gauch*, a fool, because a juggler or mountebank personates a fool.

COCKALORUM-LIKE, adj. Foolish, absurd, Ayrs.

"My lass, I'll let no grass grow beneath my feet, till I hae gien your father notice of this loup-the-window and hey *cockalorum-like* love." Entail, ii. 260.

Q. *like an alarum* given by the *cock*.

COCKANDY, s. The Puffin, *Alea arctica*, Linn. This name is retained on the Forth; *Taminorie*, *Tomny-noddy*, Orkn.; *Bowger*, Hebrides.

"*Cockandy*, Avis palmipes Anseri magnitudine par cinerei coloris." *Sibb. Scot.*, p. 22.

The Fuffin having different names, into the composition of which the term *cock* enters, as *Bass-cock*, &c. (V. WILLICK); this is perhaps q. *cock-duck*, from *cock*, gallus, and Su.-G. *and*, Isl. *aund*, A.-S. *ened*, Alem. *enti*, Germ. *ente*, anas; and may have been originally confined to the male. Thus *Cock-paddle* is the name of the male Lump-fish; and Su.-G. *anddrake*, the male of ducks, Germ. *enterich*, id. Wachter derives this from *ente*, anas, and *reich*, dominus; and Ihre (vo. *And*) observes, that in more ancient Gothic, *trak*, *trek*, *drak*, denote a man. Isl. *aund* forms the termination of the names of several species of ducks; as *Bemaund*, *Straumaund*, *Stokaund*, *Toppaund*, *Graffnaund*, &c. G. Andr., p. 12.

COCK-A-PENTIE, s. One whose pride makes him live and act above his income, Ayrs.

—"As soon as thae *cockapenties* gat a wee swatch o' thae parlavoo harrangs, they yokit the taunking to ano anither like the gentles." Ed. Mag., Apr., 1821, p. 351.

COCKAWINIE, CACKAWYNNIE. To ride *cockawinie*, to ride on the shoulders of another, Dumfr.; synon. with *Cockerdehoy*, S.B.

COCK-BEAD-PLANE, s. A plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber, S.

As *bead* denotes a moulding, S., the term *cock* may refer to the projection or elevation.

COCK-BIRD-HIGHT, s. 1. Tallness equal to that of a male chicken; as, "It's a fell thing for you to gie yoursel sic airs; ye're no *cock-bird-hight* yet," S.

2. Metaph. Transferred to elevation of spirits.

I fin' my spirits a' cou'd caper
Maist *cock-bird hight*.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 181.

The metaphor is not well chosen. *Bauk-hight* would have been more expressive.

COCK-BREE, s. Cock-broth, Roxb.; *Cockie-leekie*, synon.

"They will e'en say that ye are ae auld fule and me anither, that may hae some judgment in *cock-bree* or in *scate-rumples*, but mauna fash our beards about any thing else." St. Ronan, i. 64.

COCK-CROW'N KAIL, broth heated a second time; supposed to be such as the *cock* has *crow'd* over, being a day old, Roxb.; *synon.*, *Cauld kail het again*, S.

COCKER, **COCKIN'**, *s.* The sperm of an egg, the substance supposed to be injected by the *cock*, S.

To **COCKER**, *v. n.* To be in a tottering state, Loth. Hence,

• **COCKERING**, *part. pr.* Tottering, threatening to tumble, especially in consequence of being placed too high, *ibid.*

COCKERIE, *adj.* Unsteady in position, Perth.; the same with *Cockersum*.

COCKERIENESS, *s.* The state of being *Cockerie*, *ibid.*

Isl. *kockr*, conglobatum. Fr. *coquarde*, "any bounet, or cap, worn proudly on the one side;" Cotgr. [*Cocker* is more prob. a frequentative of *cock* or *cog*, to shake. V. Skeat's Etym. Eng. Diet.]

COCKERDECOSIE, *adv.* *Synon.* with *Cockerdehoy*, Mearns.

As boys mount on each other's shoulders often for the purpose of a sort of cavalry-fight, this, like its synonyme, may have been formed from Fr. *coquardeau*, a proud fool, conjoined with *cosse*, butted, from *cosser*, to butt as fighting rams.

COCKERDEHOY. To ride *cockerdehoy*, to sit on one, or on both, the shoulders of another, in imitation of riding on horseback, S. B.

Can this be from A.-S. *cocer*, Teut. *koker*, a quiver; as the rider in this instance occupies the place where the quiver was usually worn; or Isl. *kockr*, *coacervatus*, any thing heaped up? Perhaps rather corr. from Fr. *coquardeau*, a proud fool, who "is much more forward than wise;" Cotgr.

As O. Fr. *coquart* denotes a cuckold, it may refer to some ancient barbarous custom of elevating the unhappy sufferer on men's shoulders as a proof of the contempt in which he was held. Thus he might be hailed as the *Coquart de haut*, q. from on high. It has been said that a similar custom existed in Spain. V. Ellis's Brand, ii. 103.

COCKERNONNY, *s.* The gathering of a young woman's hair, when it is wrapt up in a band or fillet, commonly called a *snood*, S.

She cuddled in wi' Jonnie;
And tumbling wi' him on the grass,
Dang a' her *cockernonny*
A jee that day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 273.

Perhaps from Teut. *koker*, a case or sheath, and *nonne*, a nun; q. such a sheath for fixing the hair as the nuns were wont to use, who might be imitated by others, especially by those of inferior rank.

COCKERSUM, *adj.* Unsteady in position, threatening to fall or tumble over,

COCK-HEAD, *s.* The herb All-heal, *Stachys palustris*, Linn.; Lanarks.

Denominated perhaps from some supposed resemblance of its flowers to the head of a *cock*.

COCKY, *adj.* Vain, affecting airs of importance, S. B.; from the E. *v. to cock*.

And now I think I may be *cocky*,

Since fortune has smurrl'd on me.

Song, Ross's *Helenore*, p. 150.

COOKIE-BENDIE, *s.* 1. The cone of the fir-tree, Renfr.

2. This name is also given to the large conical buds of the plane-tree, *ibid.*

COOKIE-BREEKIE, *s.* The same with *Cockerdehoy*, Fife.

Isl. *kock-r*, *coacervatus*, and Sw. *brek-a*, *divaricare*, to stride.

COCKIELEEKIE, *s.* Soup made of a *cock* boiled with *leeks*, S.

"There is his majesty's mess of *cock-a-leekie* just going to be served to him in his closet." Nigel, iii. 199.

"The poultry-yard had been put under requisition, and *cocky-leeky* and Scotch collops soon reeked in the Baillie's little parlour." Waverley, iii. 274.

COCKIELEERIE, *s.* A term expressive of the sound of a *cock* in crowing, S. Teut. *kockeloer-en*, to cry like a *cock*.

COCKIE-RIDIE-ROUSIE, *s.* 1. A game among children, in which one *rides* on the shoulders of another, with a leg on each side of his neck, and the feet over on his breast, Roxb.

2. It is also used as a punishment inflicted by children on each other, for some supposed misdemeanour. Thus it is said, "He," or "she deserves *cockie-reedie-rosie* for her behaviour," *ibid.* *Synon.* *Cockerdehoy*, S. B.

As in Lanarks. the term is pronounced *Cocker-ridie-roozie*, the first part of it is probably from the *v. to Cocker*, to be in a tottering state, q. to *ride* in a *cockering* position. Can the termination have any relation to Isl. *ros*, *hros*, a horse?

COCKILOORIE, *s.* A daisy, Shetl.

I find no northern term used in the same sense. Su.-G. *kukelura* signifies *otari*, *delitescere*. We might suppose this name of the daisy to be formed from Su.-G. *koka*, the sword or a clod, and *lura*, to lie hid; q. what lies hidden during winter in the sword.

COCK-LAIRD, *s.* A landholder, who himself possesses and cultivates all his estate, a yeoman, S.

"You breed of water kail and *cocklairds*, you need mickle service;" Kelly, p. 302.

A *cock laird* fon eadgie

With Jenny did meet.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 312.

It has been supposed that the term alludes to a *cock* keeping possession of his own dunghill. V. LAIRD.

COCKLE, COKKIL, s. A scallop. Fr. *coquille*, id.; from Lat. *cochlea*, a shell, Gr. *κοχλος*, or *conchula*, a dimin. from Lat. *concha*.

The *Order of the Cockle*, that of St. Michael, the knights of which wore the scallop as their badge.

"The empiour makkis the ordur of knyched of the fleise, the kyng of France makkis the ordour of the *cokkil*, the kyng of England makkis the ordour of knyched of the gartan." Compl. S., p. 231.

"The Governour gat the Ducherie of Chattellarault, with the ordour of the *cokle*.—Huntelie, Argyll, and Angus war lyikwys maid Knychts of the *cokle*; and for that and uthir gude deidis ressavit, thay sauld also thair parte," Knox, p. 80. In one MS. it is *cokill*, *cokill*; in another, *cokle*.

This order was instituted by Lewis XI. of France, who began to reign A. 1461. The dress is thus described from a MS. inventory of the robes at Windsor Castle, in the reign of Henry VIII. :—

"A mantell of cloth of silver, lyned withe white satten, with scallope shelles. Item, a hood of crymsin velvet, embraudeard with scallope shelles, lyned with crymsen satten." Strutt's *Horde Angel-cynnan*, Vol. III., 79. Gl. Compl.

The term occurs in O. E. *Coccle fysshe*, [Fr.] *coquille*; *Palagr. B. iii. f. 25. a.*

To COCKLE, the cogs of a mill. To mark the cogs before cutting off the ends of them, so that the whole may preserve the circular form. The instrument used is called the *cokle*, Loth.

This must be the same with Germ. and mod. Sax. *kughel-en*, rotundare, from Teut. *koghel*, Germ. *kughel*, a globe, any thing round. Kilian mentions L. B. *cogilum*, and Ital. *cogul-a*, as synonym.

To COCKLE, v. n. "To cluck as a hen," Roxb.

From the same origin with E. *cackle*; Teut. *kueckel-en*, Su.-G. *kakl-a*, glouitare.

COCKLE-HEADED, adj. Whimsical, maggoty, singular in conduct, S. *Cock-brained* is used in the same sense in E.

"He has a gloaming sight o' what's reasonable—but he's crack-brained and *cockle-headed* about his nipperty-tipperty poetry nonsense." Rob Roy, ii. 158.

Perhaps in allusion to the shells or *cockles* anciently worn by pilgrims; which, from the ostentatious and absurd conduct of many who wore them, might give occasion for the formation of this term as applicable to any one of an eccentric cast of mind.

C. B. *coegvulch*, however, signifies conceited, proud.

COCKLE-CÛTIT, adj. Having bad ancles, so that the feet seem to be twisted away from them, lying outwards, Lanarks.

Isl. *koeckull*, condylus; q. having a defect in the joints.

COCKMAN, s. A sentinel, Martin's West. Isl., p. 91. V. GOCKMIN.

COCK-MELDER, s. The last *melder* or grinding of a year's grain, Lanarks.; *Dustymelder*, synonym.

As this *melder* contains more refuse (which is called *dunt*) than any other, it may be thus denominated, because a larger share of it is allowed to the dunghill-fowls.

COCK-PADDLE, s. The Lump, a fish of the cartilaginous kind; *Cyclopterus Lumpus*, Linn.; *The Paddle*, Orkn.

"*Lumpus Anglorum, nostratibus Cock-Paddle*;" Sibb. Scot., p. 24. V. also, Fife, p. 126.

As the name *Hush* given to the female is probably the same with *see-haesse* (V. *Bagaty*), this seems formed from the other name mentioned by Schoneveld, *Haf-podde*, i.e. *sea-toad*, although compounded partly from Isl., and partly from Teut. *podde*, *padde*, bufo.

"The Lump-fish,——here denominated the *Paddle*, frequents the harbours and sand-banks." Barry's Orkney, p. 295.

COCK-RAW, adj. Rare, sparingly roasted, or boiled, Loth., Roxb.; synonym. *Thain*.

COCKREL, s. The same with E. *cockerel*, a young cock; used to denote a young male raven.

—Glens and haughs
Are huntit for the *cockrel*, but in vain.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.

COCKROSE, s. Any wild poppy with a red flower, but most commonly the long smooth headed poppy, S. *Coprose*, A. Bor. Ray.

"*Cop-rose*. Papaver rhaeas; called also Headwork. North." Gl. Grose.

COCKS. *To cast at the cocks*, to waste, to squander, S.; a metaph. apparently borrowed from a barbarous custom, not yet entirely disused. A cock is tied to a stake, with some room to range for self-defence. Any one who chooses, for a certain sum, has liberty to take a throw at him with a cudgel. He who gives the fatal blow, carries off the prize.

Salr have we pelted been with stocks,
Casting our money at the cocks;
Lang guilty of the highest treason
Against the government of reason;
We madly, at our ain expenses,
Stock-jobb'd away our cash and senses.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 530.

COCK'S-CAIM, s. Meadow Pinks, or *Cuckoo Flower*, *Lychnis flos cuculi*, Lanarks.

COCK'S-COMB, s. Adder's tongue, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, Linn., Roxb.

One of the bulbs of the root is supposed to resemble the comb of a cock; and, if sewed in any part of the dress of a young woman, without her knowledge, will, it is believed, make her follow the man who put it there, as long as it keeps its place. The Highlanders make an ointment of the leaves and root, when newly pulled.

COCKS CROWING. If *cocks crow* before the *Ha'-door*, it is viewed as betokening the immediate arrival of strangers, Teviotd.

COCKSIE, *adj.* Affecting airs of importance, Lanark.; *synon.* with *Cocky*, *q. v.*

COCKSTRIDE, *s.* A very short distance; *q.* as much as may be included in the *stride* of a *cock*, Ettr. For.

"Afore yon sun were twa *cockstrides* down the west I wad fight them." Perils of Man, ii. 236.

COCK-STULE, **CUKSTULE**, *s.* 1. The cuck-ingstool or tumbrell.

"Gif they trespass thrise, justice sall be done vpon them : that is, the Baxster sall be put vpon the Pillorie (or *halsfang*) and the Brewster vpon the *Cock-stule*," Burrow Lawes, c. 21, § 3. *Tumbrellum*, Lat.

"—The wemen perturbatouris for skafrie of money, or vtherwyse, salbe takin, handled, and put vpon the *Cukstulis* of euerie burgh or towne." Acts Marie, 1555, c. 61. Edit. 1566.

Writers differ in their accounts of the Tumbrell. According to Cowel, "this was a punishment anciently inflicted upon Brewers and Bakers transgressing the laws, who were thereupon in such a *stool* immersed overhead and ears in *stercore*, some stinking water." V. Du Cange, vo. *Tumbrellum*. It is evident that, in the Burrow Laws above referred to, the pillory was the punishment of men, the cockstule of women. For the Baxter is *pistor*, the Brewster, *brasiatrix*.

Sibb. derives *cuck-stule* from Teut. *kolcken*, ingurgitare, from *kolck*, gurgles, vorago, vortex.

This conjecture seems to come nearest to the proper signification of the term. A literary friend in E. remarks, that it is surely called the *cucking-stool*, from *cucking* or tossing the culprit up and down in and out of the dirty water. *To cuck a bull* is a common phrase among children in Warwickshire, *synon.* with "tossing it."

He subjoins an extract from Domesday Book (under Chester), in which it is said that the culprit should be placed in *cathedra stercoris*.

I hesitate in which of these senses we should understand the following passage, in which the word appears in the pl. :—

"The baillies decernit hir to be put in the *cuk-stuillis*," Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

I know not if the *v.* to *cuck* has any affinity to Isl. *kug-a*, cogere, adigere.

2. This term has accordingly been used, in later times, to denote the pillory, S.

The tane, less like a knave than fool,
Unbidden clam the high *cockstool*,
And put his head and baith his hands
Throw holes where the ill-doer stands.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 533.

Leg. *cockstool*, as in former editions.

COCKUP, *s.* A hat or cap turned up before.

"I have been this year—preaching against the vanity of women, yet I see my own daughter in the kirk even now have as high a *cockup* as any of you all." Kirkston's Hist. Biog. Nat. xix.

COD, *s.* 1. A pillow, S. A. Bor.

"I maid hym [Morpheus] reuerens on my rycht syde on the cald eird, ande I maid ane *cod* of ane gray stane;" Compl. S., p. 105.

"Twa heads may ly upon ae *cod*, and nae body ken where the luck lies;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 74.

2. In a secondary sense, a cushion, S. "*Coddie* of weluot," Aberd. Reg.

It is also used in a composite form, as a *Prein-cod*, a pin-cushion.

3. In pl. *cods* denotes a sort of cushion, which the common people in many parts of the country use in riding, in lieu of a saddle or pillion, S.; *synon.*, *Sonks*, *Sunks*.

[4. A cob, a pod: as a pea-*cod*, a bean-*cod*, Aysr. Renfr.]

A.-S. *codde*, C. B. *kod*, a bag. Isl. *kodde*, however, has precisely the same sense with the S. word; *pulvinare parvum*, cubital, pulvinus. Su.-G. *kodde*, *kudde*, id.

CODBER, *s.* A pillowslip.

"Item, fra Will. of Rend, 6 elne of small braid clath, for covers to the king's *codbers*, price elne 4s." Acc^t. Bp. of Glas^g. Treasurer to Ja. III. A. 1474, Borthwick's Rem. on Brit. Antiq., p. 134.

"Item, iiii. *codbers*." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 24.

Ber may be from Al. *ber-an*, to bear, *q.* that which supports or carries a pillow.

COD-CRUNE, *s.* A curtain-lecture, Fife.

Cod-crooning, id., Selkirks.; from *cod*, a pillow, and *crune*, as denoting a murmuring or complaining sound. Teut. *kren-en*, conqueri. V. CROYN. It is otherwise called a *Bowster* (i.e. bolster) *lecture*.

COD-HULE, *s.* A pillowslip, Roxb.; *q.* the husk or covering of a pillow; *synon.* *Cod-ware*.

CODWARE, *s.* A pillowslip, S.

A.-S. *waer*, is retinaculum, any thing that retains another. But we find the particular sense in Su.-G. *oerngottnwar*, tegmen linteum quod cervicali inducitur. *Oerngotte*, Ihre observes, more properly is *oernkodde*, literally an *ear-pillow*. *War* is from *waeri*, to keep, to cover. It is also found in Dan. *pudde-vaar*, a pillow-beer.

COD-BAIT, *s.* 1. The large sea-worm, dug from the wet-sands, *Lumbricus marinus*, Linn., Loth. This is elsewhere called *LUG*, *q. v.*

2. The straw-worm, or larva of a species of *Phryganea*, *ibid.*

It would seemed formed from A.-S. *codde*, folliculus, as this worm is hid in a kind of pod. In the same manner we speak of a *pease-cod*. It is called *caddis* and *cadeworm* in E. But *cod* seems the original term. This is retained indeed by old Isaak Walton :—

"He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the *cod-worm* or *caddis*; and these make the trout bold and lusty." Walton's Angler.

To **COD out**, *v. n.* Grain, which has been too ripe before being cut, in the course of handling is said to *cod out*, Roxb.; from its separating easily from the husk or *cod*.

CODDERAR, *s.* Perhaps, a tramp, a beggar or sornor.

"—To cerss, vesy, & se all maner of *codderaris*, vagaboundis, & purr boddeis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

"Strangear, vagabound, nor *codderar*." *Ibid.*

These seem to have resembled the Irish *Cosherers*, who made their quarters good, as we say in S., without

invitation; although I cannot suppose that the one term can be viewed as having any affinity to the other. It seems, indeed, to be used as equivalent to *Sornar*. But I cannot learn that there is any recollection of the use of it in the north of S.

We can scarcely trace it to Isl. *quod*, *petitio*, as if formed like *Thigger* from *Thig*, to beg. The only E. word that resembles it is *Codlers*, "gatherers of pease," Johns.

CODE, *s.* A chrysom. V. CUDE.

CODGEBELL, *s.* An earwig. V. COCH-BELL.

To CODLE (corn), *v. a.* To make the grains fly out of the husks by a stroke, S. B.; perhaps from *cod*, the pod.

CODROCH, *adj.* 1. Rustic, having the manners of the country, Loth., Fife.

For what use was I made, I wonder?
It was na tamely to chap under
The weight o' ilka *codroch* chiel,
That does my skin to targets peel.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 70.

2. It is also expl. dirty, slovenly, as synon. with *hogry-mogry*, Loth.

It is perhaps allied to Ir. *cudar*, the rabble, the common people; or Teut. *kudde*, the herd.

Codroch seems, however, more immediately allied to (Gael. *codromtha*, uncivilized; *codramach*, a rustic, a clown. It is pronounced q. *Cothrugh*, S. B.

CODRUGH, *adj.* Used as synon. with *Cald-rife*, Strathmore.

Perhaps of Teut. origin, from *koude*, cold, and *rijck*, added to many words, as increasing their signification; *blind-ryck*, q. rich in blindness; *doof-rijck*, very deaf; *dul-rijck*, &c.

COELTS.

"This iyle is full of nobell *coelts* with certain fresche water loches, with meikell of profit." Monroe's Isles, p. 8. Qu. *colts*, young horses? The isle described is Duray.

To COFF, COFFE, *v. a.* 1. To buy, to purchase. This word is used both in the North and South of S., but far more commonly the pret. *coft*.

I sought the fair, for honest employ,
To coff what bonny trinkets I mith see,
By way o' fairin to my lass, frae me.

Shirreffs' Poems, p. 40.

He that all man-kynd *coft* fra care,
Grawnt hym in hevyn to be happy.

Wyntown, ix. 10. 54.

"Our wol—is sa quhyt and small, that the samyn is desyrit be all people, and *coft* with gret pryce speciallie with marchandis quhair it is best knawin." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 4.

He sailit over the sey sa oft and oft
Quhil at the last ane semelie ship he *coft*.

Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. Repr., i. 10.

—A' the lasses loup bauk height

Wi' perfect joy,
'Cause lads for them *coft* broach sae bright,
Or shirring toy.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 28.

The sweet-meats circulate with better will,
And Huckster Maggy *cofs* her dinner gill.
Village Fair, *Blackie. Mag.*, Jan. 1821, p. 432.

The pret. and part. pa. *coft* nearly resemble Dan. *kioelt*, bought, purchased.

2. To procure, although not in the way of absolute purchase; used improperly.

"Mr. David Seton, fourth son of Sir Gilbert Seton of Parbroth,—was an singular honest man, and mareit all his eldest brother dochters upon landit men, and payit thair tocharis, and *coft* ladies of heretage to his brother sones."

"William first Lord Seyton—*coft* the lady Gordon of heretage, to have bene mareit upon his eldest sone, callit John, thairby for to have eikit his hous and living."

"This ladie *coft* the Ladie Caristoun of heretage, and gave in mariage to her sones secund sone, callit John, and *coft* also the lands of Foulstruther," &c.

Blue Book of Seton, be Sir Richard Maitland of Ledington; V. Edin. Mag. and Rev. for Sept., 1810, p. 327, 328. 330.

The good old knight uses the term as if he had lived in that era in which wives were literally *bought*. But it is obvious that he applies it, although rather by inversion, merely in reference to the prudential means employed by parents or tutors, for obtaining what are called *good matches* for those under their charge. For they are always "*ladies of heretage*." Many parents in our own time are actuated by the same mercantile ideas, in the settlement of their children; although they are not so blunt as to use the terms *buy* and *sell*. As in the account given of the lady mentioned in the last quotation, one word may be applied with the same propriety to their matrimonial, as to their mercantile, transactions. She *coft* a wife for her son, and she *coft* also the lands of Foulstruther.

3. To barter, to exchange.

"To pay bot vij m, quia the half of the malt scat wes gevin quyt be umquhile Erle William in *coffing* for landis he gat therfor in Groinval. Rentall of Orkn. p. 7, A. 1502.

Su.-G. *koop-a*, *kaup-a*, permutare. *Koepa jord i jord*, agrum cum agro permutare. The S. word used in this sense is *Coup*.

Alem. *coft-un*, they bought, Germ. *kaufte*, *gekauft*, bought; Moes-G. *kaup-an*, Isl. *kaup-a*, Su.-G. *koop-a*, Germ. *kauf-en*, Belg. *koop-en*, Lat. *cauponari*, O. Fr. *a-chapt-er*, to buy. V. COUF, *v.*

COFE, *s.* Bargain, perhaps strictly by barter or exchange.

—"That scho has na richt to the said landis of Brouneside, be renone of the *cofe* made betuix her & umquhile Johne of Brakanerig." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 12.

This seems originally the same with *Coup*, exchange, q. v. Sw. *koop* signifies a purchase, a bargain. But *cofe* in form more nearly resembles Germ. *kauff*, id. V. COFF, *v.*

COFE AND CHANGE, is a phrase which occurs in our old acts.

"In the actionne—for the wrangwiss occupacione of the twa part of the landis of Hoppringill clamyt & occupijt be the said Margret & William, be renone of *cofe & change* made betuix the said Margret & Marioun hir dochtir, for hir thrid & terce of the remanent of hir landis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 70.

Cofe may be synon. with *change*, as denoting exchange or barter. This, from the connexion, seems the most natural meaning of the phrase. It may, however, denote a bargain partly by purchase and partly by exchange; as immediately allied to *Coff*, *v.*, to buy, q. v.

COFFE, COFE, COIFE, s. A merchant, a hawkster.

Ane scroppit *cofe* quhen he begynniss,
Sornand all and sundry airtis,
For to by hennis reid-wod he rynniss.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 170.

This poem is entitled "Ane Description of *Peddler affeis*." Lord Hailes is certainly right in rendering its phrase, "peddling merchants." But when he says, "What the author meant by *coffeis*, he expl. st. 1. 1. 3, where he speaks of "pedder knavis;"—it surely cannot be his intention to insinuate, that the term *coffe* is synon. with *knave*. "*Coffe*," he adds, "in the modern Scottish language, means *rustic*." This, however, is invariably pronounced *cufe*, and has no affinity whatsoever with *coffe*; which is undoubtedly from *coff*, to buy, q. v.; Germ. *kauf-en*, to buy or sell, whence *kauf-man*, *kauf-er*, a merchant. Alem. *cof-man*, Lat. *caup-o*, a merchant; Germ. *kaufe*, merchandise.

Peddler is evidently of the same meaning with *pedlar*; which, although Junius views it as allied to Teut. *bedeler*, mendiculus, might perhaps be the first form of the word, from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, whence *pedarius*, one who walks on foot; as those merchants generally travelled in this manner. Thus *pedler coffe* is merely *pedarius mercator*.

"Ane *pedder*," says Skene, "is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or creame vpon his back, quha are called beirares of the puddill be the *Scottes men* of the realme of Polonia, quhair of I saw ane great multitude in the towne of Cracowia, anno Dom. 1569." Verb. Sign., vo. *Pedepulverosus*.

This must have been accounted a very contemptuous term. For, in the 16th century, we find it is exhibited as a charge against some factious fellow:—"Misperforming the merchandis in calling of thaim *coffis*, & bidding of thaim tak the salt poik & terboiss [salt-bag and tar-box] in thair handis." Aberd. Reg.

COFFING, COFYNE, s. 1. A shrine, a box.

He gert bryng hym a lytil *cofyne*;
A rone skyne tuk he thare-of syne.

Wyntoun, viii. 32. 49.

2. It seems to denote the hard crusts of bread, figuratively represented as baskets, because the Trojans, when they landed on the Latian coast, had nothing else to serve for plates, baskets or even tables.

For fault of fude constrenyt so thay war,
The vthir metis all consumyt and done,
The paringis of thare brede to moup up sone,
And with thare handis brek and chafis gnaw
The crustis, and the *coffingis* all on raw.

Doug. Virgil, 208. 50.

In mod. E. *coffin* denotes "a mould of paste for a pye;" in O. E. a basket.

"And thei token the relifs of broken metis twelwe *coffyns* ful." Mark vi.

Lat. *cophin-us*, Gr. *κοφιν-ος*, a basket.

COFT, pret. and part. pa. Bought. V. COFF.

To COG, v. a. To place a stone, or a piece of wood, so as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving, S. "Ye had better *cog* the wheel, or the cart will be o'er the brae; for that beast winna stand still."

This sense is probably borrowed from that in which the E. v. is used, as applied to a mill-wheel.

COG, COAG, COIG, COGUE, s. 1. A hollow wooden vessel of a circular form, for holding milk, broth, &c.; a pail, S.

My bairn has tocher of her awn,—
Twa kits, a *cogue*, a kiru there ben.

Watson's Coll. iii., 47.

Gin ye, fan the cow flings, the *cog* cast awa',
Ye may see where ye'll lick up your winning o't.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 136.

—Ane quheill, ane mell the beir to knock,
Ane *cog*, and caird wantand ane naill.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 156, st. 4.

Kelly writes *coag*. This, or *cogue*, most nearly approaches to the sound. What is properly called a *coag* is made of staves, as distinguished from a *cap*, which is a bowl made of one piece of wood hollowed out. Hence the Prov. "I'll tak a staff out of your *cog*," I will make a retrenchment in your allowance of food, q. by lessening the size of the vessel appropriated for holding it.

Germ. *kauch*, a hollow vessel, for whatsoever use; C. B. *cawg*, a bason, pelvis; L. B. *caucus*, scyphus, situla, Gr. *καυκος*, patera. It is probable, that this word is radically allied to Su.-G. *kagge*, E. *cay*, a wooden vessel containing four or five gallons; to Dan. *kaag*, a small boat, a trough or tray; and also to S. *cog*, *cogge*, q. v. Wachter conjectures that C. B. *caw*, *cavus*, is the root.

Gael. *cuachan*, also *coggan*, a bowl, a cup.

2. A measure used at some mills, containing the fourth part of a peck, S. B.

"A *cog* of sheeling is one-fourth of a peck, and is equal in value at least to one peck of meal." Proof respecting the Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 1.

3. This term is sometimes metaph. used to denote intoxicating liquor, like E. *bowl*.

When poortith cauld, and sour disdain,
Hang o'er life's vale so foggy,
The sun that brightens up the scene
Is friendship's kindly *coggie*.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 173.

COGFUL, COGFU', s. As much as a *cog* or wooden bowl contains, S.; corr. *cogill*, Angus.

"By Decree-Arbitral,—the 17th peck and a *cogful* of meal for every boll of sheeling." Abstract, Proof, Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 2.

"Mony is the fairer face than yours that has licked the lip after such a *cogfu'*." The Pirate, i. 96.

D——n comes ridin' in the gait,
Wi' his short coat, and his silver rapier;
But an he wad look what he's come off,
A *cogill* o' brose wad set him better.

Old Ballad.

COGGIE, s. A small wooden bowl, S.; a dimin. from *Cog*.

He coopt a *coggie* for our gudwife—

Jacobite Relics, li. 54. V. COOP, v.

Nae ither way did they feed life,
Than frae a tinner *coggie*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 14.

COG-WAME, s. A protuberant belly, q. resembling a *coag*.

—A good *cog-wame*,
An ye'll come hame again een, jo.

Herd's Coll., ii. 183. V. the *ulj*.

COG-WYMED, adj. Having a protuberant belly. E. *pot-bellied* is the term most nearly allied;

but the S. word is not merely applied to persons grown up, but to children, those especially whose bellies are distended by eating great quantities of undigestible food, or of that which is not solid; S.

To COG, COGUE, *v. a.* To empty into a wooden vessel.

"Ye watna what wife's ladle may *cogue* your kail;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 87.

COG, COGGE, *s.* A yawl or cockboat.

—Swne eftyr, the Erle Jhone
Of Murrawe in a *cog* alone
Come owt of Frawns til Dwnbertane.
Wyntown, viii. 29. 224.

Than in the schaldis did thay lepe on raw;
And sum with airis into the *coggis* small
Ettillit to land. — *Doug. Virgil*, 325. 47.

Teut. *kogghe*, celox; Su.-G. *kogg*, navigii genus apud veteres, C. B. *cocch*, linter. Isl. *kuggr* also denotes a small boat; navigii genus breviusculum, linter; G. Andr. p. 153. L. B. *cogo*, *cogga*, *coca*, *cocka*, *coqua*, &c. Fr. *coquel*, O. E. *cogge*, whence *cockboat*. These vessels are supposed to have been originally much rounded in their form; which renders it probable that *cog*, as signifying a pail, has some affinity.

To COGGLE *up*, *v. n.* To prop, to support, Ang.; synon. to *Stut*. Hence,

COGLIN, *s.* A support, *ibid.*; synon. *Stut*.

These terms, I suspect, are allied to the *v. Cogle*, *Coggle*; as denoting what is patched up in such an imperfect manner, as to leave the work in an unstable state.

COGLAN-TREE. It is supposed that this is a corr. of *Covin Tree*, q.v.

I never will forget, till the day I dee,
The quarters I gat at the *Coglan Tree*.
Old Song.

To COGLE, COGGLE, *v. a.* To cause any thing to rock; or move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overset, S.

Sibbald derives this from *koeghel*, globus. To this correspond Isl. *koggul*, any thing convex, Belg. *koegel*, a bullet, Germ. *kugeln*, to bowl. The phrase, *herunter kugeln*, to tumble down, may seem nearly allied. But perhaps *cogyle* is a dimin. from *cog*, a yawl or small boat, because this is so easily overset; especially as the term is very generally applied to the unsteady motion of such a vessel.

COGLIE, COGLY, *adj.* Moving from side to side, unsteady as to position, apt to be overset, S. *Cockersum*, synon.

"I thought—that the sure and stedfast earth itself was grown *coggly* beneath my feet, as I mounted the pulpit." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 193.

[*Coggliaum* is also used in the same sense in Ayr.]

Perhaps we may add, to the etymon given under the *v.*, Teut. *koghel*, globus, Dan. *kugle*, id., *kugled*, globular.

COGNOSCANCE, *s.* A badge, in heraldry; E. cognizance; O. Fr. *Cognoissance*.

"This coffin was adorned with the arms of the kingdom, *cognoscances* and a crown." *Drummond's Hist.* Ja. V. p. 350.

To COGNOSCE, *v. n.* To inquire, to investigate; often in order to giving judgment in a cause.

"This general assembly nominated and appointed so many to be constant commissioners for them, to sit at Edinburgh till the next general assembly, as a committee for the Kirk of Scotland, to *cognosce* in such manner as if the hail assembly were personally sitting." Spalding, ii. 38.

To COGNOSCE, *v. a.* 1. To scrutinize the character of a person, or the state of a thing, in order to a decision, or for regulating procedure.

"Thir persons had power from the committee of the kirk—to meet, sit and *cognosce* Mr. Andrew Logie minister at Rayne, upon a delation given in against him—for unsound doctrine." Spalding, ii. 91.

"The General resolved in person to *cognosce* the entry into Newcastle." Spalding, i. 256.

2. To pronounce a decision in consequence of investigation.

"George Douglas's elder brother was *cognosced* nearest agnate." Chalmers's Mary, i. 278.

3. To pronounce a person to be an idiot, or furious, or otherwise incapable, by the verdict of an inquest; a forensic term, S.

"Before the testamentary curator can enter upon the exercise of his office, the son ought to be declared or *cognosced* an idiot by the sentence of a judge.—When one is to be *cognosced* fatuous or furious, his person ought regularly to be exhibited to the inquest, that they may be better able, after conferring with him, to form a judgment of his state." Erskine's Inst., p. 140, 141.

4. To survey lands in order to a division of property.

"They being of full intention—to *cognos* and designe be deusion to ilk persone thair part off the fornamit outfeald arable land seueralie," &c.

"The saids lands being *cognosait*, meathit, mairchit, and acceptit be the said nobill Lord his commissioner and ilk one of the remanent personis," &c. Contract, A. 1634. Memorial Dr. Wilson of Falkirk, v. Forbes of Callendar, p. 2.

Lat. *cognosc-ere*, pro jurisdictionem exercere; Cooper.

To COGNOST, *v. n.* Spoken of two or more persons who are sitting close together, conversing familiarly with an air of secrecy, and apparently plotting some piece of harmless mischief. They are said to be *cognostin the-gither*, Upp. Lanarks. Nearly synon. with the E. phrase, "laying their heads together," and with the O. E. *v.* still used in S. to *Colleague*.

Evidently corr. from *Cognosc-ere*, used in L. B. as signifying coire, miscere; or of the *v.* to *Cognosce*, as used in the S. law to denote the proof taken in order to pronounce a man an idiot or insane.

COGNOSTIN, *s.* The act of sitting close together in secret conference, as above described, *ibid.*

COGSTER, s. The person who, in swingling flax, first breaks it with a *swingbat*, and then throws it to another, *Roxb.*

In rantin comes a swankie crouse,
Gets ane beneath his oter,
And vow'd he wadna quat the house,
Till he had kiss'd the cogster.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 16.

The only similar terms are Isl. *kug-a*, cogere; and Fenn. *cwokka*, an instrument for breaking clods, *cuokin*, confringo glebam; Juslen. Lex.

COHOW, interj. Used at *Hide and Seek*, *Aberd.*; also written *Cahow*, q. v.

COY, adj. Still, quiet.

Pepill tak tent to me, and hald yow coy,
Heir am I sent to yow, ane messlugeir
From ane nobill and richt redowttit Roy.
Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 23.

Fr. *coi*, *coy*, id., from Lat. *quiet-us*.

Hence, as would seem, the O. E. v. "*I accoye*, I styll; [Fr.] *Je apaise, or, Je rens quoy*." *Palsgr. B.* iii. f. 137, a; 190, b. Here we have the old orthography of the Fr. *adj.* approaching more nearly to the Lat. root.

"I styll or cease ones angre or displeasure.—Be he never so angrie I can accoy him; Tant soyt il courrouce ie le puis apayser or accoyser." It is also written *coye*. "I *coye*, I styll, or apayse.—I can nat *coye* hym. Je ne le puis pas acquoyser." *Ibid*.

To **COY, v. a.** [Prob., to cow, to snub, to treat disrespectfully.]

"The King answered, How came you to my chamber in the beginning, and ever till within these six months, that David fell into familiarity with you? Or am I failed in any sort in my body? Or what disdain have you of me? Or what offences have I done you, that you should *coy* me at all times alike, seeing I am willing to do all things that becometh a good husband?" *Disc. of the late Troubles*, Keith's Hist. App., p. 12.

I am at a loss whether this should be viewed as a v. formed from the *adj.* *coy*, like O. E. *accoye*, to still (*V. Coy, adj.*); in which case Darnly must be viewed as complaining that the Queen still acted a *coy* part, as avoiding any intimacy with him. The language would rather seem to bear, that, in his apprehension, she kept him under. If so, the term may be viewed as synon. with *Cow*, q. v. He afterwards asserts, indeed, that whereas the Queen had promised him obedience on the day of marriage, and that he should be equal and participant with her in all things, he had been used otherwise by the persuasion of David.

COY, s. The name given to the ball used in the game of *Shintie*, *Dumfr.*

C. B. *coy*, "a mass or lump; a short piece of wood;" *Owen*.

COIDYOCH, COYDYCH, s. A term of contempt applied to a puny wight:

Then the cummers that ye ken came all macklack,
To conjure that *coidyoch* with clews in their creils.
Polywart, Watson's Coll., iii. 22.

Perhaps expressive of decrepitude, from Fr. *coulé*, crooked. Isl. *queida* denotes a thing of no value, titivilitium, G. Andr., p. 155.

COYDUKE, s. 1. A decoy-duck; used to denote a man employed by a magistrate to tempt people to swear, that they might be fined.

"It was alleged for the suspender, that the oaths were remitted by him in passion, when provoked by abuses he met with from the Magistrate and his *coy-duke*, who tempted them to swear, that they might catch him in a fine." *Forbes, Suppl. Dec.*, p. 63.

2. It is also commonly used to denote a person employed by a seller, at a *roup* or outcry, to give fictitious *bodes* or offers, in order to raise the price of an article, *S.*

COIF, s. A cave.

Vndir the hingand rokks was alsua
Ane coif, and tharin fresche wattir springand.
Doug. Virgil, 18. 18. V. COVE.

COIFI, s. The high-priest among the Druids.
V. COIVIE.

COIG. V. Cog, Coag.

COIL, s. An instrument formerly used in boring for coals. V. *STOOK*, s. 2.

COIL, s. *Coil of hay*, cock of hay, *Perths.*
V. *COLL*.

COILHEUCH, s. A coalpit, *S.*

"They quha sets fire in *coilheuchis*, vpon privat revenge, and despit, commits treason." *Skene, Crimes*, Tit. 2. c. 1. § 14. V. *HEUCH*.

COILL, COYLL, s. Coal.

"Ane chaldre of smydy *coyll*." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 15.

"That na *coillis* be had furth of the realme." *Acts Marie*, c. 20, Ed. 1566.

The reason of the prohibition is, that they are "becummin the common ballast of emptie schippis, and geuis occasionn of maist exhorbitant dearth and scantness of fewall."

"The first authentic accounts we have of coal being wrought in Scotland, was in the lands belonging to the Abbey of Dunfermline, in the year 1291,—a period not very remote." *Bald's View of the Coal Trade*, p. 4.

Boece denominates coal "*blak stanis*, quhilk hes—intollerable heit quhen thai ar kendillit." *V. WIN*, v. a. 2.

COIN, COYNYE, s. A corner.

—A rycht sturdy frer he sent
Without the yate, thair come to se,
And bad him hald him all priuy,
Quhill that he saw thaim cummand all
Rycht to *coynye* thar of the wall.

Barbour, xviii. 304. MS.

Cunzie, edit. 1620. [*Cunzhe*, Prof. Skeat's edit.]

Fr. *coin*, id. Ir. *cuinne*, a corner, an angle.

To **COINYEL, v. a.** 1. To agitate, as in churning milk; "Gi'e this a bit *coinyelling*," *Ayrs*.

2. To injure any liquid, by agitating it too much, *ibid*.

Perhaps a dimin. from Gael. *cuinneog*, a churn.

To **COIS, v. n.** To exchange.

Let not the lufe of this lyfe temporall,
Quhilk ye mon lose, but let quhen ye leist were,
Stay you to cois with lyfe celestial,
Quhen euer that the chois cumis thame betwene.
Davidson's Commendation of Vprightness, st. 46.
V. *COSK*, *Coss*, v.

COISSING, Cherrie and Slae. V. COSE, v.

COIST, Cost, s. 1. The side in the human body.

—He throw out this *sydis* his sword has thryst.—
The giltin maillyes makis him na stede,
For in the *coist* he tholis dynt of dede.

Doug. *Virgil*, 326. 47.

In at the guschet brymly he him bar,
The grounden suerd throuch out his *cost* it sehar.
Wallace, ii. 64. MS.

In Perth edit. instead of *cost* it, erroneously *costil*.
Fr. *coste*, Lat. *costa*.

2. Applied more loosely to the trunk of the body.

In manny forme, from his *coist* to his croun,
Rot from his bally, and thenis fordwart down,
The remanent straucht like ane fyschis tale.

Doug. *Virgil*, 322. 6.

3. It is also used for E. *coast*, Lat. *ora*, Doug.

COIST, s. 1. Expense, cost, Doug. V. v. COIS.

2. In an oblique sense, it denotes the provision made for watching the borders.

"It is sene speidfull, that thair be *coist* maid at the est passage, betuix Roxburgh & Berwyck." Acts Ja. II., 1455. c. 53, Edit. 1566.

Belg. Su.-G. *kost*, cost, charge.

COIST, s. A term used in the Orkneys, to denote meal and malt.

"Of meille and malt called *coist*, ane last makis ane Scottish chalder." Skone. Verb. Sign., vo. *Serp-laith*.

This word is evidently the same with Su.-G. *kost*, which denotes these kinds of food that are opposed to flesh. Thence *kostfri*, hospitable, *kosthall*, the place where food is sold, *kostgangare*, he who lives at another man's table; Germ. Belg. *kost*, victuals, diet.

COYST, *adj.* A reproachful epithet; most probably the same with *Cuist*, used as a s.

"Calling him *coyst* carll & command theyf, & vther vyil wordis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

COIT, COYT, s. A coat.

"Ane *coyt* of claycht [cloth]." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

To COIT, QUOIT, v. n. A term used in Ayrs. as equivalent to the v. *Curl*; to amuse one's self by curling on the ice. *Cute* is used in the same sense in Upp. Clydes.

Belg. *koot-en*, signifies to play at cockal or huckle-bone. But this cannot be the origin, as *Quoit* is used as well as *Coit*. Besides, the implements of this game, in what may be viewed as its original form, are denominated *quoits*. Can it be supposed that this west-country name has been softened from Teut. *kluyt-en*, certare discis in aequore glaciato?

As there is some resemblance between this sport and that of the *quoit*, the latter being generally played in the country with flat stones (not pushed indeed, but thrown); *coitan* being given as the C. B. name for a *quoit*, we might have conjectured that the name had been transferred to *curling*. But I question if *coitan*, or any similar term, has been used by the Celtic nations, as I find the word mentioned only by W. Richards. We learn from Mr. Todd, however, that the v. *to coit* is used in a general sense, in the north of E., as signifying to throw. V. *CURL*, v.

[To Coit, Quoit, or Quite—to curl, is now seldom heard in Ayrs.; the term is applied only to the game of quoits.]

[COITING, QUOITING, *part.* (seldom used.)

CURLING.

The term was also used as an *adj.*, and as a s.; but it is now seldom heard in either sense.]

To COIT, v. n. To butt, to jostle.

The unlattit woman the licht man will lair,
Gangis *coitand* in the curt, hornit like a gait;
Als brankand as a bole in frontis, and in vice.

Firdun, *Scottichron.*, ii. 376.

V. *Lait*, v., for the whole of this curious description. The female here exhibited, as abandoned in her behaviour, is compared to a *goat*, and to a *bull*. The phrase *coitand in the curt*, i.e. court, refers to the use which these animals make of their horns. Fr. *cott-er*, "to butt, to rush, to jostle, to knock heads together;" Cotgr. The Fr. word is probably derived from the Goth. For Isl. *kuettir*, *kuette* or *quille*, signifies torvus, beluinus vultus; and *kuetta*, violently jactare et disjicere invitum; *kuetta*, violenta pulsio, G. Andr., p. 156; terms naturally expressive of the action of a bull, tossing and going with its horns.

COITE, s. A rate, the same with *Cote*, q. v.

"That quhair only sic persone deis within aige, thair may nocht mak thair testamentis, the nerrest of thair kin to succed to thaim sall haue thair gudis, without preiudice to the ordineris anent the *coite* of thaire testamentis." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 377.

COITTS, s. *pl.* Used for *Quotts*. V. COATS.

COIVIE, s. The name given in Gaelic to the arch-druid, written *Cuimhi*, or *Choibhidh*.

Bede gives the name of *Coifi*, or *Cuefi*, to the *primus pontificum* or high-priest of the pagan Saxons. Bromton gives an account of the conversion of one whom he designs *Coyfi* pontifex, in the reign of Edwin of Northumbria, in the seventh century. Dec. Script. col. 782. But this is evidently borrowed from Bede.

It seems to be the same word which had anciently been in use among the Gauls. It is still used in the Highlands of Scotland. I have given some examples of this in the History of the Culdees, pp. 26, 27, to which the following may be added. It had been customary to swear by the chief druid. Hence the following mode of asseveration is still retained, *Choibhidh ata*, "By the arch-druid, it is," i.e. it is true that I say. *Choibhidh mor gaid gleidh!* "May the arch-druid preserve you!" This is a common mode of expressing one's wishes.

This designation might seem to have some affinity to that which was given to a priest of the Cabiri. This was *κόης*, also *κοῖης*, which Bochart derives from Heb. *cohen*, sacerdos. The want of the final *n* he considers as no objection, because the Greeks formed their accusatives from Heb. names ending in *n*, of which he gives various examples. V. Phaleg, p. 429. If Druidism, as has been supposed, was brought into Britain by the Phenicians, they had brought this term with them.

A late acute and intelligent writer derives this word from the Gaelic. "*Cuobhaidh*, or *cobhaidh*, or *coibhidh*," he says, "for they are all the same, signifies a man expert at arms, a protector or helper; *coibham* signifies to protect; *coibhan* denotes a person noble or highly exalted; *coibha*, knowledge or nobility; *coibhantadh* means helped or protected. These words are expressly pronounced *coivi*, or *coivay*—*coivam*, *coiva*, and *coivantay*. Hence I do not hesitate to render *coibhi*, helpful, and *Coibhi Drui*, the helpful Druid." Huddleston's Notes on Toland's Hist. of the Druids, p. 280.

To COJEET, *v. n.* To agree, to fit, Upp. Clydas.

Perhaps from Fr. *con*, and *jett-er*, to cast, to throw ;
q. to throw together.

COK, *s.*

There is a general mode of turning the ground called *timidh*, or making lazy-beds, at which two persons are employed at each side of the ridge ; of these, two are cutting, and two lifting the clods, which, to a stranger, will appear absurd, tedious, and laborious, but here is found to be necessary, and productive of the greatest returns, in regard that it gathers the ground, and raises it from the reach of the rising and running water, with *coks* of which the fields abound, and which otherwise would sink and destroy the seed." Statist. Acc. xix. P. Stornoway, p. 248, 249.

This term has been left by the Norwegians. I am at a loss whether to expl. it "a clump of earth," or "a spring or spout of water ;" as the connexion of the sentence is not very distinct. If the former, it must be the same with Norw. *kok*, rendered by Hallager *jordclump*, i. e. a clump of earth ; Su.-G. *kok*, *koka*, *gleba*, *scammum*, Ihre ; "clod, clot," Widge. Isl. *kock-r*, *conglobatum*, *kecke*, *gleba*. If the latter, it must be allied to Su.-G. *koelcke*, puteus, barathrum, Teut. *kolck*, gurgis, vorago.

COK. To cry *cok*, to acknowledge that one is vanquished.

Become thou coward crawdon recreiand,
And by consent cry *cok*, thy dede is dight.
Doug. Virgil, 356. 29.

"Cok," says Rudd., "is the sound which *cocks* utter when they are beaten, from which Skene is of opinion that they have their name of *cok*." Skinner indeed says : Credo a sonu seu cantu quem edit sic dictum. But he says nothing of the cock uttering this sound when beaten.

According to Bullet, *coc*, *cog*, *cocq*, is an O. Celt. word, signifying, merchant, deshonnete, vile, meprisable ; whence Fr. *coquin*, a rascal, a knave. This may be the origin ; as anciently, while trial by ordeal continued, it was considered as a certain proof of the falsity of an accusation, when the accuser failed in combat with him whom he had criminated. When, therefore, he acknowledged that he was vanquished, he at the same time virtually confessed his falsehood or villainy.

COKEWOLD, *s.* A cuckold, Chauc.

I take notice of this, although properly E., for the sake of an etymological observation. Johns. and others derive it from Fr. *cocu*, id. This name, it has been supposed, has been given in Fr. in allusion to the *cuckoo*, to which term *cocu* is primarily applied ; because it lays its eggs in the nest of another bird. But as Pasquier has observed, the designation is improper, as applied to a cuckold. Il y auroit plus de raison l'adapter a celui qui agit, qu' a celui qui patit. The Romans, therefore, with far greater propriety, transferred the name *curruca* to a cuckold, as primarily denoting that bird which hatches the cuckoo's eggs.

Not to mention a variety of etymons not more satisfactory, I shall only give that of G. Andr., which certainly merits attention.

Qvonkall, *curruca*, seu *cornutus*, *curculio*, *en hanrey*. At *qvonkalla annan*, alterius uxorem permingere, vulgò *kockalla*, sed corrupte ; nam a *kvon*, uxor, and *kvola*, *kala*, maculare, dictum est. Lex. Isl., p. 157.

COLE, *s.* A cock of hay, Ang. V. COLL.

COLE, *s.* A cant term for money, S. O.

—Aye channerin' an' daunerin'
In eager search for *cole*.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 235.

It has the same sense, Grose's Cl. Dict.

COLEHOOD, *s.* The Black-cap, a bird, S.

"Wae's me,—that ever I sude hae liv'd to see the *colehood* take the laverock's place ; and the stanchol and the merlin chatterin' frae the cushat's nest." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 208. V. COLEHOODING.

COLEHOODING, *s.* The Black-cap, a bird, S., *Coalhood* ; *Fringilla atro capillo*, Linn.

Junco, avis capite nigro, *cole-hooding* dicta. Inter juncos nidulatur. Sibb. Scot., p. 22. It receives its name from *coal*, because in the male the crown of the head is black.

COLE-HUGH, *s.* The shaft of a coal-pit, S.

"This year of God 1598, the *cole-hugh* was found besyd Broray, and some salt pans were erected a litle bywest the entrie of that river, by Jane Countes of Southerland, unto whom her sone, Earl John, had committed the government of his affairs, durence his absence in France. This *cole-hugh* wes first found be John, the fyfth of that name, Earle of Southerland ; bot he being taken away and prevented be suddent death, had no leasure nor tyme to interpryse that work." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 237. V. COLE-HEUCH.

COLEMIE, COALMIE, *s.* The Coal-fish, *Asellus niger*, Ang. When young, it is called a *podkie* or *podling* ; when half grown, a *sede*, *seith*, or *sethe*.

Germ. *kohlmuhlen*, id. It seems to receive its name from the dark colour of its skin ; Germ. *kohl*, signifying coal.

To COLF, *v. a.* To caulk a ship.

That this word had this signification in the sixteenth century is evident from a passage in the Everg., where it is used in a loose sense.

To COLFIN, CALFIN, *v. a.* To fill with wadding, S.

I had new cramm'd it near the mou ;
It's no been fir'd, I find it fu',
Weel calfin'd wi' a clout o' green.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 19.

Fr. *calfat-er*, Arm. *calfet-ein*, Teut. *kallefaet-en*, id. Hence,

COLFIN, CALFING, *s.* The wadding of a gun, S.

"He was so near as to see the fire, and the *colfin* see out of the pannel's gun." Trial of Captain Porteous, p. 21.

"Then they fired again ; one of them had his pistol so near my lord, that the burning *calfin* was left on his gown, and was rubbed off by his daughter, which wounded him two or three inches below the right clavicle, in betuix the second and third rib." Narrative of the Murder of the Archbishop, published by Authority, Wodrow II., Append., p. 8.

COLIBRAND, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a blacksmith ; still occasionally used, Border.

I awe na mare in a' this land,
But to a silly *Colibrand*,

Tam Rid that dwells in Currie,
Upon a time, as he may prove,
An Atchison for a remove.

Watson's Coll., i. 57.

i.e. for removing horse-shoes.

Perhaps from Fr. *coul-er*, to melt, to found; and *brand*, a sword; or as allied to Su.-G. *kol*, carbo, and *brenna*, urere, q. the *coal-burner*. It is a curious fact, though only apparently connected with this word, that Ermund Olafson, king of Sweden, was called *Kolbraema*, because he punished malefactors by burning their houses. V. Ihre, vo. *Kol*, ignis.

Could the term have any relation to *Caliburne*, the sword of the celebrated Arthur?

COLK, s. The Eider duck, a sea-fowl, S. V. Pennant's Brit. Zool., ii. 581.

"In this ile (Soulskerrie) there haunts ane kind of fowle callit the *kol*, little less nor a guise (goose,) quha comes in the ver (spring) to the land to lay her eggis, and to clecke hir birdis, quhill she bring them to perfytness; and at that time her fleiche (fleece) of fedderis falleth of her all hailly, and she sayles to the mayne sea againe, and comes never to land, quhytle the yeir end againe, and then she comes with her new fleiche of fedderis. This fleiche that she leaves yeirly upon her nest hes nae pons in the fedderis, nor nae kind of hard thing in them that may be felt or graipit, but utter fyne downis." Monro's Iles, p. 47, 48.

This fowl is called by Buchanan, *colca*, Hist. Scot. i. c. 44. It is also described by Martin, Western Isl., p. 25. This is the *Duntur Goose* of Sibb. Scot., p. 21.

COLL, COIL, CUIL, s. A cock of hay, S. B. Keil, Northumb. Fr. *cueill-ir*, to gather, E. to *coil*.

This she ere even had tentily laid by,
And well happ'd up aneath a *coll* of hay.
Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

It is also written *cole*, Ang.

"Hay—is selling from the *cole* at the rate of from 6d to 7d per stone." Caled. Mero., Sept. 6, 1823.

To COLL, COLE, COIL, v. a. To put into cocks; as, "Has he *coll'd* yon hay?" S. B.

COLL, s. A line drawn across the *rink* or course, in Curling. The stone which does not pass this line, is called a *hog*, is thrown aside, and not counted in the game, Angus; *Collie* or *Coallie*, Stirlings.; *Hog-score*, synonym.

I can form no idea of the etymon of this term, unless it be from Belg. *kuyt*, a hole, a pit, a den; whence *een leeuwen kuyt*, a lion's den; Su.-G. *kyla*, id. This term is of great antiquity. For A.-S. *cole* signifies a hollow or pit, *win-cole* denoting the pit into which the juice of the grape runs when pressed out. This line, called the *cole*, might originally be meant to represent a pit or ditch; into which a stone might be said to fall, when it was not driven across it. Thus the phrase, "He's no o'er the *coll*," may be equivalent to, "He has not cleared the pit or ditch." In a similar manner, in another game, a bowl is said to be *bankit*, when it passes a certain boundary. Here, indeed, there is a real ditch or furrow; but, in curling, there can only be an nominal one, without destroying the course.

To COLL, v. a. 1. To cut, to clip, S. *To coll the hair*, to poll it. In this sense *cow* is used, and seems indeed the same word; *To*

cow the head, to cut the hair. *To coll the candle*, to snuff the candle.

2. To cut anything obliquely, or not in a straight line, S.

There I met a handsome childe,
High-coled stockings and laigh-coled shoon,
He bore him like a king's son.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

Su.-G. *kull-a*, verticis capillos abradere, Ihre. As the E. v. *poll* is from *poll*, the head, *kulla* is from *kull*, vertex, the crown. Isl. *koll-r*, tonsum caput. This corresponds with Lat. *calv-us*, bald. I am much disposed to think, that our word has been primarily to the polling of the hair of the head. V.

w, v.

COLLADY-STONE, s. A name given to quartz, Roxb. It is also pron. *Cow-lady-stone*.

Perhaps it is corr. from Fr. *cailleteau*, "a chack-stone, or little flint-stone," a dimin. from *caillou*, "a flint stone;" Cotgr.

COLLAT, COLLET, s. A collar.

"Item, ane *collat* of black velvott." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 281.

"Ane *collat* of gray must weluot pasmentit with siluer and gold. Ane clok of blak dalmes, w^t ane *collat*. Item, tua *collatis* sewit of holene clay^t." Invent. Guidis, Lady E. Ross, A. 1578.

"Item, ane *collat* of aurange [orange] hew quharin is bandis of claith of gold twa finger braid." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 148.

Collet was used in the same sense in O. E. Fr. *collet*, "the throat, or fore-part of the necke; also the collar of a jerkin, &c., the cape of a cloke;" Cotgr.

To COLLATION, v. a. To compare, to collate; Fr. *collation-ner*, id.

"That the subscribed copy was *collationed* with the principal by them that subscribed the same, and held in all points." Stair, Suppl. Dec., p. 144.

COLLATYOWN, s. Conference, discourse. Lat. *collatio*.

This man in that vlayowu
Fell in-til *collatyown*
Wyth the Kyng on this manere,
As now I will reherse yhow here.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 340.

To COLLECK, v. n. To think, to recollect, Aberd.; nearly allied to the use of the E. v. *to collect himself*.

COLLECTORY, COLLECTORIE, s. 1. The charge of collecting money. "The office of *collectory*," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. KEAGE.

2. Money collected.

—"Renouikis—all the saidis giftis, feis, and dispositionis out of his said propertie, casualitie, thriddis of benefices, and *collectorie* in pensioun," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 149.

L. B. *collectar-ium* denotes a book kept for registering collections or contributions for ecclesiastical purposes. But I find no term exactly corresponding with *Collectorie*.

To COLLEGE, *v. a.* To educate at a college or university, *S.*

"Now, say that the laddie's *colleged*, and leecenced to preach, what's he to do till he get a kirk, if ever he should be sae fortunate?" Campbell, *i.* 27.

COLLEGENAR, COLLEGIONER, *s.* A student at a college, *S.*

"The grammars had 20 days play, and the *collegenars* had eight in Old Aberdeen, conform to use and wont at Yool." Spalding, *i.* 287. *Colleginer*, *ib.* 331.

"Thus the town being nightly watched, there came down the street certain of their own *collegioners* who were all covenanters' sons within and without the town;—the watch commanded them to their beds, whilk they refused, whereupon they presented hagbuts to these scholars, syne went their way." *Ibid.*, *i.* 103.

COLLERAUCH, COLLERETH, COLERAITH, *s.* A surety given to a court.

"Gif he—desire the samin cause to be rep[re]sented to his master's court, as Judge competent thairintil offerand to that effect caution of *Collerauch*, conforme to the lawis of this realm; and gif the said Judge—procedis and gevis out sentence, the samin is of nane avail. 5 Jul. 1518." Balfour's *Pract.*, *p.* 407. *V. CULREACH.*

COLLIE, COLLEY, *s.* 1. The vulgar name for the shepherd's dog, *S.*; *colley*, a cur dog, *A. Bor.* Gl. Grose.

"There was lost in Prince's Street, on Saturday the 28th December last, a black and white rough *coley*, or shepherd's dog." *Edin. Even. Courant*, Jan. 20, 1806.

A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a kent,
Or hounded *coly* o'er the mossy bent.
Ramsay's Poems, *ii.* 2.

The tither was a ploughman's *collie*,
A rhyming, ranting, raving billie,
Wha for his friend an' comrade had him,
And in his freaks had *Zuath* ca'd him.
Burns, *iii.* 2.

My *colley*, Ringle, youf'd an' yowl'd a' night,
Cour'd an' crap near me in an unco fright.
Fergusson's Poems, *ii.* 6.

—"A French tourist, who, like other travellers, longed to find a good and rational reason for every thing he saw, has recorded, as one of the memorabilia of Caledonia, that the State maintained in each village a relay of curs, called *collies*, whose duty it was to chase the *chevaux de poste* (too starved and exhausted to move without such a stimulus) from one hamlet to another, till their annoying convoy drove them to the end of their stage." Waverley, *i.* 100.

Gael. *culean*, a grown whelp, has for its vocative *culyie*, which is the term used when one calls to a whelp. *Coo* or *cu* signifies a dog.

It seems doubtful, if this be allied to *Ir. cuilean*, *coilen*, a whelp; or *C. B. colwyn*, *Arm. colen qui*, a little dog.

Tyrwhitt observes that "*Coll* appears to have been a common name for a dog. He refers to the following passage in Chaucer:—

Ran *Colle* our dogge, and Talbot, and Gerlond.
Nonnes P. Tale, 15389.

He makes the following remark in his Note on another passage, *ver.* 15221:—

A *col* fox, ful of sleigh iniquitee.

"Skinner interprets this a blackish fox, as if it were a *cole* fox." Gl. Urr. Tyrwhitt seems to consider this epithet as allied to the name given to a dog. But

I suspect that it is entirely different; and that *col*, as applied to the fox, is equivalent to the following character, *sleigh*; corresponding to *Celt. kall*, *C. B. calth*, *Corn. kall*, subtil, cunning. *Col*, in composition, is evidently used in a similar sense; as *colprophet*, a false prophet, *Leg. Glendour Mirror* for *Mag.* *Fol.* 127, *b.* *Coll-tragetour*, false traitour, Chaucer, *H. Fame*, *Fol.* 267, *b.*

2. Any one who follows another constantly, implicitly, or with excessive admiration, *S.*

3. A lounge, one who hunts for a dinner.

"The Bishop was nicknamed *Collie*, because he was so impudent and shameless, that when the Lords of the Session and Advocates went to dinner, he was not ashamed to follow them into their houses, unasked, and sat down at their table." Calderwood, *p.* 691.

To COLLIE, *v. a.* 1. To abash, to put to silence in an argument; in allusion to a dog, who, when mastered or affronted, walks off with his tail between his feet; *Fife.*

2. To domineer over; as, "That herd callant has nae a dog's life about the house; he's perfectly *collied* by them." *S.*

3. Used, with a considerable degree of obliquity, as signifying to entangle, or bewilder, *S. A.*

"By the time that I had won the Forkings, I gat *collied* among the mist, sae derk that fient a spark I could see." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, *i.* 38.

4. To wrangle, to quarrel, as shepherds' dogs do. "We cou'd hardly keep them frae *colleyin'* ane anither," *Roxb.*

To COLLIE, COLLEY, *v. n.* To yield in a contest, to knock under, *Loth.*

COLLIEBUCTION, *s.* A squabble, *Kinross.* *V. CULLIEBUCTION.*

COLLINHOOD, *s.* Expl. "Wild poppy," *Roxb. Loth.*

COLLYSHANGIE, *s.* 1. An uproar, a tumult, a squabble, *S. Collieshange, Roxb.*

The *collyshangy* raise to sick a height,
That maugre him things wadna now hald right.
Ross's Helenore, *p.* 85, 86.

This mony a day I've grain'd and gaunted,
To ken what French mischief was brewin.—
Or how the *collyshangie* works
Atween the Russians and the Turks.

Burns, *iv.* 357.

2. Used, in some places, for loud, earnest, or gossiping conversation, *S. B.*

A learned friend suggests that the origin may be *Fr. col-lechant*, licking the neck; because dogs, when eating or licking together, always quarrel. The term is expl. by the vulgar as signifying a dog's *tulyie*. For another etymon, *V. SHANGIE*, *sense* 2.

3. This word also denotes a ring of plaited grass or straw, through which a lappet of a woman's gown, or fold of a man's coat is thrust, without the knowledge of the person,

in order to excite ridicule, Ang. This trick is most commonly played in harvest.

I am informed that there is a Fr. proverbial phrase, from which this term may have originated. When two persons are quarrelling, it is said, *Qui est ce, qui le chien est?* q. "Who's the dog?"

I hesitate, however, as to this being the origin; Gael. *calluidh* denotes a tumult. E. *coil* is used in the same sense. Perhaps that which is given as its secondary signification is the primary one. Thus the word may have been formed from *collie*, a dog, and *shangie*, a sort of shackle. V. SHANGIE, and SHANGAN.

TO COLLUDE, v. n. To have collusion with; Lat. *collud-ere*, id.

"Bot quhar he hes *colludit* with vderis," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1525, V. 15. V. Todd's Johns.

COLMIE, s. A full-grown coal-fish, Mearns; synon. *Comb*, Banffs. V. GERRACK.

COLOUR-DE-ROY, s. "Ane gown of colour-de-roy;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

Fr. *couleur de Roy*, "in old time, purple; now the bright tawny;" Cotgr.

COLPINDACH, s. A young cow that has never calved.

"*Colpindach*, ane young beast, or kow, of the age of an or twa yeires, quhilk is now called an *Cowdach* or quoyach." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

"It is an Irish word," he adds, "and properly signifies a fuit-follower." But it seems merely a corr. of Ir. and Gael. *colbhtach*, a cow calf; or Ir. *colpach*, a bullock or heifer.

COM, COME, s. Act of coming, arrival.

Schir Eduuard of his *come* wes blyth;
And went down to mete him swyth.

Barbour, xvi. 39, MS.

In Pykarté sone message thai couth send,
Off Wallace *com* thai tald it till ane end.

Wallace, ix. 545. MS.

A.-S. *cum*, *cyme*, adventus; Alem. *quemd*, from *quem-an*, to come.

COLRACH, s. A surety. V. COLLERAUCH.

COLSIE, adj. Comfortable, snug.

"Indeed, it was not so much when the poor people of Israel were chased here and there, and dung in holes and bores, and constrained to worship idols, God never thought that so great a sin in them as when Israel was *colsie* at hame, they sent for idols and fetched them to the land; they would be conform to other nations about." W. Guthrie's Serm., p. 24.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Cosie*. Gael. *coisagach* corresponds in signification; being rendered snug. Tent. *collacie*, however, denotes commensation, and *collac-ien*, to eat together; evidently from Lat. *collatio*.

COLUMBE, s. An ornament in the form of a dove.

"Item, an uche of gold like a flour the lis of diamantis, & thre bedis of gold, a *columbe* of golde, & twa rubeis." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

We learn from Du Cange that vessels were used in this form for holding the pix; also, that a dove was carried before queens, vo. *Columba*, 1. 2. But this seems rather to have been some trinket worn by the queen.

COLUMBE, adj. A kind of violet colour.

"Ane rest of *columbe* taffeteis continen nyne ellis." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 159.

Fr. *colombin*, "dove-colour; or the stuffe whereof 'tis made;" Cotgr. *Especie de couleur qui est de violet lavé, du gris de lin entre le rouge et le violet. Color violae dilutior.* Dict. Trev.

COMASHES, s. pl.

"*Comashes* out of Turkie, the peece, xxx l." Rates, A. 1611. Id. 1670.

From the duty, this must have been a valuable commodity. Can it have any relation to *Comacum*, a precious spice mentioned by Pliny as brought from Syria, and by Theophrastus as the produce of Arabia and India? V. Hoffman in vo.

COMB, s. A coal-fish of the fifth year. V. COLMIE.

TO COMBALL, v. n. To meet together for amusement, Fife; apparently corr. from E. *cabal*. Gael. *comhbualach*, however, signifies contact.

COMB'S-MASS, s. The designation generally given to the term of Whitsunday in Caithness.

The word undoubtedly is *Colm's-Mass*, i.e. the mass of the celebrated St. Columba, abbot of Iona. According to Camerarius, the day appropriated in the Calendar to his memory is the second of May. De Scotor. Fortitud., p. 137.

COMBURGESS, s. A fellow-citizen.

"Roger McNaught, &c. produceit a procuratorie and commissioun gevin to thame, and to Williame Mauld, and Hew Broun thair *comburgessis*." Acts Ja. VI., 1596, Ed. 1814, p. 114.

Fr. *combourgeois*, id.

TO COME, v. n. 1. To sprout, to spring; applied to grain, when it begins to germinate in the ground, also when it grows in consequence of rain, after being cut down. The prep. *again* is sometimes added, S.

2. To sprout at the lower end; applied to grain in the process of malting, or to that which is kept in granaries, S.

"They let it acherspyre, and shute out all the thrift and substance at baith the ends, quhere it sould *come* at ane end only." Chalm. Air, ch. 26.

—Ouer grainels great they take the charge
Of turning corne within a chamber large.
(When it is right) least it do sproute or feede,
Or *come againe*, or weevils in it breed.

Hudson's Judith, p. 13.

"Ye breed of good mawt, ye're lang a *coming*." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 80. The humour lies in the double meaning of the v. to *come*.

Isl. *keim-a*, germinare; Germ. *keim-en*, id.; *kym*, *kiem*, Alem. *kymo*, germen.

COME, s. Growth, the act of vegetation; as, *There's a come in the grund*, there is a considerable degree of vegetation, S.

COME, s. A bend or crook. V. CUM.

COME-O'-WILL, s. 1. An herb, shrub, or tree that springs up spontaneously, not having been planted; q. *comes of its own will*, Roxb.

2. Hence applied to any animal that comes of its own accord into one's possession, *ibid.*; *Cumlin*, synon.

3. Transferred to new settlers in a country or district, who can show no ancient standing there, South of S.

"The Tweedies were lairds o' Drumelyier,—and hae some o' the best blood o' the land in their veins; and sae also were the Murrays; but the maist part o' the rest are upstarts and *come-o'-wills*." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 314.

4. It is sometimes applied to a bastard child, *ibid.*

"Little curlie Godfrey—that's the eldest, the *come-o'-will*, as I may say—he's on board an excise yacht." Guy Mannering, i. 34.

COMER, COMERE, s. A gossip. V. CUMMER.

To COMERA'DE, v. n. To meet together for the purpose of having a social confabulation; pronounced as of three syllables, Roxb. It is most commonly used in the gerund; "She's been at the *comerádin*."

COMERA'DE, s. A meeting of this description; as, "We've had a gude *comerade*," *ibid.*

This seems to be synon. with *Rocking* in the west of S.

Fr. *camerade*, "chamberfull, a company that belongs to one chamber;" Cotgr. O. Fr. *cambre*, Lat. *camera*, a chamber.

COMERA'DIN, s. A term used to denote the habit of visiting day after day with little or no interruption, Roxb.

COMERWALD, adj. Hen-pecked.

Comerwald crawdon, nane compts thé a kerss.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54. st. 11.

q. "Under the government of woman;" from *comer*, *cummer*, a disrespectful term for a woman, a gossip, and A.-S. *Su.-G. wald*, power, authority. V. CUMMER.

COMESTABLE, adj. Eatable, fit for food.

"Although the fatnes of all other *comestable* beast for the ordinary use of man do congeale with the colde ayre, by the contrary the fatnes of these beasts [kynce and oxen] is perpetually liquide like oyle." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

From Lat. *comed-o*, *comest-um*, to eat.

COMFARANT-LIKE, adj. Decent, becoming, Berwicks.

This must be a corr. of *Confeer'in*, q. v.

To COMFLEK, v. n. To reflect, Berwicks.

From Lat. *conflect-ere*, to bend; or, *complect-i*, to comprehend, as applied to the mind.

COMITE, COMMITE, s. A term which frequently occurs in our old legal deeds, as denoting the common council of a burgh, now generally called the *town-council*.

—"Comperit George abbot of Pastlay, protestis that—the burges & *Commite* of Ranfrew had summond him diuerss tymes & causit him to mak gret expensis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 162.

—"The said Johnne hald the said croyis & flaschin in tak of the prouest, bailyeis, & *commite* of Montross." *Ibid.* A. 1493, p. 179.

"The actioun and causs persewit be the prouest, bailyeis & *comite* of Striueling," &c. *Ibid.* A. 1494, p. 200.

—"The provost, bailyeis, & *comite* of Edinburgh," Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 27.

Sometimes this term is conjoined with *consale*, apparently as a pleonasm.

"Johnne of Auchinross bailye of Dunbertane, &c., has drawin thaimself, thar landis, and gudis, causioun & plege that the *consale* & *comite* of Dunbertane sall stand, abide & vnderly it—that thai do in thar name." *Ibid.* p. 185.

This mode of expression occurs twice in the act immediately following.

The term seems to have been originally the same with Fr. *comité*, given by Du Cange, as synon. with L. B. *comitatus*, *Conventus juridicus qui fit in Comitatu seu provincia*, vulgo, *Assisa*, *Comité*. Vo. *Comitatus*, 2. col. 827.

COMMANDIMENT, COMMANDEMENT, s.

A mandate.

This pronunciation still prevails among the peasantry in S., and occurs in our version of the Psalms, Psa. ciii. 19; cxix. 51, xxxi., &c. It appeared to me that the penult syllable had been introduced for making up the measure, till I observed that it is authorised by our old acts.

It is ordained that justice clerks shall not "change names ane for ane vther, or put oute ony of the rollys withoute *commandiment* of the king or the consale." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 37; *Commandement*, Edit. 1566, fol. 30, b. The orthography of the MS. determines the pronunciation.

As our version of the Psalms was made by Mr. Rouse, an English member of the Westminster Assembly, it seemed singular that this anomaly should have crept in. But by looking into the old E. version by Sternhold and Hopkins, I find that it had been occasionally used by them. Thus, in the version of Psa. cxix., made by W. Whittingham, it occurs in more instances than one; as in ver. 48, and 168.

—And practise thy *commandements* in will in deid in thought.

—Thy statutes and *commandements* I kept (thou knowst) aright.

COMMEND, s. Commendation, S.

"They might haue said to the Apostle. Well, thou professet a great loue towards vs, and giuest vs a goode *commend*, and vtterst a great rejoicing for vs, and the graces we receiued of God." Rollock on 1. Thes. p. 100.

COMMEND, s. A comment, a commentary.

I haue also ane schorte *commend* compyl'd,

To expone strange historis and termes wyld.

Doug. Virgil, 483. 44.

COMMEND, s. A benefice in *commendam*.

Ten teyndis ar ane trumpe, bot gyf he tak may

Ane kinrik of parisch kyrkis cuplit with *commendis*.

Doug. Virgil, 259, a. 11.

Fr. *commende*, L. B. *commenda*, id.

COMMESS, s. A deputy.

—"I send to Servais wife and to his *commess* the pasmentar in the abbay, and causit thame graith me ane chalmer." Inventories, A. 1573, p. 187.

Fr. *commis*, a deputy, a commissioner.

COMMISSARE, s. A commissioner, a delegate.

"Alsua the *commissaris* of the burovys, in the name of the haill merchandis of the realme, has tane in hande, and hecht to mak the first payment of our lorde the kingis finance," &c. Ja. I. A. 1425, Acts Parl. Ed. 1814, Pref. xix.

Fr. *commissaire*, "a commissioner, one that receives his authority by commission; a judge, delegate," &c. Cotgr. L. B. *commissar-ius*, generatim is est, cui negotium quoddam curandum creditur; Du Cange.

COMMISSE CLOTHES, the clothes provided for soldiers, at the expense of the government they serve.

"The souldiers coming into a good fat soyle, clad themselves honestly, which made them want *commisse clothes*." Monro's Exped. P. i. p. 34.

Fr. *commis, ie*, assigned, appointed.

COMMISSER, s. A commissary of an army.

—"Electit Mr. Alex^r Gibsone of Durie to be general *commissar* of the haill kingdome—and of all the forceis, armeis, regimentis," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 320.

COMMON. *By common*, strange, out of the common line, extraordinary, S.**COMMON, COMMOUN.** *To be in one's common*, to be obliged to one, to be indebted, in whatever way, S.

"The Earl of Northumberland—came upon the East borders, and burnt and herried Sir George Dumber in the same year. Sir George Douglas, brother to the Earl of Douglas, not willing to be in an English-man's *common* for an evil turn, gathered a company of chosen men, and burnt the town of Alnwick." Pitscottie, 24, 25.

—"I am as little in your *common*, as you are in mine," S. Prov.; "spoken to people who have been rigorous to us, and exacted upon us, to whom therefore we think ourselves not obliged." Kelly, p. 228, 229.

It is used in another form. A thing is said to be *good one's common*, when one is under great obligations to do it; to be *ill one's common*, when one, from the peculiar obligations one lies under, ought to act a very different part.

"*Good your common* to kiss your kimmer;" S. Prov. V. CUMMER.

"It is *ill your kytes common*," S. Prov.; "that is, I have deserved better of you, because I have often till'd your belly." Kelly, p. 199.

To quite a common, to requite, to settle accounts with one, to repay; generally in a bad sense.

"Unto Monsieur d'Ocell, he (Kirkcaldie) said, He knew that he wald not get him in the skirmischeing, becaus he was bot ane coward: Bot it micht be that he sould *quite him a comoun* ather in Scotland, or ellis in France." Knox's Hist. p. 202.

These phrases seem to originate from the use of *commons* as signifying food, fare, diet; a term borrowed from religious societies in popish countries, or colleges, where there is a sort of community of goods. L. B. *communia*, bona quae in commune possidentur a canonicis Ecclesiae alicujus Cathedralis, vel quicquid

ex iisdem bonis ac proventibus in commune iisdem distribuitur; Du Cange.

COMMONTIE, s. 1. A common, S. Acts, pass.

"The *commonty*, which was very considerable, was divided not long ago." P. Johnstone, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., iv. 220.

—"Diuerse persones hes ryvin out, parkit, teil't, sawin, and laubourit great portionis of the samin *commonties*, without ony richt of propertie competent to thame." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 228.

—"Gevand, grantand, &c., the chaplanreis callit the saull preistis and all vtheris chaplanreis fundit of auld within the college annexit thairto, with the communes or *commontie* teyndis depending vpon the yeirlic fruitis, &c. Ibid. p. 293, b.

2. Community, common possession. Acts. Ja. VI.

Lat. *communitas*.

"Lykwayes exceptand and reserveand all commoun kirkis pertening of auld to the saidis bischoppis and thair chaptour in *commontie*, quhilkis ar disponit be his maiestie to quhatsumeir persone at ony tyme preceding the date of this present act." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 283.

3. A right of pasturage in common with others, S.

"And that ane alanerly sesing to be takin at the said principale chymmes sall stand and be sufficient sesing for all and sindry the landis superioriteis, with the tenementis, akeris and annuallis abone written, and *commouty* in the saidis muris, myris and mossis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

4. Jurisdiction or territory, S.

"Gif ane burges be taken without the burgh for ony debt or trespass, his nichtbouris sall pas and repledge him upon thair awin expensis, gif he wes takin within the *commoutie* of the burgh; and gif he was apprehendit without the *commoutie*, thay sall pas upoun his expensis that is takin." Balfour's Pract., p. 64.

5. Commonalty; the commons as distinguished from the higher ranks.

"At Perth, in time of King David, all Bischoppis, Abbotis, Erlis, Baronis, Thanis, and the haill bodie and *commoutie* of this realme, band and oblist thame, be swearing of ano aith in maist solemn form, that in na time cuming they sall not recept nor mantene theives, men-slayeris," &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 547.

COMMOTION, s. A commission. "Ane *commotion* & full power," &c. Aberd. Reg.**COMMOUND, adj.** Common.

—"For the breaking of the *commoundis* statutis of this townne." Aberd. Reg.

To COMMOVE, v. a. 1. To bring into a state of commotion.

"Pilate being a little *commoved*, declines being the author of this accusation, as being no Jew, nor acquaint with thair contraversies, nor caring for their religion." Hutcheson on John xviii. 36.

2. To offend, to displease.

"Quhairfor, the nobilitie that war of guid zeall and conscience, sieing justice alluterlie smothered on everie syd, war highlie *commoved* at the said Alexander, earle

of Douglas, but durst not^o to punisch thairfoir," &c. Pitcottie's Cron. p. 3.

"But the king of Scotland was highlie commoved with his passage in England," &c. Ibid. p. 91.

Fr. *commouv-oir*, to move, to trouble, to vex; Lat. *commov-ere*.

COMMUNION, s. The name given in some places, by way of eminence, to the sacrament of the Supper, S.

"1657, August 9. The communion was given att Largo, by Mr. James Magill, minister ther."—"The samen Sabbath the communion was given att the Weymes," &c., Lamont's Diary, p. 125.

For the same reason it is denominated, as if exclusively, *the Sacrament*; sometimes *the Occasion*; in the North of S. *the Ordinance*, and pretty generally, from the number of discourses, *the Preachings*. It is singular, that in S. it very seldom receives the scriptural designation.

To COMMUVE, v. a. To move, Upp. Clydes.

COMPANIONRY, s. Fellowship, companionship.

"Now, how reasons the world? Is not this the fashion of all men, therefore why should not I doe so? all men sleepe, why should not I sleepe? He drinks untill he be drunken, why should not I drink untill I be drunken? *Companionry* is wondrous good. I should do as others do." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 252.

COMPARE, adj. Equal, comparable with. Lat. *compar*.

"Schew—that there is na horsemen *compare* to youre horsemen, nor yit na futemen *compare* to your futemen." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 362. *Parcs*, Lat.

[COMPARE, s. Comparison.

O happy love! where love like this is found!
O heart-felt raptures! bliss beyond *compare*!
Burns, *The Cot. Sat. Night*.]

To COMPARE, v. n. To appear, to be made manifest. The same with *Compeir*, q. v.

—"The tressoun aganis thaim *comparit*—that ho wes condampnit to de." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 90.

COMPARGES, Houlate, i. 19. in MS. is evidently compaignies, companies; Fr. compaignie.

Confess cleir can I nocht, nor kyth all the eas,
The kynd of thair cunnynng, thir *compaignies* eke,
The maner, nor the multitude somonyt than was.

To COMPEIR, COMPEAR, v. n. 1. To appear in the presence of another.

"Na thyng succedit happely to Makbeth efter the slauchter of Banquo; for ylk man began to feir his life, and durst nocht *compeir* quhare Makbeth was." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 6. *Raro ac inviti primates ad regiam comparent*, Boeth.

2. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned. It is still commonly used as to both, S.

This [King] he did send about this rich man;
And sent to him his officer, but weir,
Thus but delay befor him to *compeir*,

And with him count and give reckning of all
He had of him al tyme baith grit and small.

Priests Feblis, p. 38.

Compare is used in the same sense, O. E.

But on the morowe, Galaad and other knyghtes,
Afore the kyng by one consent *compeired*,
Where Galaad made his aueswes and hyghtes.

Hardyng, F. 69, a.

"It has been their resolution,—not to *compear*, not knowing the Commissioner's determination to desert and leave us, as shortly he did." Baillie's Lett. i. 109.

Fr. *compar-oir*, to appear; Lat. *compar-ere*, id.

COMPEARANCE, s. The act of presenting one's self in a civil or ecclesiastical court, in consequence of being summoned, S.

"My Lords Montgomerie, &c., took instruments, in name of the complainers, against the bishops, of their acknowledging their citation, of their *compearance* by their proctors, of their wilful absence in person, &c." Baillie's Lett. i. 111.

COMPEIRANT, s. One who makes his appearance, when called, in a court.

—"The saidis commissioneris will—minister iustice to the *compeirantis* according to the auncietie of thair saidis evidendis;—and the *non-compeirantis* to be left last in the roll." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, p. 444.

COMPENSER, s. One who makes compensation.

"To infer compensation—it is not enough that the *compenser* had an assignation in his person before the other party's cedent was denuded by assignation, unless he could say that it was intimated before intimation of the other's assignation." Harcarse, Suppl. Dec., p. 77.

COMPER, s. The Father-lasher. Orkney.

According to Dr. Barry, the Fatherlasher, (cottus scorpius, Lin. Syst.)—is—named the *comper*." Hist. of Orkney, p. 291.

To COMPESCE, v. a. 1. To restrain, to keep under.

"We are much rejoiced to hear, that our malignant countrymen both in the North and South, are so easily *compesced*." Baillie's Lett., ii. 23.

"Their enemies both in the North and South were *compesced*." Apologetic. Relation, p. 54. Lat. *compesco*.

2. To stay, to assuage. Lat. *compesc-ere*, id.

—"They did presently nominate two commissioners for the town, to join with the supplicants; which, to *compesce* the tumult, they were forced to do." Guthrie's Mem., p. 29.

To COMPETE, v. n. To be in a state of competition; the prep. *with* being generally added, S.

"Also the man here giveth up with other lovers; as they *compete* with Christ, he resolves not to be for another." Guthrie's Trial, p. 121.

The *v.* is unknown in E. It is evidently from Lat. *compel-ere*, "to ask or sue with others," Cooper. It has been more distinctly defined, "to ask, or sue for the same thing that another doth, to stand for the same place, to be one's rival."

* To COMPLAIN, COMPLEIN, *v. n.* To ail, S.

Wounded soldier ! if *complaining*,
Sleep nae here and catch your death !
Macneill's Waes of War, p. 3.

This is a metonymical use of the E. term, the effect being put for the cause.

COMPLENE SONG. "*Complene* is the last of the canonical hours, beginning at nine o'clock at night;" Rudd.

The *larkis* discendis from the skyis hicht,
Singand hir *complene song* eftir hir gise,
To tak hir rest, at matyne houre to ryse.
Doug. Virgil, 440. 39.

Instead of *larkis*, 1. *lark*, as in both MS.

Rudd. derives this from Fr. *complies*, Lat. *completorium*. But it is more nearly allied to *Complendae*, officium Ecclesiasticum, quod cetera diurna officia *complet* et claudit: unde dicitur sub noctis initium; Du Cange in vo. They were also called *Complenda*, *ibid.*

O. E. *complayne*; Palsgr., B. iii. "*Complayne*, in the church, [Fr.] *complies*."

COMPLIMENT, *s.* A present, a gift, S. V. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 116.

To COMPLIMENT one *with*, *v. a.* To present one with, S.

To COMPLUTHER, *v. n.* 1. To comply, to accord. "I wou'd marry her, but she'll no *compluther*," Roxb. *Complouter*, Mearns.

Lat. *complaudere*, to clap hands together or in unison.

2. To suit, to fit, to answer any end proposed, Roxb.

COMPLUTHER, *s.* A mistake, Stirlings.

Perhaps from Fr. *com*, in composition denoting association, and *plaud-er*, to beat, to maul. V. FLODDERE.

To COMPONE, *v. a.* To settle, to calm, to quiet.

"Gif the external reverence, quhilk thou bearest till a man, bee of sic force, that it will make thee to *compone* thy gesture, and refraine thy tongue, that thou brust not forth into evill talk, quhilk may offend him: how meikle mair aught the reverence quhilk we beare to God,—mak vs to refraine from evill thoughts, and from wicked and filthie affectionis?" Bruce's Eleven Sermon. 1591. Sign. S. 2. a.

Lat. *compon-ere*, *id.*

To COMPONE, *v. n.* To compound, to come to an agreement.

"—They in truth know how to get the King from us to themselves on their own terms, and if we be not willing to *compone* in what terms, both for religion and state, they please, to cast us off." Baillie's Lett., ii. 163.

"It sall nocht be lesum to the thesaurare and componitouris in tymes cuming to *compone* or fyne in jugement, or out of jugement [i.e. court] with the brekaris of the saidis actis for lesse than the pane and vnlaw contenit in the samin." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 345.

"Vpone ane small suspitione that he tuik of ony of thame, he compelled thame to *compone* for thameselfis, quhilk was ane verie hard thing." Pitcottie's Cron., i. 20.

"At last the town was compelled for wealth and trade to *compone* within the burgh and freedom of the same—for payment to the earl of the sum of 6000 merks." Spalding, i. 200 (2d).

COMPONIT, *adj.* Compound; in grammar.

"How mony figures is thare in ane pronowne? Thre. Quhilk thre? Ane sympil, & ane *componit*, and ane decomponit." Vaus' Rudiment. Dd, iiij. 6.

COMPONITOUNE, *s.* Composition, settlement of a debt.

"It wes allegit be the said James that the said George lord Setoun had—maid *componitoun* for the gudis spuileit fra him w^t vtheris persounis." Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 152. V. COMPONE.

COMPONITOUR, *s.* One chosen to settle a difference between others, as having a power of arbitration.

—"The said parties ar bundin & oblist be the faith & treuth in thair bodyis—to stand, abide, & vnderly the consale, sentence, & deliuerance of noble lordis & venerable faideris in God, Johne lord Glamis, Johne prior of Sanctandro, & Henry abbot of Cambuskinneth, jugis, arbitouris, arbitratouris, & amiable *componitouris*, equally chosin betuix the saidis partiis." Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 176. V. INFAMITE.

COMPOSITIOUN, *s.* Admission to membership in a society. "The *compositioun* of ane gild burges;" Aberd. Reg.

COMPREHENS, *s.* A form or declaration of comprising or including.

"Concerning the perpetuale peice—that quhatsumeur the kingis maiestie or the parliament of Scotland sall comprehend generalie or specialie, it salbe addit that gif the samin *comprehens* deteyne or withhold only land, possessioun, or pensioun, from the kingis maiestie—the samin *comprehens* sall nocht enjoye the benefite of that comprehensioun," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 425, 426.

To COMPRYSE, *v. a.* Legally to attach for debt, according to the ancient form; a forensic term, S. Fr. *comprendre*, *compris*.

"Redemptioun of *comprisit* landis may be callit and persewit be ane bill, or supplicatioun, and requiris not at all times ane peremptour summoundis, quhilk is necessary in redemptioun of uther landis." A. 1540, Balfour's Pract., p. 147.

COMPRYSER, *s.* The person who attaches the estate of another for debt, S.

—"Thairby the *compryser* hes right to the maillos, dewties, and profittes of the landis, nochtwithstanding that they far exceed the profitto of that ssume of money for the whiche the saidis landis ar comprysed." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 609.

COMPRYSING, *s.* Attachment for debt.

"That his maiesties liegis ar gryttlie damnified & preiudgit be the abvse & evill custome whiche heirtofore hes bene observed in *comprysingis*, whereby lordschipes, baronies, and vther gryit portiounes of landis ar comprysit for small soutes of moneye." Ibid., Acts Ja. VI.

To COMPROMIT, v. a. To engage themselves conjunctly; used of those who pledge themselves mutually to any effect. *Compromit* is sometimes used as the *pret.*

"The said partiis beand present be thaimself & thair procuraturis, and *compromitit* thaim to bide at the deliuerans of certain jugis arbitouris nemmyt & chosin be thaim," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 22.

"Then both the said parties were *compromit* by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators." Pitcottie, Ed. 1768, p. 23.

In Ed. 1814, it is:—"war *comprivat* to thair oaths to stand at the sentence," &c., p. 35. I find no term parallel to this.

Lat. *compromitt-ere*, id.

To COMPROMIT, v. n. To enter into a compromise; a forensic term.

"The lordis assignis—to Tho^s Symson—to preife—that William of Kethe had a sufficient procurature of the said David Crukeschank, with power to *compromit* in the accioun betuix the saidis David & Tho^s.—tuchinge the land debatable betuix thaim." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 14.

COMPROMIT, s. A compromise.

"Anc minor, and specialle anc pupill—not authorizit with ony tutouris,—cannot consent to anc *compromit*, nor yit can abyde at the decrete of anc Judge arbitrall." Balfour's Pract., p. 180.

—"Thar was *compromittit* maid for concord to be hade betuix the erlis of Angus & Arane, thar kyne & freyndis." Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 293.

COMPTAR, COMPTER, COMPTER-CLAYTH, s.

"Item, anc scarlet for anc gryt bed quhilke cam furth of France, contenand the feit and twa syddis. Item, anc *compter clayth* of scarlott. Item, thre greyn cow-artouris for *compturris*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 98.

"Anc *compter rowndell*, *compter clayth*,—with twa langfaillis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 16. *Rowndell* seems to express the form of the *Compter*.

As all the articles here enumerated are placed under the heag^g of *Bed Geir*, *Compter-clayth* may perhaps signify a coverlet for a bed, now called a *counter-pane*. It must be acknowledged, however, that Fr. *comptoir*, which this term so nearly resembles, denotes either a table for casting accounts, or a coffer for holding money.

COMTHANKFOW, adj. Grateful, thankful, Berwicks.; evidently for *conthankfow*, from the phrase to *con thank*.

CON, s. The squirrel; A. Bor. id. Gl. Grose.

I saw the Hurcheon and the Hare,—
The *Con*, the Cuning and the Cat,
Quhais dainty downs with dew were wat,
With stiff mustachis strange.

Cherrie and Slac, st. 3. *Evergreen*, ii. 99.

It is used in the same sense by Burel:—

There was the pikit Porcapie,
The Cuning, and the *Con* all thrie,
Merchen amangs the rest.

Pdg., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 20.

In the Lat. version, A. 1631, it is *sciurus*. The origin is uncertain. Sw. *korn* has the same signification; whence perhaps it is corr.

To CON, v. a. To CON THANK. V. CUN, CUNNE.

CONABILL, adj. Possible, attainable.

Quha tais purpos sekryrly,—
With thi it be *conabill* thing,
Bot he mar be whappy,
He sall eschew it in party.

Barbour, iii. 200. MS.

It is also written *Cunnable*.

"The forsaide Erl sall giff his gude will to the mariag of his Sister Euffame, and xx^{ti} markis worth of lande within his landis of Glenchary, outtakyn his chemys and his demayne in to Resonnable place & *cunnable* to the airis cummand betwene the said Alexander and Euffame." Indenture between Thomas Earl of Murray and Alexander Comyne, 1408. In the charter-chest of the Duke of Gordon.

According to Sibb. "q. *can-able*." But it is certainly formed from Lat. *conor*, *conabilis*, q. what may be attempted with any prospect of success.

[*Conabill* is a corruption of O. Fr. *covenable*—*convenable*, suitable. V. Prof. Skeat's Gl. to *Barbour*, and *Halliwell's Dict.*]

CONAND, part. pr. Knowing, skilful.

A Sytyk he wes of natyowne,
Conand in all discretyowne.

Wynntown, ii. 9. 34.

Cunand is used in the same sense; from *Cun*, to know, q. v.

To CONCEALE, v. a. To conciliate, to reconcile.

Thus man to God, earth to *conceale* to heaven,
In time's full terme, by him the Sonne was given.

More's True Crucifixe, p. 18.

From Lat. *concil-io*, id.

—"Alleging sua lang as the samyn rancour continewis with thame, and thay nawayis *conceillit* with thair saidis nychtbouris, thay can not worthelie resave the said sacrament, nor can not justlie be burdenit with the ministrie to do the same." Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 173.

CONCEITY, CONCEATY, adj. 1. Conceited, S.

"He's no without a share of common sense, though ablinis a wee *conceity* of himsel." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 339.

2. Indicating affectation or self-conceit, S.

"O! that we could—perswade all—to take but as much time to the reading—of it—as is taken to—overcostly, curious, vain, and *conceity* dressing and decking of the body, and setting of the hair now after one mode, now after another." *Durham*, Ten Command. To the Reader, d 2, a.

CONCEIT-NET, s. A fixed net, used in some rivers, S. B. V. YAIR-NET.

To CONCELISE, v. a. To conceal.

—"And quhat persone that makis our soverane lord certificatioun or knowlege quhat personis that ar arte or parte of the said *concelisyng* of the said trossour, to haf sufficient reward and remuneracioun," &c. *Inventories*, p. 17, 18.

* **CONCERNS, s. pl.** A term used to denote relations, whether by blood or marriage, S.

—"At the end of seven years,—if they had been children when they were taken away, they appeared to their nearest relations (in the Scottish language *concerns*), and declared to them their state, whether they were pleased with the condition of fairies, or

wished to be restored to that of men." Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 330.

Either, q. those in whom one is particularly interested, or those who immediately pertain to one; from Fr. *concernu-er*, to belong to.

CONCIOUN, s. 1. An assembly.

"Als sone as he had gottin thaim about him in maner of *concioun*, he apperit full of haterent, and—said in this maner." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 164.

2. An address made to an assembly.

"He commandit baith the pepill to comper to his *concioun*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 50.

Lat. *vocari ad concionem*. Fr. *concion* is used in both senses.

CONCURSE, s. Concurrence, co-operation.

—"That if either the lords of Council or Commissioners for the Peace shall require their *concurse* at home or abroad, by sending commissioners with theirs to his Majesty and Parliament for that effect,—the Assembly grants full power to them, not only to concurre," &c. Act Ass. A. 1641, p. 147.

Concursum, as bearing this sense, is a term of common use in the Lat. of scholastic theologians.

* To CONDEMN, v. a. To block up in such a manner, as to prevent all entrance or passage; sometimes implying the idea of corporeal danger, S.

"The Frenchmen—maned artailie on the colledge steple, and also vpon the wallis of the abbey kirk; and *condemned* all the close and wall heidis that war within the castle: that no man that was within the castle durst move throw the close, nor pas to the wall heidis." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 488.

To CONDESCEND, CONDISEND, v. n. 1. To agree, to unite; S.

"Quhen thir ten hyrdis var exemmit seueralie ilk ane be hym self, quhar the Samnete armye vas campit, thai anserit as ther captan Pontius hed giffin them command; to the quhilk vordis the Romans gef credit, be reson that thai al beand ane be ane exemmit *condiscendit* in ane anser." Compl. S., p. 153.

L. B. *condescend-ere*, consentire, alicujus sententiam sequi; Du Cange.

2. Simply, to agree; not as including the idea expressed by the term in E., of "consenting to do more than mere justice can require."

—"For keeping the proportion due by the burghs, it is *condescended*, that—the magistrates within the burgh shall make choice of their own ordinary number and quality of the persons used in such cases, who shall be sworn to make a just and true estimate of every man's rent within the burgh, burgage land, and trade," &c. Information, A. 1640, Spalding, i. 208.

"The committee of estates at Edinburgh, hearing how the forbidden name of McGregor and their accomplices brake loose about this time, and were sorning and troubling the king's lieges day and night, *condescended* with the laird of Invercauld, for a certain sum of money, to defend the sheriffdoms of Angus, Mearns, Aberdeen, and Banff,—for a year to come, from all reif and spoyle," &c. Spalding, i. 291.

The use of the term in E. comes nearer to the signification of Fr. *condescend-re*, "to vouchsafe, yield, grant unto;" Cotgr.

It occurs in this sense in O. E. V. Todd.

To CONDESCEND, v. d. To specify, to particularise; most generally with the prep. *upon* added, S.

"That universal conviction, if I may call it so, is not general, as usually we hear senseless men saying, that in all things they sin: but it is particular and *condescending*, as Paul afterwards spake of himself; he not only is the chief of sinners, but particularly, he is a blasphemer, a persecutor." Guthrie's Trial, p. 97.

"Men do not *condescend upon* what would satisfy them; they complain that God will not shew unto them what he is about to do with them; but cannot yet say they know what would satisfy anent his purpose." Ibid., p. 71.

CONDESCENDENCE, s. A specification of particulars on any subject, S.

—"What his Majesty had most graciously done—is altogether neglected by thir covenanters, as by the particular *condescendence* contained in their imprinted protestations at large does appear." Spalding, i. 84.

CONDET, CONDUCT, CONDYT, s. Safe conduct, passport.

A small hakuay he gert till him be tak,
Siluer and gold his costis for to mak,
Set on his klok a takyn for to se,
The Lyoun in wax that suld his *condet* be.

Wallace, xi. 912. MS. *Condict*, Doug.

CONDY, s. A conduit, S.

CONDUCT, s. Conduit, passage.

Ane greuous wound he hit him in the syde,
Throwut his rybbis can the styff swerd glyde,
Feirsit his coist and broistis *conduct* in hy,
Thare as the fathill deith is maist haisty.

Doug. Virgil, 428. 29. Crates pectoris, Virg.

Teut. *konduyt*, ductus, meatus; et alveus, canalis; Fr. *conduit*.

CONDINGLY, adv. Agreeably, lovingly. Thus it is said of two or more who seem to be very happy in mutual society, "They're sittan very *condingly* there;" S. B.

An oblique use of E. *condignly*.

To CONDUCE, v. a. To hire.

—"Gif sa be that ony of thame keip not his conditioun,—in that cais, he that is hyrit sall render agane to the *conducer* the hail hyre that he was *conducit* for, and sall give thairto alsawa of his awin proper gudis half als mekle money as he sould have had, or was promist to him be the *conducer*." Balfour's Pract., p. 617.

"Als be the persuation of flattereria, he *conduced* many wicked tyrantis out of all countries to depend vpon him." Pitscottie's Cron., i. 18.

—"For the *conducting* & vaging of ane hundreth men of weir." Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 20.

Lat. *conduc-ere*, id.; *conductor*, one who hires.

CONDUCTER, s. One who hires. V. the v.

CONDUCTION, s. 1. The act of hiring in general. Lat. *conductio*, id.

"Anentis *conductione* of craftismene." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 376, Tit.

"Tueehyng the *conduction* & feyng of the menstralia," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

2. The hiring of troops.

"That—all deidis of hostilitie, in raising and *conductioun* of men of weir, battellis, conflictis, &c., done by our souerane lordis Regentis, nobilitie and vtheris—salbe repute—as lauchfully done," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 76.

CONEVETHE, *s.* A certain duty anciently paid in S. V. **CONVETH**.

To CONFAB, *v. n.* To confabulate, S.

CONFAB, *s.* A confabulation, S.

CONFECTOURIS, *s. pl.* Confections.

"Our souerane lord,—vnderstanding the greit exces and superfluitie visit in brydellis and vtheris banquetis amang the meane subiectis of this realme, alsweill within burgh as to landwert, to the inordinat consumption, not onlie of sic stuff as growis within the realme, bot alsua of droggis, *confectouris* and spiceis, brocht from the pairtes beyond sey, and sauld at deir pryces to monie folk that ar verie vnabill to sustene that coist; it is statute," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 221.

Fr. *confitures*, "confets, junkets, all kind of sweetmeats," &c.; Cotgr.

CONFECTS, *s. pl.* Sweetmeats, comfits.

"They lodged in Skipper Anderson's house, and got wine and *confects* frae the town." Spalding, i. 210.

CONFEEIRIN, *part. adj.* Consonant, correspondent, S. B.

We've words a fouth, we well can ca' our ain,
Tho' frae them sair my bairns now refrain,
But are to my gweed auld proverb *confeer'in*,
Neither gweed fish nor flesh, nor yet salt herrin'.
Ross's *Helenore*, Introd.

Lat. *confer-re*, to compare. E. *confer* is used as a *v.* in this sense.

CONFEEIRIN, *conj.* Considering.

"I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill, for he did gaylies *confeer'in*." Journal from London, p. 2. Perhaps *q.* in a comparative point of view.

CONFIESED, *part. pa.* Confused; properly the pronunciation of the north of S.

"It wad drive ane daft to be *confieid* wi' deukes and drakes, and thae distressed folk up stairs." Heart M. Loth., ii. 302.

CONFERENCE, **CONFERRENCE**, *s.* Analogy, agreement.

"I infer that this *conference* of phrase—necessarily inferres, breid, wine, and all vther thingis expedient to be eatin, &c.—John Knox does not meit the heid of my partickle quhair I do mark the *conference* betuix the phrase of the scriptures alledged be vs baith." Reasoning, Crosraguell & J. Knox, F. 18, a. 19, b.

L. B. *conferent-ia*, collatio, confederation.

* **To CONFESS**, *v. n.* 1. To make a bottle *confess*, to drain it to the last drop by pouring or dripping, S.

2. To bring up the contents of the stomach, S.

Both senses seem to have a ludicrous allusion to ghostly confession to a priest.

CONFIDER, *adj.* Confederate.

—Algatis this may not sufferit be,
Latinis *confider* with Troianis and Eneæ.

Doug. *Virgil*, 817. 12.

Fr. *confeder-er*, id.

To CONFISKE, *v. a.* To confiscate.

"He slew mony of all the riche men in his cuntre, for na othir caus, bot allanerly to *confiske* their guddis." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 1. Fr. *confisquer*, id.

CONFORME, **CONFORM**, *adj.* Conformable. Aberd. Reg. Fr. *conforme*, id.

"That the schireff—charge thame to find souirte *conforme* to the said acte." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

The earth, *conform* to the Aleor'n,
Is founded on a big cow's horn.

Meston's *Poems*, p. 58.

CONGEY, *s.* Leave, permission; Fr. *congé*.

"Sindry men of armis—testifyt, Ceso wes with thame at the said time, but ony *congey* or pasport to departe at the day assignit." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 240.

CONGREGATION, *s.* 1. The designation which the Reformers in S. took to themselves collectively, during the reign of Q. Mary; when more fully expressed, the *Congregation of Christ*.

It seems to occur first in the *Common Banal* subscribed by Argyll, Glencairne, &c., 3d Dec. 1557.

"We sall mantein thame, nurische thame, and defend thame, the hail *Congregation of Christ*, and everye member thairof, at our hail poweris, and wairing of our lyves.—Unto the quhillk holy Word, and *Congregation*, we do joyn us; and also dois renunce and foirsaike the *Congregation* of Sathan, with all the superstitiounis, abhominatiounis, and idolatrie thairof." Knox's Hist., p. 101.

2. The term is sometimes used in a more restricted sense, as denoting a local section of the Protestants or Reformers.

"At Perth the last day of Maii, the yeur of God 1559, the *Congregation* of the West Country, with the *Congregation* of Fyfe, Perth, Dundie, Angus, Mernis and Montrois, being conveinit in the town of Perth,—ar confederat—to concurre and assist together, &c. And in cais, that ony trouble beis intendit against the saidis *Congregationis*, or ony part, or member thairof, the hail *Congregation* sall concurre, assist, and convein togidder, to the defence of the sam *Congregation*, or persone trubled." Knox's Hist., p. 138.

Hence the noblemen, who supported the Protestant cause, were called the *Lords of the Congregation*.

"The saidis *Lords of the Congregation*, and all the members thairof, sall remain obedient subjectis to our Soverane Lord and Ladyis authoritie," &c. Articles agreed on at Leith, 24th July, 1559, *ibid.*, p. 153.

"The saidis *Lords of the Congregation* intendis schortlie to convein all suche personis als will assist to thame," &c. Letter of the Queen Regent, 10th Aug. 1559, *ibid.*, p. 160.

This term is evidently used as equivalent to that of *Church*, in its most enlarged sense, as denoting the body of the faithful. The Protestants in S. most probably adopted it from Tyndale's Translation of the New Testament. For he uses *congregation* in those places in which *church* occurs in our version: as in

is the heade of the body, that is, of the *congregation*." Rom. xvi. 16. where we read, "The churches of Christ —," Tyndale renders it, "The *congregation* of Christe, —salute you."

This term may have been preferred to *church*, or S.

kirk, not only because the Church of Rome, as our Reformers universally believed, grossly misapplied the latter, by appropriating it to herself, but also because they viewed that of *congregation*, according to the simple signification of the Lat. term from which it was formed, as more literally expressing the sense of the Gr. word *ἐκκλησία*; both denoting a body gathered together.

CONGREGATIONERS, a derivative from the preceding term, apparently formed by Keith, from contempt of the Reformers in Scotland.

"The Hill of Baith, about three miles east of the town of Dunfermline, was the place where our *Congregationers* first assembled to form themselves into a society; and from that remarkable event has by some been termed *Congregation-hill*." Keith's Hist., p. 292, N.

TO CONGYIE, *v. a.* To strike money, to coin.

"He had in pois [treasure] *congyeit* and *oncongyeit* of mony & gold," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. CUINYIE.

CONYNG, *s.* Knowledge, skill.

The bote I clepe, the mater hole of all,
My wit, unto the saile that now I wynd,
To seke *conyng*, tho I bot lytill fynd.

King's Quair, i. 18.

"*Connyng*, scyence, [Fr.] science;" Palg. B. iii. F. 26.

CONINGHIS, *s. pl.* Rabbits; E. *conies*.

"Item, ane bed maid of ane uther pece of auld tapestrie of the hunter of *Coninghis*.—Item, ane tapestrie of the hunter of *coninghis*, containing sevin peces." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 142, 145.

CONJUNCT-FEE, *s.* A right of property granted in common to husband and wife; a forensic term, S.

"That the said schireff—charge thame to find the said souirte—vnder the pane of wanting of the proffett of all sik ward landis, *conjunctfee* or *lifrentis*." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

"Where an entail is made, or any right conceived, in favour of two strangers, in *conjunct fee* and *lifrent*, and their heirs, the two are equal fiars during their joint lives, as if they had contributed equally to the purchase; but after the death of the first, the survivor has the *lifrent* of the whole; and after the survivor's death, the fee divides equally between the heirs of both." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. tit. 8, sec. 35.

CONJURED, *adj.* Used in the sense of *perjured*.

"For it appeired verrie unlesum—to reive the honorabill impyre from the anoynted of God, to quhome the realme once had given their oath of fidelitie; for, in so doing, they could be compelled, als ane *conjured* people, to chuse ane other in his place." Pitcovie's Cron., p. 156.

Perhaps it has the same meaning in another passage: "I,—by my cruell doings, compelled all Angus—to invade thame that war cuming for thy defence, for the support of the fals *conjured* tratouris." Ibid. p. 119.

TO CONN, *v. a.* To know.

This word being commonly used by E. writers, I mention it merely for the purpose of restoring from the MS. a passage in *The Bruce*, in which *cum* is found in

edit. Pink., as *fley* occurs a few lines before, instead of *sley*.

And fole, that now of wer ar *sley*,
In till the lang trew sail dey :
And othir in thair stede sail ryss,
That sail *conn* litill of that nastryss.
And quhen thai disawayt er,
Than may ye move on thaim your wer;
And sail rycht well, as I suppose,
Bring your entent to gud purpos.

Barbour, xix. 182.

In edit. 1620, *ken* is used instead of *conn*, which expresses the sense at least. It is singular that the two lines, printed in *italics*, have, as far as I have observed, been hitherto omitted in editions.

TO CONNACH, **CONNOCH**, *v. a.* 1. To abuse, to destroy, to spoil, to consume, Aberd.

The lads in order tak their seat ;—
They stech and *connoch* sae the meat,
Thair teeth mak mair than tongue haste.

Pennecuik's Poems, ii. 61.

"I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill,—only he *connoch'd* a hantle o' tobacco." Journal from London, p. 2.

Meat is said to be *connoch'd*, when it is out of season for being eaten, when it has been too long kept.

This word, although now confined to the North of S., seems to have been formerly in general use.

I *connoch'd* a' I couldna tak,
And left him naething worth a plack.

Jacobite Relics, i. 117.

2. To trample on, Aberd.

3. To lavish or waste, Aberd.

This appears the proper sense, in the extract given from Journ. Lond.

Connach is thus defined,—“to waste thriftlessly, to spend without the show of expense.” Gl. Surv. Nairn.

CONNAND, **CONAND**, *s.* Engagement, contract.

Tharfor he tretit than beliff;
And yauld the tour on sic maner,
That he, and all that with him wer,
Suld saufly pass in Ingland.
Douglas held them gud *conand*,
And convoid thaim to thare countrie.

Barbour, x. 485. MS.

Conant is also used in O. E.

—Suane, kyng of Danmark, to that *conant* him bond.

R. Brunne, p. 57.

Than your fals King, wndyr colour but nar,
Throuch *band* he maid till Bruce that is our ayr,
Throuch all Scotland with gret power thai raid,
Wndyr that King quhilk he befor had maid,
To Bruce sen syne he kepit na *conmand*.

Wallace, viii., 1342. MS.

2. Proffers, terms previous to an engagement.

Passand thai war, and mycht no langar lest,
Till Inglissmen thair fewte to fest.
Lord off Breichyn sic *conmand* had thaim maid,
Off Eduward thai suld hald thair landys braid.

Wallace, xi., 542. MS.

This seems merely a corr. of *covenant*, Fr. *convenant*, from *conven-ir*, to agree.

CONNERED, *part. pa.* Curried; a term applied to leather.

"They worke the lether before it is well *connered*, in great hinder and skaith of the Kinges lieges." Chalmerian Air, c. 22.

Fr. *conroy-er*, *corray-er*, to curry; L. B. *concretores*, qui pelles parant. The Fr. word is probably from *cuir* (Lat. *cor-ium*) a skin, and *ray-er*, to scrape.

CONNIE, s. Pl. CONNEIS. This term in *pl.* frequently occurs in an abusive poem addressed to our Reformers by Nicol Burne.

Ga hence then, lounis! the laich way in *Abyseis*,
Kilt up your *connies*, to Geneve haist with speid.

In one stanza it occurs in *sing*.

Kilt up thy *connie*, to Geneve haist with speid.

Chron. S. P., iii. 455, 459.

Sibb. says, "Perhaps *passports*; from Fr. *conge*; q. *conjeys*." But the phrase *kilt up*, still conjoined with this term, does not agree with the idea of *passports*. It may signify provisions; q. "turse up your provisions for taking your journey to Geneva," O. Fr. *convis*, from Lat. *convictus*, a feast;—or necessities in general, Fr. *convoi*. Convoi d'argent, de vivres, &c. *commeatus*; Dict. Trev. As Fr. *coing*, however, signifies a wedge, and *coignée*, a hatchet, "kilt up your *connies*," may have been a proverbial phrase, borrowed from a particular profession, equivalent to, "pack up your awls."

To **CONNOCII**, *v. a.* V. **CONNACH**.

CONNOCH, s. A disease.

—The cooh and the *connoch*, the colick and the cald.
Poliv. Watson's Coll., iii. 13. V. **CLEIKK**.

This word may be allied to *connach*, *v.* to abuse. However, Gael. *connach* is the murrain, Shaw.

CONNYSHONIE, s. A conversation of a silly gossiping kind. The term is sometimes used, as implying that such a conversation is carried on in whispers, S. B.

We might suppose this formed from Teut. *konnigh*, curiosus, sciulus; and *schon*, Alem. *schon*, pulcher, venustus, amoenus; q. a conversation that is entertaining and pleasant. But the etymology of words of this peculiar form is often extremely uncertain.

To **CONQUACE**, **CONQUES**, *v. a.* 1. To acquire, to procure, whether by art or by valour.

And he yone vther Quintus Metellus
Full grete honour sall *conques* vnto us.
Doug. Virgil, 195. 46.

2. To conquer, to acquire by conquest.

To Bruce sen syne he kepit na conmand;
He said, he wald nocht go and *conquess* land
Till othir men; and thus the cass befell.
Wallace, viii. 1343. MS.

3. To purchase with money, or by means of one's own industry.

"The husband may not augment his wife's dowarie, with lands *conquessed* be him after the marriage." Reg. Maj. Index. V. the s.

CONQUACE, **CONQUESE**, *s.* 1. Conquest.

Fra tyme that he had semyblt his barnage,
And herd tell weyle Scotland stude in sic cace,
He thoct till hym to mak it playn *conquace*.
Wallace, i. 60. MS.

2. Acquisition by purchase; as opposed to inheritance.

—"The *conquese* of any frie man, deceissand vest and saised therein, without heires lawfullie gottin of

his awin bodie, ascends to him quha is before gottin, and heritage descends be degrie." Quon. Attach., c. 97.

This is also written *Conquest*.

"Gif ony man hes sum landis pertening to him as heritage, and sum uthir landis as *conquist*," &c. Bal-four. V. **LEASUMLIE**.

L. B. *conquestus* is used in the latter sense; Fr. *conquest*, "an estate, or purchase compassed by a man's own industry, labour, or meanes;" Cotgr. *Conquerir*, also *conquest-ir*, signify not only to subdue, but to purchase.

CONRADIZE, adj. Perhaps, perverse, contumacious.

"I shall neither eick nor pair [pare] what I think; but I think this generation is as *conradize* as ever set our crowns to God's list; the more wicked, and the more adulterous the generation be that we live among, the greater testimony for Christ should we give before them." W. Guthrie's Sermon, p. 19.

The term seems to mean, perverse or contumacious. But I can form no conjecture as to its origin; unless it should be supposed to be a corr. from Lat. *contradictere*, or Fr. *contredire*, a contradiction.

CONRYET.

This word occurs in MS. Wallace, ix. 18.

—Bryght Phebus is in hys chennage.
The bulys cours so takin had his place,
And Jupiter was in the crabbis face,
Quhen *conryet* the hot syng coloryk,
In to the ram quibilk had his rowmys ryk,
He chosyn had his place and his mansioun,
In Capricorn, the skyn off the Lioun.

In Perth and other Edit. it is:

Quhen *ar-ces* that hot sygn coloryk
Into the ram, &c.

Thus the ram is made to butt against himself. What is asserted in this verse certainly respects the sun.

Conryet may signify disposed, prepared, put in order, from O. Fr. *conruer*, *conuer*, to prepare, whence *con-roi*, order of battle. V. Du Cange, vo. *Conreer*.

CONSCHAIFT, CONSHAFT, s. Intelligence.

"He must also direct parties on all quarters of horsemen to get intelligence, and *conschaift* of his enemy, lest unawares he should be surprised." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 9.

—"Wee incamped over-night, till his Majesties troopes, sent out to Sultzbach, were returned with true *conschaft* or intelligence." Ibid. P. II. p. 131.

Belg. *kundschap*. This cannot be viewed as a word belonging to our country. It has been naturalized with our worthy countryman during his Continental services. But I explain it, and others of the same kind, for the benefit of those who may wish to accompany our gallant *Scots Regiment* in their struggles for the liberty of other nations.

CONSERVATOUR, CONSERVATOR, s. The name given to the person appointed to watch over the interests of Scottish merchants in the Netherlands, S.

"For the well of merchandis, & for the gret exorbitant expensis maid be thaim apone pleis in the partis beyond sey, that therefore the *conservatour* of this realme have jurisdiction to do justice amangis the saide merchandis our souerane lordis liegis, that is to say betuix merchandis & merchand in this partis beyond se.—And gif thar be nocht to the nomer of sex, that thar sit foure merchandis with him at the lest, that sall

have sik like powar with him to minstre justice." Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 244.

This court is held at Campvere in Holland. The Court of Session claims a cumulative jurisdiction as to causes cognisable by the *Conservator*. V. Ersk. Inst. B. i. Tit. 4, sec. 34.

CONSTABLE, s. A large glass, the contents of which he is obliged to drink, who, in those companies who forget the salutary regulation of Ahasuerus, is said not to *drink fair*; that is, not to drink as much as the rest of the company, S. This pernicious custom is now almost universally laid aside.

A similar practice has prevailed in Iceland. G. Andr. mentions the phrase *Vijta iðkar*, as signifying a cup to be drunk at entertainments, as an atonement for a fault; in conviviis poculum pro piaculo vitii hauriendum; Lex. p. 256. This is certainly an error, for *vijta bijkar*; from *vijte*, blame, S. *wyle*, and *bijkar*, a cup, a drinking-vessel, S. a *bicker*; literally the *wyte-bicker*.

As the designation of *constable* is given to a glass of this description, in some places one is said, in a similar sense, to *drink the sheriff*. The correspondence of ideas indicates that these terms have been originally applied, in this sense, in allusion to the office of a constable, which is to arrest, or of a sheriff, which is to punish, *delinquents*. The propriety of the allusion may indeed be questioned. For, from the recourse had, in convivial meetings, to such fictitious ministers of justice, it may soon become necessary to call in the real ones.

This custom, however, has at least the plea of antiquity. For it may fairly be traced back to the times of heathenism. From what we find in Snorro Sturleson's Edda, it is evident that a punishment of this kind was in use among the Goths.

"The king—went into his palace to look for a large horn, out of which his courtiers were obliged to drink, when they had committed any trespass against the customs of the court." Twenty-fifth Fable, Mallet's North. Antiq. ii. 126. The learned Translator remarks; "Our modern Bacchanals will here observe, that punishing by a bumper is not an invention of these degenerate days. The ancient Danes were great toppers."

CONSTANCY, CONSTANT, s. *Wi' a constancy*, incessantly, uninterruptedly, Aberd. *For a constant*, id. And. *Wi' a continuance*, id. Aberd.

CONSTANT, adj. Evident, manifest.

—"Ordnained the general commissarie—to compt with me for the hail arreares dew to my said vmquhill father,—that it might be *constant* what arreares were dew wnpayit." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, V. 366. O. *Fr. const-er*; être certain et évident, être assuré d'un fait; de *constare*. Roquefort.

CONSTERIE, CONSTREE, CONSTRY, s. Consistory.

But yet nor kirk nor *consterie*
Quo' they, can ask the taudy fee.

Forbes's Dominie Depos't, p. 43.

—All the officialts that partis men with thair wyvis,
Cun follow me, or ellis ga mend your lyvis;
With als fals ledarls of the *constry* law.

Lindsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 195.

Corr. from *consistory*, a term used in times of Popery, to denote a meeting of Bishops and Presbyters, called upon any emergency; afterwards transferred to a Presbytery, or to a parochial session. V. Book Com. Order, c. 5. *Fr. consistoire*, an assembly of ecclesiastical persons; L. B. *consistorium*.

"They satte ordinarlie at St. Androus, in the Old Colledge Church, (the place where the *constree* did sit formerlie)." Lamont's Diary, p. 55.

To CONSTITUTE, v. n. To constitute; *constituande*, constituting; *Fr. constitu-er, part. pr., constituant*.

—"Thair being ano gift and dispositioun of the said chaplanries—to the provest, baillies, counsall and comitie of Glasgw, makand ande *constituande* thame patronis of the samyn," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 73.

To CONSTITUTE, v. a. A term generally used in S., to denote the opening of an ecclesiastical court with prayer by him who presides in it. It is said to be *constitute with prayer by the Moderator*.

CONSTRE, s. Aberd. Reg. V. CONSTERIE.

* **To CONSTRUE, v. a.** To apply the rules of syntax to, S. V. Rudd. Vind. Buch., p. 35.

CONTAKE, s. Contest.

Bot on quhat wyse sull ceissing all this rage?
Or now quhat nedis sa grete stryf and *contake*?

Doug. Virgil, 103. 10.

Chaucer uses *conteke* in the same sense:—

—The open werre, with woundes all beblodde;
Conteke with bloody knif, and sharp manace.

Knight's T., 2002.

This word would appear to have been formed in the same manner with *attack*, *Fr. attaquer*; only with a different preposition.

CONTEMNANDLIE, adv. Contemptuously, in contempt.

"It is statute—that na persoun nor persounis *contemnuandlie* and wilfullie, wit out dispensatioun or requiring of license of thair Ordinar, thair Persoun, Vicar, or Curat, eit flesche planelie or priuillie in the saidis dayis and tymes forbiddin, vnder the pane of confiscatioun of all thair gudis mouabill, to be applyit to our Souerane Ladyis vse; and gif the eittaris hes na gudis, thair persounis to be put in presoun, thair to remane yeir and day, and farther induring the Quenis grace will," &c. Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 493.

CONTEMPNALY, adv. Contemptuously.

"He had *contempnaly* disobeyit & deforsit the balye," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 16.

CONTEMPTION, CONTEMPCION, s. 1. Contempt.

He "maid thairfore his aith to reuenge this proud *contemption* done be Caratak." Bellend. Cron. F. 33, a. Lat. *contemptio*, id.

2. Disobedience to legal authority.

—"That thai be chargeit to ward in the Blaknes within X dais eftir thai be chargeit, thar to remane quhill thai be punist for thair *contempcioun*, & frede be the Kingis hienes." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 116.

To **CONTENE**, **CONTEYN**, *v. n.* To behave, to demean one's self.

Shortly thai them *contenynt* swa,
That thai with oute dysparyt war,
And thought till England for till far.

Barbour, iv. 98. MS.

Ye ber honour, price, and riches;
Fredome, welth, and blythnes;
Gyff ye *contene* yow manlily.

Barbour, xii. 277. MS.

[In Skeat's edit., *conteyn*, and again in l. 316.]

Fr. *Se conten-ir*, to refrain, to forbear.

CONTENING, **CONTYNYNG**, *s.* 1. Demeanour, deportment.

Our all the ost than yeld the kyng;
And beheld to thair *contenyng*,
And saw thaim of full fayr after;
Off hardy contenance thai wer.

Barbour, xi. 241. MS. V. the *v.*

[In Skeat's edit., *contyngyng*.]

2. Military discipline, generalship.

— He to Carlele vuld ga,
And a quhill tharin sojourne ma,
And haff his spyls on the King,
To know always his *contenyng*.

Barbour, vii. 887. MS.

CONTENEU, *s.* Tenor, design, tendency.

"The sentens and *conteneu* of thyr said cheptours of the bibil, gart me consaue, that the diuyne indignatione had decretit ane extreme ruynne on oure realme."

Compl. S., p. 35.

Fr. *contenu*, id.

To **CONTENT**, *v. a.* A verb in our old acts almost invariably conjoined with *pay*; *To content and pay*, i.e. to pay to the satisfaction of the creditor; to satisfy by full payment according to the just extent of the claim.

"That Jolme of Muncreif of that ilk—sall *content & pay* to Michel of Balfoure for the teindis of the half of the landis of Inuernite & Balgovny of so many yeris & termes as the said Michel may prufe before the schiref." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 72.

Sometimes the participle appears in this form:

"The said Robert sall *content & pay* the samyn to the said William,—quhilo the haile soumez of tochire, & the thrid of the malez forsaide of the termes bigain, be fully *content*, assithe, and pait." Ibid., p. 93.

This has been an old ecclesiastical term. L. B. *content-are*, satisfacere, nostris *content-er*. Synodus Sodor-ensis: Si vir aut mulier obierit, & nulla bona ad *contentandum* ecclesiam pro sua sepultura habeat, &c.; Du Cange. *Contentatio* was used as a noun in a similar sense.

To **CONTER**, *v. a.* 1. To thwart, S. B.

2. To contradict, *ibid.* V. **CONTRARE**, *v.*

In **CONTARS**, *prep.* In opposition to, in spite of, Buchan.

—Me a' her houpp, she a' my care,
In *contars* o' them a'.

Tarres's Poems, p. 85.

CONTER, *s.* Whatsoever crosses one's feelings or inclinations, S. B. V. **CONTRARE**.

CONTER. . A *conter*, to the contrary.

And what hae we a *conter* them to say!

The gear'll prove itsell gin we deny.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

This is nearly allied to E. *counter*, adv. from Fr. *contre*, against. V. **CONTRAIR**.

CONTERMASHOUS, **CONTRAMASHOUS**, *adj.* Perverse, Fife; evidently corr. from E. *contumacious*.

CONTERMYT, *part. pa.* Firmly set against.

The king ansuerd, I will nocht rid agayne,
As at this tyme, my purpose is in playne.
The Duk said, Gyff ye, Schir, *contermyt* be,
To mowff you more it afferis nocht for me.
Commaund power agayne with me to wend,
And I off this sall se a fnaill end.

Wallace, vi. 674. MS.

In Perth edit. it is:—

Ye Duk said, gif ye *contrar mycht* be.—

Old edit., as that of 1648, come nearer the meaning, reading, *determined*.

Fr. *contremet-tre*, to oppose, to set against.

CONTER-TREE, *s.* A cross bar of wood attached to a door, and resting on the wall on each side, to keep the door shut from without, *Aberd., Mearns*.

The door was slightly girdled tee,
Wi' an auld tow an' *conter-tree*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 53.

A friend says, concerning this term, that, according to his recollection, it denotes "a large stick or *runp*, which is used by some country people to fasten the doors of their out-houses. The stick is put across the outside of the door, resting on the lintels at each side, and is fastened by a piece of rope in the middle to the centre of the door, thus preventing all egress."

The word is evidently from E. *counter*, (Fr. *contre*) against, and *tree*.

To **CONTEYNE**, **CONTINE**, *v. s.* To continue.

The red colour, quha graithly understud,
Betaknes all to gret bataill and blud;
The greyn, curage, that thou art now amang,
In strowbill wer thou sall *conteyne* full lang.

Wallace, vii. 138. MS.

[In *Barbour*, viii. 68, *continit*—continued, and *continuit*, in xix. 235. V. Prof. Skeat's edit.]

CONTIGUE, *adj.* Contiguous, Fr.

"Landis may be pertinentis and pendiclis of uthir landis, albeit thay ly not *contigue* to the samyn." A. 1532. Balfour's Pract., p. 175.

To **CONTINUE**, *v. a.* 1. To delay.

"But the Regent's death, and the troubles which thereupon issued, made all to be *continued* for that time." Spotswood, p. 258.

2. To prorogue.

"It is sene expedient that the court of Parliament, Justice Are, Chawmerlane Are, or sic like courtis, that has *continuacione*, nodis nocht to be *continuit* fra day to day, bot that thai be of sic strinth and forss, as thai had bene *continuit* fra day to day, vnto the tyme that thai be dissoluit." Acts Ja. III., 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 97. Hence

CONTINUACIOUNE, *s.* Prorogation. V. the *v.*

This is nearly allied to the sense of Lat. *continere*, Fr. *conten-ir*, to keep back, to hold in.

CONTIRMONT, *adv.* Against the hill, upwards.

The term is metaphorically applied to any thing that is contrary to the nature or the course of things.

Roquefort gives O. Fr. *countremont* as signifying, En haut, en remontant; *contra montem*.

Eridanus the hevinly reuer clere
Flowis *countremont*, and vpwart to the lift.

Doug. Virgil, 188. 14.

Fr. *contremont*, upward, directly against the stream.

CONTRACT, *s.* The application made to the clerk of the parish to enregister the names of a couple for proclamation of the banns, Ang.

"When a couple are to marry, the first public procedure is for the bridegroom, accompanied by the bride's father, and a few friends, to wait upon the session-clerk for—getting the banns published.—This always takes place on a Saturday evening, and is termed 'the contract night.'—From the *contract* night to the afternoon of the Sunday after their marriage, the parties are termed bride and bridegroom, and, during this period, neither must attend either wedding or funeral; or the consequences will be, in the former case, that their first-born child will 'break Diana's pales,' and in the latter, never be married." *Edin. Mag.*, Nov., 1814, p. 411.

To **CONTRACT**, *v. a.* To give in the names of a couple for proclamation of banns, *ibid*.

To **CONTRAFAIT**, **CONTRAFIT**, *v. a.* 1. To counterfeit.

—"Sen quihlk tyme diuerss the subiectis of this realme hes wickitlie and contemmandlie purchest the saidis Papis bullis, &c. or hes causit *contrafait* the sa- in in Flanders or vtheris partis with antelaittis. As alsua sum vtheris hes purchest or *contrafait* giftis and prouisiounis of benefices," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1572 Ed. 1814, p. 77.

2. Used apparently in the sense of *E. imitate*.

—"I will plaine my industrie, willing to *contrafit* the wisdom and prudence of the wise and prudent medicinar," &c. *Ressoning*, Crossraguell & J. Knox, F. 26, b.

From L. B. *contrafac-ere*, *id. contrafact-us*.

CONTRAIR, *adj.* Contrary, Fr.

"Some, whether because they were loth, though privily they assented to that paper, that yet it should go on in a publick act, or being varied with a clean *contrair* spirit, were wilful to have Mr. Harry vent himself in publick, to the uttermost of his passions." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 199.

[*Contrair* occurs in *Barbour*, i. 241, xviii. 265, *Skeat's edit.*]

To **CONTRARE**, **CONTER**, *v. a.* To thwart, to oppose, S. O. E., *id.* *Contrarit*, *part. pa.*, *Barbour*.

There was na man that wald *contrare*
This Bischope in-til word or deyle.

Wyntown, vi. 14. 24.

His brither gae him a' his pow'r

The army for to lead;

And syne fa durst anes *conter* him

Was like to tunc the head.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 20.

Fr. *contrar-ier*, *id.*

To *contrarye* occurs in O. E. as signifying to contradict. "I *contrarye* a man in his sayeng;" *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 197, a. Our term may be, as the O. E. evidently is, immediately from Fr. *contrar-ier*. I hesitate, however, if not directly formed from Lat. *contraire*, a term much used in our old deeds.

[*Contraryit* = opposed; occurs in *Barbour*, iii. 271, ix. 470. *Skeat's edit.*]

CONTRAIR, *prep.* In opposition to, S.

"Thair was maid ane confederacie,—that quhat sumevir vrong was done to thame or ony of thame,—sould be ane lyk quarrell to thame all *contrair* quhat sumevir man within or without the realme." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 95.

In **CONTRARE**, *prep.* Against, in opposition to; *In the contrair*, to the contrary; *In our contrare*, against or in opposition to us.

"He was schamfullie hanged,—notwithstanding the kingis commandment *in the contrair*." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 96.

—"We declared our state to the king our husband, certifying him how miserably he would be handled, in case he permitted thir lords to prevail *in our contrare*." *Lett. Q. Mary*, *Keith's Hist.*, p. 333.

Fr. *contraire*, against; *au contraire*, on the contrary.

CONTRARE, *s.* 1. Opposition, resistance, of any kind.

The streme backwardis vpsflowis soft and still;—

So that the airis mycht findin na *contrare*.

Doug. Virgil, 243. 4.

2. Something contrary to one's feelings, desires, or expectations. *Conter*, S. B.

'Bout then-a-days, we'd seldom met with cross,
Nor kent the ill of *conters*, or of loss.

Ross's Helenore, p. 92.

CONTRARISUM, *adj.* Perverse, of a froward humour, Ang.

CONTRAMASHOUS, *adj.* Self-willed, opposed to all, Lanarks. V. **CONTERMASHOUS**.

CONTRECOUP, *s.* Opposition, a repulse in the pursuit of any object, Ayrs.; Fr. *contre*, against, and *coup*, a stroke.

To **CONTROVENE**, *v. a.* To be subjected to; synon. with *E. incur*.

"It was fundin and declarit, that the saidis thrie erlis—had incurrit and *controvenit* the charge of treasoun." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 124.

This very literal sense of the term is unauthorized elsewhere. It must have been borrowed from Lat. *contraven-ire*, to come against, like *incurrere*, to run upon.

To **CONTRUFE**, *v. a.* To contrive; *contruivit*, *part. pa.*

—This ilk schreuit wycht,

That is *contruwar* of many wikkil slycht,

Fenyeis him fleyit or abasit to be,

That he dar not chydye furth in *contrare* me;

Thau with his drede and sle *contruivit* fere,

My cryme aggregis he on his manere.

Doug. Virgil, 377. 15. Fr. *controuv-er*, *id.*

CONTRUWAR, *s.* A contriver, an inventor. V. the *v.* Fr. *controuveur*, *id.*

CONTUMACED, *part. pa.* "Accused of contumacy," Gl.

"They began first to call the absents frae this parliament both at home and abroad, but no bishop was

called nor *contumaced*, except the pretended bishop of Ross." Spalding, i. 313.

But perhaps it signifies, acted contumaciously; from Fr. *contumac-er*, "to deal stubbornly, be perverse,—disobey, or rebel against his superiors;" Cotgr. Or rather, was pronounced contumacious.

CONTUMAX, *adj.* Contumacious, Lat.

"He has bene *contumax*, and hes nawayis obtempered the said citatioune." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI., 185.

CONTYNYNG, *s.* V. CONTENING.

CONVABLE, *adj.* Convenient, eligible; Aberd. Reg.; probably a contraction of Fr. *convenable*, *id.* [V. under CONABILL.]

CONVEEN, *s.* A meeting, a convention, Aberd.

She's throw the snaw her leefu' lane,
For Robbie Riddle,
To bid him come to our *conveen*.

W. Beattie's *Tales*, p. 5.

To CONVEL, *v. a.* To confute, to set aside.

"That the Lords had mistaken the probation, in finding a piece of burnt land to lie within the pursuer's march, which is *convelled* by ocular inspection." Harcar-se, Suppl. Dec., p. 78.

"If living witnesses were not sustained to *convel* the presumption arising from such as are dead, it were easy to secure all forgeries, by putting in dead witnesses." *Ibid.*, p. 95.

This term is very forcible, being from Lat. *convellere*, to pluck up by the roots.

To CONVENE, CONVEANE, *v. n.* To agree.

"The halines of the doctrine *convenis* not to the comenicle of the Calvinistes." Hamilton's *Facile Traictise*, p. 141.

"Backing can *conveane* but to living and sensitive creatures: but your Ballader is a living and sensitive creature: therefore, barking *conveaneth* to him; and, consequentlie, hee is a dog." Forbes's *Enbulus*, p. 111.

Fr. *conven-ir*, Lat. *conven-ire*, *id.*

CONUENE, CONUYNE, CONWYNE, COVYNE, COWYNE, CUWYN, *s.* 1. Paction, agreement, convention, treaty.

—This *convyne* and trefy now consaif
Do brek, disturbe, and wyth the wynd bewaif.
Doug. Virgil, 412. 30.

—The maist part of our *conuene* and band
To me sall be to twich your Kingis hand.
Ibid. 214. 53.

Off thar *conwyne* the thrid had thai;
That wes rycht stout, ill, and feloune.
Barbour, iii. 102. MS.

i.e. They had a third person of this description engaged in the same bond with them.

Thai tauld the King off the *conwyne*
Off Jhone Cumyn Erle off Bouchane,
That till help him had with him tane
Schyrr Jhon Moubray, and othyr ma.
Barbour, ix. 14. MS.

Fr. *convent*, *id.* Rom. de la Rose, from Fr. *conven-ir*, to agree.

2. Condition, state.

In gret perell he has him doyn;
For thai war ser ma men thairin
(And thai had bene off gud *conwyne*)
Than he; bot thai effrayit war.
Barbour, x. 673. MS.

The Erle off Murroff, with his men
Arrayit weile, come alsua then,
In to gud *conwyne* for to fycht,
And gret will for to manteyne thair nycht.
Ibid., xi. 230. MS.

The word, in this sense, seems derived from Fr. *conven-ir*, as signifying to besit, to besem.

3. Artifice, stratagem, conspiracy.

Thomlyne Stuart that yhere, syne
Erle of Angus, be *conwyn*
Of the Erle Patryk, a-pon a nycht
Passyd tyl Berwyk, wyth gret mycht,
But persaywyn, all prewaly.

Wyntown, viii. 42. 40.

Chauc. uses *covine*, as denoting secret contrivances: evidently as borrowed from the idea of a secret bond. Gower uses it nearly in the same sense.

For yet was never such *covyne*
That couth ordeyne a medicine, &c.

Conf. Fol. 7. b.

O. Fr. *covine*, pratique, intrigue, Gl. Rom. Rose; *covine*, *id.*

CONUENIABLE, *adj.* Convenient.

"Thare was deupert certane persouns, at tyme & place *conueniabile*, quhen vs suld like to assemble, to ordane & commoun apoun certane statutis, profitable for the common gude of our realme," &c. Acts Ja. I., A. 1432, Ed. 1814, p. 20.

Fr. *convenable*, *id.*

CONVENIENT, *adj.* Satisfied, agreeing to; used as synon. with *greable*.

"That thar be one honorable ambassat sende to conclude & performe the samyn [marriage], sa that—the princez that sul be the partj be greable & *convenient*." Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 178.

Fr. *convenant*, *id.*, from *conven-ir*.

CONVETH, CONEVETHE, CONVETH, CUNEVETHE, *s.* A duty formerly paid in S.

"Robert, the bishop of St. Andrews, in 1127, granted a charter, relieving the monks of Durham, from the duties of *Can*, and *Concerveth*, payable from the church of Coldingham, and the other churches, and chapels, belonging to them, in his episcopate." Chart. Coldingham, p. 41; Smith's *Bede*, App., p. 764. Caledonia, i. 447, N. V. also Sir J. Dalrymple's *Collect.*, p. 253. *Regist.* St. Andr. Macfarl. MSS., p. 47.

The deed referred to contains these words:—*Concessimus & confirmavimus ecclesiam de Collingham [now Coldingham], liberam & quietam in perpetuum—ab omni calumpnia, consuetudine, & Cano & Cunevethe, atque ab omni servitio quod ad nos pertinet vel ad successores nostros.* A. 1127. V. *Bede*, loc. citat.

Mr. Chalmers says, "*Conveth*, which is not noticed by Skene, was, like the *Cain*, a Gaelic duty, that was paid to the superior, particularly to ecclesiastical superiors. *Cean-mhaith*, which is pronounced *Cean-vath*, signifies, in the Gaelic, the first, or chief fruit; or, the first fruits, in the ecclesiastical sense. *Cain-mhaith*, which is pronounced *Cenavith*, would signify, in the Gaelic, the duty or tribute paid to the chief." *Caled.*, ut sup.

But this etymon is liable to several objections. 1. There is no such compound word in Gael. so far as I can learn, as *cean-mhaith* or *cain-mhaith*. 2. Although such a word had existed, it could not have been easily accounted for, that *cain* should retain its original sound, when used singly; and yet be uniformly converted into *cun* or *con*, by the same people, in a composite form. 3. The signification of *first fruits* seems too limited, according to the usual application of *Conveth*. For, even "in the ecclesiastical sense," *primitiæ* seems properly to have denoted the produce of the ground; and

when it was extended to live stock, to have been particularly limited, as referring to those *which were brought to the altar*. V. Du Cange.

The learned Spottiswoode, who introduces this term in his MS. Dict., observing that "it is supposed Gaelic," gives a far more plausible etymon. This is *can*, *cain*, or *cun*, a tribute, and *bheatha*, life, aliment.

I find no proof, however, that *cun* is used as denoting tribute. Although *Cana* is of Gaelic origin, yet there is not the same reason for ascribing a similar origin to *Cunevethe*. For *Cain* had been long an established word of general use; but as *Cunevethe* seems confined to ecclesiastical matters, and appears only in a charter granted by an English bishop to monks living on the Border, it is by no means probable that a Gaelic term would be used.

The only conjecture I can form as to its origin is, that it had been primarily used by the monks, in the charters granted by them to those to whom they let their lands; and that, writing in Latin, they had employed a Latin word, *convict-us*, signifying ordinary food, meat and drink, &c., especially as intended for those who live in society, from *con* and *vivo*, which, by the unlearned, had been corr. into *conveth*; a slighter transition than that of many other terms when adopted by the vulgar.

It might seem more nearly allied to *convect-um*. But the sense of this is more limited; as denoting provision, or ammunition, laid up in a town or magazine.

The very language, which occurs in a charter quoted by Mr. Chalmers, corresponds to this derivation. "The monks of Scone received yearly, from each plough of land belonging to the monastery, pro suo *Conveth*, [as if it had been originally, pro suo *convictu*, for their sustenance in their conventual state] ad festum omnium sanctorum, unam vaccam, duos porcos, quatuor *Clanmerios* farinae, decem *thravas* avenae, decem galinas, ducenta ova, decem manipulos candelarum," &c. Ibid.

CONVICT, s. A verdict or judgment finding a person guilty; an old forensic term.

—"Tuescheing the production be thame—off the pretendit *convict*, decreit & dome gevin in the Justice court haldin be the said Justice generall, &c.—And into diuers pointis & articles contenit in the *convict* foirsaid," &c. Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 566. 577.

Lat. *convict-io*.

To CONVOY, v. a. To accomplish, to manage, to give effect to any purpose, especially by artful means.

Amyd the oistis this wyse did scho thryng,
Not vnexpert to *convoy* sic ane thying.

Doug. Virgil, 416. 2.

"A thorny business came in, which the moderator, by great wisdom, got cannily *convoyed*." Baillie's Lett., i. 382.

This may be from Fr. *convier*, tenter, exciter, exhorter, porter à faire quelque chose; Dict. Trev. The phrase, "*convoyare* of marriage," Doug. Virg. 217. 20. is not from this *v.*, but from *convoyer*, to accompany. Our *v.*, however, may have been formed from the latter, used obliquely; as designing persons, by accompanying those whom they mean to dupe, watch for proper opportunities of accomplishing their purposes.

CONVOY, s. 1. Channel, mode of conveyance.

"The General, and his party, finding some footsteps of this intelligence, but not knowing the *convoy* of it, thought they had circumscribed the men who stood most in their ways for a year ago." Baillie's Lett., i. 427.

2. A trick.

—But how, alace, as ye shall heir,
Betrayed thame bayth with a tryme *convoy*.
Makand his bargand with a boy,
Was ower to Flanders fled and ferreitt.

Bp. St. Androis, Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 811.

3. Prudent or artful management.

"Then the earle Douglas, be whois moyane and *convoy* all the court was guydit, thought he had sufficient tyme and opportunitie to revenge all injuries done to his freindis a befoir," &c. Pitscottie's Cron., p. 49.

CONVOYANCE, s. Art, finesse.

"It is strange to see the *convoyance* of this odd piece, hatched and made-up narrative, in the King's name." Spalding, ii. 102.

* **CONVOY, s.** 1. The act of accompanying a person part of his way homeward, or on a journey, S.

In modern E. the term is restricted to accompaniment for the purpose of defence. In S. the more general sense of the Fr. term is retained, as simply denoting "an accompanying," Cotgr.

2. The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride, S. B.

Fr. *convoy*, "a following, waiting, or attending on, especially at marriage, and buriall matters;" Cotgr.

3. A Scots *convoy*, accompanying one to the door, or "o'er the dorestane," S. In Aberd. it is understood as signifying more than half way home.

4. A Kelso *convoy*. V. KELSO.

[*Convoy*, as a *v.* occurs in various forms in Barbour. V. Gl. to Skeat's edit.]

CONWOY, s. Mein, carriage.

Quhen I saw hir sa trimlye dance;
Hir good *convoy* and contenance:
Than for hir sake I wisit to be
The grytast erle, or duke, in France.
Dunbar, Muirland Poems, p. 95.

CONWYN, s. Agreement. V. CONUENE.

COO'D, adj. V. CUDE, CUID.

COODIE, CUDIE, s. 1. A small tub, also, *cude*: "a small wooden vessel used by some for a chamberpot," Gl. Rams. *quiddie*, Aberd.

Nor kept I servants, tales to tell,
But toom'd my *coodies* a' mysell.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 806.

2. A wooden chamberpot, Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs; pron. *Quiddie*.

It has been supposed that this word may be allied to Fr. *godet*, "an earthen bole, a stone cup, or jug;" Cotgr. But it certainly has more affinity to the terms mentioned in the Dict., as well as to Gael. *cuthan*, a vessel with two handles, for holding water.

[In Ayr. and Renfrews., pron. *cuiltie*, almost as in Isl., although written *cootie* by Burns in his *Address to the Deil*.]

Isl. *kutte*, *kuttingie*, a vessel that contains about nine pints; tonnula sex circiter sextariis continens; G. Andr. Gael. *molad*, a pail, a tub.

COOF, CUFE, s. 1. A simpleton, a silly dastardly fellow; "a blockhead, a ninny;" Gl. Burns, S.

In a' he says or does there's sic a gate,
The rest seem *coofs*, compar'd with my dear Pate.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 1

Then sure the lasses, and ilk gaping *coof*,
Wad rin about him, and had out their loof.
Ibid., p. 143.

According to the pronunciation, it ought to be written *cufe*. It seems originally the same with E. *chuff*, "a blunt clown;" Johns.

2. A man who interferes with what is properly women's work, a cotquean, Roxb.

It has great marks of affinity to Su.-G. *kufw-a*, to keep under, to insult; q. one who patiently submits to the worst treatment. Isl. *kueif*, one who is cowardly and feeble; imbelles quid ac tenellum; G. Andr.

To **COOK, COUK, v. n.** 1. Expl. to "appear and disappear by fits," Gl. Burns. S.

Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,
As thro' the glen it whupl't;
Whyles round a rocky scar it strays;
Whyles in a wiel it dimpl't;
Whyles glitter'd to the nightly rays,
Wi' bickering, dancing dazzle;
Whyles *cookit* underneath the braes,
Below the spreading hazel.

Burns, Halloween, iii. 137.

But it properly denotes the act of suddenly disappearing, after being visible.

2. To hide one's self; used in a more general sense.

All closs under the cloud of nicht thou *cookks*.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 73. st. 32.

Ir. *coic*, is a secret; and if we may trust Bullet, Celt. *cuc*, *cucc*, *cuch*, one who covers or conceals any thing. But our term is more akin to Isl. *ey keik-a*, moto, moveor; *quika*, inquieta motatio, G. Andr., p. 157.

O. Fr. *couq-uer*, coucher; Roquefort. A literary friend, however, who expl. the word, "to peep out repeatedly," traces it to Germ. *kuck-en*, synon. with *kuck-en*, spectare, prospectare.

[**COOKUDDY, COUKUDDY, COKADDY, s.** A ludicrous dance performed by children in a *couking* or cowering posture; hence, *dancing coukuddly*=performing antics, Clydes.]

To **COOKE, v. a.** To take a long draught or pull of any liquid, (pron. long), Ettr. For.

Obviously the same with Isl. *kok-a*, also *quok-a*, deglutire, from *kok*, *quok*, os, sive gula vel fauces, the mouth, throat, or jaws. This is from the same root with *Cowk*, v. to reach ineffectually, q. v.

COOKE, s. A draught, properly applied to liquids, Ettr. For.; synon. *Glock*.

"Charlie got up, and running to one of the loop-holes, 'Gude be thankit, I'll get a *cooke* o' the air o' heaven again,' said he, 'for I hae been breathing fire and brimstone this while by-gane.'" *Perils of Man*, ii. 101.

Q. as much as fills the throat.

COOKIE, s. A species of fine bread of a round form, used at tea, S.

Teut. *koeck*, libum, Kilian, a cake made of fine flour. Also improperly written *Cuckie*. V. Wrg, Wrg.

An E. writer about 1730 mentions a circumstance concerning this kind of bread, which, I suppose, is now quite antiquated.

"In the Low-Country the cakes are called *Cookies*; and the several species of them, of which there are many, though not much differing in quality one from another, are dignified and distinguished by the names of the reigning toasts, or the good housewife, who was the inventor; as for example, *Lady Cullen's Cookies*." *Burt's Letters*, ii. 272.

"Baby, bring ben the tea-water.—Mickle obliged to ye for your *cookies*, Mrs. Shortcake." *Antiquary*, i. 323.

"Hae, bairn—tak a *cookie*—tak it up—what are ye fear'd for?—it'll no bite ye." *Marriage*, ii. 132.

COOLIN, s. A Gaelic sport on New Year's eve transmitted from very remote antiquity, and still retained in the Hebrides and West Highlands of S.

—"Moome and many of her neighbours would have been miserable if the Lady did not eat of the cheese of the *Coolin*.—This year the sage and erudite Buchanan, tired of being always wise and solemn, joined in the *Coolin*.

"There is an imperfect account of this singular custom in Dr. Johnson's Tour. On the last night of the year the gentlemen and men-servants are turned out of the house, and the females secure the doors. One of the men is decorated with a dried cow's hide, and is provided with cakes of barley, or oat bread, and with cheese. He is called the *Coolin*, and is belaboured with staves, and chased round the house by his roaring companions. To represent noise and tumult seems the principal object in this stage of the ceremony. The door is next attacked, and stout resistance made from within, nor is admission granted till the assailant has shown that his savage nature is subdued by the influence of the humanizing muse. When he has repeated a few verses, the door flies open. Others rush in, but are repelled, till all have proved [by their poetical talents] their fitness for civilized life.

"When the whole company are admitted, a new ceremony begins. A piece of dried sheep-skin, with the wool still on it, is singed in the fire, smelt to, and waved three times round the head. It is again and again singed, and waved, till every individual has three times held it to the fire, three times smelt to it, and nine times waved it round his head.—The bread and cheese of the *Coolin* are next divided and eaten; and thus are the calamities of the expected year provided against." *Clan-Albin*, i. 122, 123.

Under **BELLY-BLIND**, I have taken notice of the Fr. designation of the play called Blindman's Buff, *Colin-maillard*; and ventured a conjecture that *Colin* may be merely, as Cotgr. has said, a popular diminutive from *Nicolas*. Since meeting with our Gael. friend *Coolin*, however, I am much disposed to think that he and Fr. *Colin-maillard* are originally the same gentleman, as their characters so closely correspond. *Coolin* and *Colin* may probably be both lineally descended from the old Celtic stock. But it is not easy to determine the pedigree. Although the *Coolin* is not blindfolded, yet from his being covered with a cow's hide, and beat by the rest, he has evidently the same general attributes with *Colin-maillard*, or rather with the *Blind-bock* of the northern nations. V. the article quoted above, and GYRAR. *Colin* might be traced to Ir. and Gael. *coill-eam*, to blindfold, C.B. *koegdhath*, blind. If the term *Coolin* be supposed to refer to the savage appearance of the actor, it may be allied to C.B. *cuall*, "a stupid fool, one who is a mixture of a fool and a savage;" Owen. If to the omen connected with this sport,—to C.B. *coelin*, ominous, portending.

COOLRIFE, *adj.* Cool, cold; feeling a tendency to be cold, *S.*

Her hand she had upon her haffat laid,
And fain, fain was she of the coolrife shade.

Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

2. It is also used figuratively in the sense of, indifferent, *S.* **V. CAULDRIFE.**

COOM, *s.* 1. The dust of coals, *S.*

"*Coom*—is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals." *Johns. Dict.*

2. Small coal, *S.*; *Culm*, *E.*

3. Flakes of soot emanating from the smoke of coals in the act of burning, *Roxb.*

If *coom* hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed by the superstitious as foretoking the arrival of strangers, within twenty-four hours, provided the flakes fall down from the wind produced by clapping the hands together. If not, it is said that the strangers are not going to *light down*, i.e. to alight, *Teviotd.*

4. *Smiddy Coom*, the ashes of a blacksmith's furnace, *Mearns.* *Fr. ecume*, *dross.*

COOMY, *adj.* Begrimed with the dust of coals, *S.*

"'Sit downe Girzy Hypel.'—'A fool posture that would be, and no very commodious at this time; for ye see my fingers are *coomy*.'" *The Entail*, ii. 22.

COOM, *s.* 1. The wooden frame used in building the arch of a bridge, *S.*

"As several of the arches approach nearly to a straight line, the frame, or *coom*, on which it was raised, must have sunk while it was building." *P. Inveresk, Loth. Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 8. Allied perhaps to *Queme*, *q. v.*

This word, as thus used, may have been imported from the continent. *Hisp. comba* is rendered *courbure*, *cambrure* (*Cormon*), i.e. a vaulting, or building arch.

2. The lid of a coffin, from its being arched, *Fife, Roxb.*

COOM-CEIL'D, *adj.* A term applied to a garret-room, of which the *ceiling* receives its peculiar form from that of the rafters and cross-beams, within which the lath and plaster extend so as to form a sort of arch, *S.*

COOMB, *s.* The bosom of a hill, having a semi-circular form, *South of S.*

The dark cock bayed above the *coomb*,
Throned mid the wavy fringe of gold,
Unwreathed from dawning's fairy loom,
In many a soft vermilion fold.

Queen's Wake, p. 223.

This must be viewed as having a common origin with *COOM*, *q. v.*, applied to a semicircular frame for building an arch. It is originally the same with *Comb*, of which *Dr. Johnson* merely says that, "in *Cornish*" it "signifies a *valley*, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue." *Phillips* gives a more accurate account of it; "*Comb* or *Combe* (*Sax.*) a valley, or low plain between two hills, or a hill between valleys. The word is still used in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*; and many places in different parts of *England* have

taken name from their situation in such a *Comb*; as *Compton*, *Combwell*, *Swancomb*," &c.

It seems evidently of Celtic origin. *C. B. cwm*, *valleis*, *convallis*, *Davies*; probably from *com*, a curve, a round, *Owen*. The *A.-Saxons* probably adopted it from the *British*. *Sommer expl. comb*, or *comp*, in nearly the same terms as those quoted from *Phillips*. *Hisp. comba* not only signifies *curvatura*; but, in some parts of *Spain*, a declivity terminating in a valley; *Armor. combant* id.; *L. B. cuma*, *coma*, *cumba*, *cumbus*, *locus declivis*, *propensus*, in *vallem desinens*. The radical term denoting anything curved, this notion may be traced in its various derivatives; as in *Lat. cymba*, *L. B. cumba*, a boat, a pinnace, *Gr. κύβη, id. κοῦβης*, *cavus recessus*, &c. *V. Du Cange*, *vo. Cumba*.

Coom is used in *Fife*, to denote a rising ground that has a circular form.

To COONJER, *v. a.* To give a drubbing to; applied either to man or beast; as, "to *coonjer* a dog;" *Clydes.*, *Roxb.*

This seems to be merely *E. conjure* used figuratively.

COONJERS, *s. pl.* A scolding, *ibid.*

To COOP, *v. a.* To hoop, to bind with hoops.

There was a cooper, they ca'd him Cuddie,
He was the best cooper that ever I saw;
He *coopit* a coggie for our gudwife,
And, heigho! but he *coopit* it braw.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 54.

Tout. kuyp-en, *viere*, *coassare*, *coaxare dolia*.

COOP, COUP-CART, *s.* 1. A cart made close with boards, *S.*

"The writer of this has been told, that in the year 1750, there were but two box-carts, or what is here called *coup carts*, in the parish, but at present there is no other kind made use of here." *P. St. Vigean's, Forfar, Statist. Acc.*, xii. 185.

A. Bor. muck coop, a *lime coop*, a close cart or wagon for carrying lime, &c. *Gl. Grose*.

Coops an' carts were unco rare,

An' creels an' corrocks boot to fair.

Piper of Peebles, p. 5. **V. COUP-CART.**

2. A cart, the box of which moves upon its shafts by hinges, by which means it may be emptied of its load without unyoking the horse, *S.*

"The body of the *coup-cart* is attached to the shafts by a peculiar kind of hinges, which allow of elevating it before, either partially or entirely, to facilitate the discharge of its load backwards, either by degrees into small heaps, or at once, without the trouble of unyoking the shaft horse." *Agr. Surv. of Berw.*, p. 167.

As used in the latter sense, the term is obviously from the *v. to Coup*, to overturn.

Sibb. mentions *Teut. kofp*, *dolium*, *navigium*. It may be added that as *kuype* properly denotes a large vessel for containing liquids, the idea seems to have been transferred to any thing used for inclosing. Hence *Teut. kuype der stud*, the walls of a city, also the place inclosed by walls; *septa urbis*, *spatium urbis* *moenibus comprehensum*; *Kilian*. *Isl. kuppá*, *Su.-G. koppe*, *A.-S. cyfe*, *dolium*, *vas*. Hence, *Germ. kyffer*, *Su.-G. kypare*, *Belg. kuyper*, *E. a cooper*.

COOP, *s.* A small heap; as, "A *coop* of muck," a heap of dung; *Lanarks.*

Germ. kofp, *summitas*; *A.-S. cop*, *coppe*, *apex*.

COOPER O' STOBO, a phrase used in the South of S., for denoting one who excels another in any particular line, or who is *father-better*. It is said to have had a local origin from a Cooper who was unrivalled in his profession.

COOSER, *s.* A stallion. **V. CUSSER.**

COOST, CUIST, *s.* "He has a gude *coost*," he is strong-bodied; Liddisdale.

Isl. *kost-r*, pingwedo.

[**COOST**, *pret.* and *part.* Cast, cast off, tossed; Clydes.

They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carlin swat and reekit,
And *coost* her duddies to the wark,
And linket at it in her sark.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.]

* **COOT**, *s.* This name is given to the Guille-mot, Colymbus Troile, Mearns.

COOT, *s.* The ancle. **V. CUTE.**

To COOTCHER, *v. a.* To parcel out, Roxb.

Shall we view this q. *cot-share*, to divide into huts or small apartments?

COOTH, *s.* A young coalfish. **V. CUTH.**

COOTHE, *adj.* Kind, affectionate, S.

And see that ye be *coothie* till her,
Ye dinna wi' your kindness spill her.
Duff's Poems, p. 100. **V. COUTH.**

COOTIE, *adj.* A term applied to those fowls whose legs are cled with feathers, S.

Rejoice, ye birring pairtricks a';
Ye *cootie* moorcocks, croulsly craw.
Burns, iii. 19.

The *cooty* cock ahint the door
Did clap his wings and craw,
Ere Gibbie from the Piper's wake
Had thought to gang awa'.
Train's Mountain Muse, p. 49.

COOTIE, *s.* 1. A wooden kitchen dish, Ayr.

From Burns's use of this word, in an *Address*, which can have no tendency but to hold up the eternal state of punishment to ridicule, it appears to be the local pronunciation of *Cootie*, *Cudie*, *q. v.* a small tub. It approaches more nearly, indeed, to Gael. *ciotag*, id.

2. A bucket shaped like a barrel, Lanarks.

COP, COPE, *s.* A cup or drinking vessel.

Ane marbre tabile coverit wes befor that thair ladies,
With rich *copes* as I wys full of ryche wynis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

Sum karvis to me curtaslie; sum me the *cope* gevis.

Dunbar, Ibid., p. 62.

A.-S. *cop*, Alem. *cuph*, Su.-G. Isl. *kopp*, Belg. *kop*, Germ. *kopf*, Ital. *coppe*, Hisp. *copa*, Fr. *coupe*, C. B. *cup*, Pers. *cub*, *cobba*, *cubba*, id.

COPAMRY, *s.* A press for holding *cups*, &c.

"A langsald bed, a *copamry*, & ane schuring."
Aberd. Reg. **V. AUMRIE.**

COPE, *s.* A coffin; "a *cope* of leid," a leaden coffin.

"Now because the wedder was hotte, for it was in *Maui*, as ye have hard, and his [Cardinal Beaton's] funerailis culd not suddantlie be prepared, it was thoct best (to keip him from stinking) to give him grit salt yneuche, a *cope* of leid, and a nuck in the bottome of the Sey-tour, a place quhair mony of God's children had bein imprisonit befor, to await quhat exequies his brotheren the Bischopis wald prepar for him." Knox's Hist., p. 65. It is the same in both MSS. and in Lond. edit. **V. CATP.**

To COPE' betuene, to divide.

We will go se quhat may this muster mene:
So weill we sall us it *copé betuene*,
Thair sall nothing pass away unspyit.

King Hart, i. 20.

Fr. *coup-er*, to cut, to cleave; Teut. *kopp-en*, to cut off.

COPER, *s.* A dealer. **V. COUPER.**

COPHOUS, *s.* A place for keeping *cups*.

"Memorandum, thir veschell underwritten delyverit to the kingis graces officiaris; In the *cophous*, in the keiping of William Douchale," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 73.

Isl. *kopp*, Dan. Belg. *kop*, Hisp. *copa*, Ital. *coppa*, Fr. *coupe*, scyphus, crater.

COPILL, *s.* A variety of *Coble*, *cobill*, a small boat; Aberd. Reg. A. 1548.

COPMANHAWIN, **COPMANHAVIN**, *s.* Copenhagen; Aberd. Reg.

This is printer. *Copmanhouin* in what has been viewed as the feigned title-page of the first Ed. of Sir D. Lyndsay's Dialog. A. 1552. *Copmanhavin* is literally the *haven of merchants*, or "of the merchant." *Kioebenhamn*, the modern Dan. name, signifies "the haven of merchandize."

COPOUT, "To play *copout*," to drink off all that is in a cup or drinking vessel, *cap-out*, S.

All out he drank, and quhelmit the gold on his face:
Syne all the nobillis therof dranke about,
(I will not say that ilka man playit *capout*.)

Doug. Virgil, 36. 51. **V. COVAN.**

To this correspond L. B. *decalicator*, Gr. *καταπνοής*, calicum exhaustor; Gloss. ap. Du Cange.

COPPER, *s.* A cupbearer.

Mercie is *copper*, and mixes weill his wine.

Palice of Honour, iii. 58.

Mr. Pink. renders this *cooper*. It is evidently from A.-S. *cop*, a cup.

"Thair he tuik vp hous with all office men requisite for his estate, and changed all the old officeris, both thesaurar, comptrollar, secretaire, Mr. maissar, Mr. household, Mr. stableris, *copperis*, carveris, and all the rest." Pitcottie's Cron. ii. 312. In Ed. 1728, p. 132. and 1768, *copper*.

From Teut. *kop*, a cup; Fr. *coupe*, id.; whence *couppier*, a cup-bearer.

COPPIN, *part. pa.* *Coppin* in hevin, elevated to heaven.

Quho that from hell war *coppin* onys in hevin,
Wald efter thank for joy, mak vi. or vii.?

King's Quair, vi. 10.

Belg. *kop*, Germ. *kopf*, the head, A.-S. *cop*, the summit.

COPY, s. Plenty, abundance.

Of all corne there is *copy* gret,
Pese, and atys, bere, and qwhet.
Wyntown, Cron. i. 13. 5.

Lat. *cop-ia*. Macpherson views it as formed for the sake of alliteration, as it seldom occurs.

COR, CUR, CAR, an inseparable particle, entering into the composition of a considerable number of Scottish words, those especially spoken in Menteith. **V. CUR.**

CORANICH, CORRENOTH, CORYNOCH, CORRINOCH, CRONACH, s. 1. A dirge, a lamentation for the dead, **S.**

And we sall serie, *Secundum usum Scorum*,
And mak yow saif, we find **S.** Blase to broche,
Cryand for yow the cairfull *Corrinnoch*.
Papingo, Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 208.

Grit pitie was to heir and se
The noys and dulesum hermonie,
That evir that dreary day did daw,
Cryand the *Corynoch* on hie,
Alas, alas! for the Harlaw!
Battle of Harlaw, Evergreen, i. 78.

"The *Coranich*, or singing at funerals, is still in use in some places. The songs are generally in praise of the deceased; or a recital of the valiant deeds of him or his ancestors." Pennant's Tour in Scot., 1769, p. 112.

Brawly can he lilt and sing
Cauty glee or Highland *coranach*.
G. Thomson's S. Songs, iv.

Gael. *coranach*. This word is originally Ir., and is derived by Obrien from *cora*, a choir, which he again derives from Lat. *chorus*, (vo. *Cora*.)

2. Used improperly for a cry of alarm, a sort of war-cry.

Be he the *Correnoth* had done schout,
Ersche men so gadderit him about, &c.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 30.

3. This word must also have been occasionally used in the Highlands and districts adjoining to them, as denoting a proclamation of out-lawry by means of the bagpipe.

The loud *Corrinnoch* then did me exile,
Throw Lorne, Argile, Menteith and Breadalbane.
Duncan Lauder, MS. Warton, Hist. E. P., ii. 278.

CORBACK, s. Expl. the "roof of a house," **Dumfr.**

The ship sometimes jump'd *corbacks* height,
O'er whales asleep an' snorin'.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

C. B. *cor*, a point, *balch*, prominent, towering; q. "the towering point" of a house. It may, however, be allied to **S. banks**.

CORBAUDIE, s. "There comes in *Corbaudie*," that is, the obstacle; used in regard to a plausible hypothesis, which is opposed by some great difficulty that occurs; **Upp. Clydes.**

C. B. *gorbaid* signifies, "totally ceased, or at rest;" *corbwy-aw*, to domineer, to beat or keep down; *corbwyad*, a domineering or keeping down; **Owen.**

CORBIE, CORBY, s. 1. A raven; *Corvus corax*, Linn.; **S.**, Orkn.; a crow, **A.**, **Bor.** **Gl. Grose.**

Sir *Corby* Raven was maid ane procltour.

Henryson's Fab., Dog, Wolf, and Sheep, Bannatyne MS., Gl. Compl.

"Eagles, *corbies*, and crows, often do great damage to the corn and young lambs." P. Delting, *Shefl. Statist. Acc., i. 407.*

"As *corbie* will no pyke out anither's een," **S.** Prov.; spoken of those of one profession, or of similar dispositions, who will do all in their power to support each other, as far as the credit of their common profession, or humour, is concerned.

This, like the *Fyat* or *Maggie*, is in the estimation of the vulgar and superstitious, a bird of evil omen:

Yesterday, workin' my stockin,
An' you wi' the sheep on the hill,
A muckle black *corby* sat croakin;
I kent it forbodit some ill.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 192.

Even the crow, although a more harmless bird, has not escaped this odium. I need scarcely refer to the well known verse:

Saepe sinistra cava praedixit ab ille cornix.
Virg. Ecl. i.

Fr. *corbeau*, Sw. *Norv. korp*, Ital. *corvo*, Lat. *corvus*, id.

CORBIE-AITS, s. pl. A species of black oats, different from those called *shiacks*, **S. B.**

Perhaps from their dark colour, as resembling a raven.

CORBIE MESSENGER, a messenger who either returns not at all, or too late, **S.**

Thou *corby messenger*, quoth he, with sorrow now singis;
Thow ischit out of Noyis ark, and to the erd wan;
Tareit as tratour, and brocht na tadingis.
Houdate, iii. 14. MS.

He send furth *Corbie Messenger*,
Into the air for to espy
Gif he saw ony montanis dry.
Sum sayis the Raulin did furth remane,
And come nocht to the ark agane.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 41.

In vulgar conversation, the phrase is improperly expressed, *Corbie's Messenger*.

"When I came to kiss his Majesty's hand, I was gladly made welcome: his Majesty alledging that I was *Corbie's Messenger*." Melvil's Mem., p. 170.

This proverbial phrase has evidently had its origin from the scriptural account given of the raven that was sent forth from the ark, but did not return.

"It is far mair than our lives are worth for us to stay here.—Now, I wadna like that we were trowed to be *corbie messengers*." Perils of Man, ii. 91.

CORBIE-STEPS, s. pl. The projections of the stones, on the slanting part of a gable, resembling steps of stairs, **S.**

It has been fancied that they might receive this denomination, q. steps for the *corbies*, or ravens, to sit on. But it is evidently from Fr. *corbeau*, a corbeil in masonry.

This etymon is confirmed by the use of *corball stones* in writing as synon.

"The stone wall at Lundy, with the *corball stones* at the top of it,—was buelt be John Paterson, mason," &c. Lamont's Diary, p. 174.

CORBIT, *adj.* Apparently, crooked.

Banker'd, cursed creature, crabbit, *corbit*, kittle.
Mailland's Satyr, Watson's Coll., ii. 54.
Fr. courbe, *id.*; *courbette*, a small crooked rafter.

CORBULYE, *s.* "Fine dressed leather,"
 Rudd. But it seems rather to signify leather greatly thickened and hardened in the preparation; such as was used for jack-boots.

—Well! thair semyt for to be
 Of *corbulye* coruyn seuin grete oxin hydys,
 Stiff as ane burde that stud on athir sydis.
Doug. Virgil, 141. 9.

"Boots of jacked leather, called *curbouly*, (*cuir bouille*) were also worn by horsemen. These are mentioned by Chaucer." Grose, *Milit. Antiq.* II. 258.

Fr. cuir bouillé, corium decoctum; *Dict. Trev.*

CORCHAT, *s.* Crotchet, a term in music.

The pyet with hir pretty cot,
 Fenyels to sing the nyctingalis not;
 Bot scho can nevyr the *corchat* cleif,
 For harshnes of hir carlich throt.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 64, st. 4.

CORCOLET, *s.* A purple dye, made from
 Lichen tartareus, Shetl.

As this is the same lichen with that called *corcur*, the name seems corr. from this.

CORCUDDOCH, *adj.* Kindly, good-humoured; as, "They're right *corcuddoch* thegither," *Aberd.* *V. CURCUDDOCH.*

CORDALE, *s.* A term formerly used for the tackling of a ship, *Aberd.* *Fr. cordaille*, *id.*

"Ane anker & tua *cordalis*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1548, v. 20.

CORDELERIS KNOTTIS, an ornament in embroidery anciently worn by ladies in S.

"Item, ane claith of estate of fresit claith of gold and silvir partit equalie, a breid of claith of gold and ane uther of silvir, and upoun the silver *cordeleris knottis* of gold." *Inventories, A.* 1561, p. 133.

Fr. cordeliere, "knotted cord-work in embroidery;" *Cotgr.*

Cordeliere, in this form, properly denotes a nun of the Franciscan order. Hence the term has been transferred to dress.

On appelle aussi *cordeliere*, de petits filets de soie noire, qui ont de petits noeuds fort propres à la distance d'un pouce. *Funiculi bombycini*. Les Dames les mettent quelquefois à leur cou en guise d'un collier. *Dict. Trev.*

This term has been also transferred to heraldry. A thread, or twist, full of knots, which widows or daughters put, in form of a wreath, around their armorial bearings, is in *Fr.* called a *cordeliere*. This ornament seems to have originated with Anne of Bretagne, the wife of Charles VIII. of France, who began to reign A. 1483. She instituted a sort of order, in honour of the cords with which our Saviour was bound in his passion, and from the devotion she had for St. Francis, whose cord she herself wore. To this order she gave the name of the *Cordeliere*; and as a badge of distinction made a collar of various knots, interlaced with what are called *Lacs d'amour*, literally snares of love, with which she honoured the principal ladies of her court, to be worn around their arms.

It is well known that the Franciscans are called

Cordeliers, from the knotted cord which they wear, in imitation of the founder of their order. *V. Dict. Trev.*

It appears that anciently mitred abbots in S. wore a similar cord as an ornament. Nisbet, speaking of the heraldic exhibition of the crosier and mitre, says: "Above both is a black hat, from which issueth a knotted cord, with six tassels hanging down on each side of the shield."

"It is to be observed," he adds, "that all the above churchmen, who use and carry the exterior ornament of a hat above their arms, have also a *cordeliere* (issuing out of the same), which is a cord with two running knots on each side, whereat hang down the foresaid tassels on both sides of the shield, and are always advanced in number according to the person's degree in ecclesiastical preferments, from a protonotary to a cardinal." Nisbet's *Heraldry*, P. IV., p. 59, 60.

CORDEVAN, *adj.* Tanned seal-skin or horse-skin, S.; evidently corr. from *CORDOWAN*, *q. v.*

CORDYT, *pret. v.* Agreed.

Be suttale band thair *cordyt* of this thing.
Wallace, l. 84. MS. *Fr. accorder*.

CORDON, *s.* A band, a wreath. *Fr. id.*; *cordon de chapeau*, a wreathed hatband.

"What are such cuts and *cordons*, silkes and satins, and other such superfluous vanities, wherewith manic aboue their ranke and place are so disguised, but infallible tokens of an vnsanctified heart?" *Z. Boyd's Last Battell*, p. 960.

CORDON, *s.* A string; also a wreath, *Fr.*

"Ane heich nek't lang taillit gowne of thin incarnet taffetie, with lang and schort slevis pasmentit ower the body, and lang slevis with silver pasmentis and small *cordonis* of silvir and blew silk." *Inventories, A.* 1578, p. 219.

CORDONIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps, wreathed, or braided.

"Item, sevin quaiiffs of claith of silvir, *cordonit* with blak silk, and the railyettis of the same." *Inventories, A.* 1561, p. 148.

Fr. cordonné, twined, plaited, wreathed, made into a cord.

CORDOWAN, *s.* Spanish leather, *cordwain*, *Sibb.*

This name is still given in S. to tanned horse-leather. But it had been originally appropriated to leather brought from *Cordova* in Spain, or such as was prepared after the same manner. Hence *Cord-wainer*, S. and E. a shoemaker. It would appear this was the name generally given in Europe to one who wrought in foreign leather: *Fr. cordonnier, cordouannier*; *Sw. carduwans-makers*, a leather-dresser.

CORDS, *s. pl.* A contraction of the muscles of the neck; a disease of horses.

—The *corde*, & the cout-evil, the clasps & the cleiks.
Poicourt's Flying, p. 13. *V. CLEIKS.*

The word is used in this sense, Northumb.

CORE, *s.* A party, a company, a body of men, often used by S. writers for *corps*.

Ye ken the kebbuck i' the bole,
 Whar you an' I had made a hole;
 An' had suppliet our thievan *core*
 Wi' twa-three days sufficient store.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 41.

Clement, the Knight of Ross, appeared then,
With a brave company of gallant men,
Took in the house of Nairn with that brave *core*,
The Suthron captain slew and many more.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 340.

IN CORE, in company, together, Aberd.

The lave *in core* poor Robie blam'd,
An's nither was a witch
They swore that night.
Dukes, and geese, and hens, *in core*
Kais'd their discordant voices.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 81, 84.

Isl. *kor*, Teut. *koor*, chorus.

CORE, *s.* Heart. *To break one's core*, to break one's heart, Fife.

CORE, *s.* 1. A basket used for carrying coals from the pit, Loth.

2. It must have been anciently used in a general sense.

"Ane *corf* full of apillis, conteneand viij^{xx} & tene apillis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

3. Basket-work in silver.

"Item, twa round tabletts of gold within ane *corf* of silver wyre. Item, the said *corf*, ane agatt maid lyk ane clamschell, set in silver, and ane round beid of garneit." Inventories, A. 1512, p. 62, 63.

Belg. *korf*, Germ. *korb*, Isl. *koerf*, Dan. *kurf*, Su.-G. *kory*; Lat. *corb-is*, id.

CORF, *s.* "A temporary building, a shed," Lord Hailes.

And with that wurd intill a *corf* he crap,
Fra hair weddir, and frostis, him to hap.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 114.

Sibb. gives the same sense, deriving it q. *cour-hof*, from *Cour*. But it rather signifies a hole, a hiding-place; A.-S. *cruft*, a vault, or hollow place under ground; which is the natural description of the covert to which a Fox would betake himself. Teut. *krofte*, *kruft*; Sw. Dan. *kraft*, id. a cave; Ital. *grotta*; Hisp. *gruta*; Fr. *grotte*; which all seem allied to Gr. *κρυπτή*, id.

Perhaps it most nearly approaches to Isl. *korbae*, tuguriolum; Verel. Ind.

CORF-HOUSE, CORFE-HOUSE, *s.* A house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping the nets in, during the close season, S. B.

"To be Let,—The salmon-fishings in the river Awe, near Olan, in Argyleshire,—with the *corf-houses*, shades, &c. belonging thereto." Edin. Even. Courant, April 21, 1804.

"—He sells to the complainers his right of salmon-fishing—with liberty to—build two sheals or two *corfe-houses*, in the most convenient places near the said fishings, so as the same may be spread, dried, and built, without prejudice to any lea ground belonging to him." State, Leslie of Powis, v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 18.

"As for his rentis in Murray, quhilk for the maist pairt consistis in the fischingis of Spey, the haill workis and *corfe-housis*, and haill materiallis thair of wer barbarouslie brunto and destroyit be the rebellis," &c. Acts Cha. II. 1649, Ed. 1814, VI. 396.

It has been supposed that it is from *wharf*, q. corr. of *wharf-houses*. But the term may denote houses for

curing fish; perhaps from Belg. *korv-en*, because the fish are cut up and cured in these houses. Isl. *krisf*, *krauf*, *kriufu*, excentero, to gut an' animal, 'Su.-G. *kraefwa*, *kropp*, ingluvies.

Corff-house, however, is used as synon. with *Sheal*, both signifying a hut or cottage.

Et cum privilegio siccandi et expandendi retia, et ædificandi duas *casas* (Anglice, two *sheals*, or two *corff-houses*) in locis maxime idoneis, &c. Precept from Chancery, A. 1782. State, Fraser of Fraserfield, &c., p. 307. V. CORF.

CORFT, *part. pa.* A term applied to fish that have been cured. *Corft fish* are fish boiled with salt and water, S. B.

In this sense, I suppose, are we to understand the following words; "Ane thousand *corf keyling* in peyll." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17; i.e., large cod-fishes piled up. V. KEELING.

To CORIE, *v. a.* To curry leather. V. the *s.*

CORIER, *s.* A currier.

"Supplicacione presented be Edward Spencer *corier*, craving libertie to buy hydis,—and vent the same being *coriel*." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V., 276.

Fr. *corroy-er*, *courroy-er*, to curry; whence *courroyeur*, a currier.

CORK, *s.* 1. An overseer, a steward; a cant term, Upp. Lanarks.

2. A name given by operative weavers to the agents of manufacturers, Clydes.

Most probably from their being generally light, or in a commercial sense, without substance, given to airy speculations, and floating on the surface of trade.

Hence, *To kick the cork*, to ask money from the agent of a manufacturer, ib.

3. The same term is applied by journeymen tailors to their masters, Loth.

[*Cork* is quite a common cant term for master or employer in West of S.]

CORKY, *adj.* "Airy, brisk;" Sir John Sinclair, p. 100, S. It seems nearly correspondent to E. *volatile*.

Sic *corkie* gowks in rhymyn' strains
Maun now-a-days gae craze their brains,
Wha nor wi' havins, mense, nor conscience,
Maun deave the warl' wi' printin' nonsense.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 57.

CORKY-HEADIT, *adj.* Light-headed, giddy, Roxb.

CORKY-NODDLE, *s.* A light-headed person; or one whose wisdom floats on the surface, Roxb.

CORKES, *s.* The ancient name for the Lichen omphalodes, now in S. called *Cud-bear*, q. v.

Its name in E. is *cork*, Lightfoot, p. 818; and it is singular that both this and our old designation should evidently indicate the same origin; Gael. *corcar* being the name of Lichen tartareus, *ibid.*, p. 812. Shaw gives *corcuir* as signifying, "purple, a red dye."

CORKIE, *s.* The largest kind of pin, a bodkin-pin, Fife; *Corking-pin*, E.

CORKIN-PREEN, s. Corking-pin, S.

- By moonlight led, upo' the green,
The chiefta wad meet in daffin,
And warsle for a *corkin preen*;
Synne to the yill a' quaffin.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

"Up comes a decent, little auld manny,—riding on a bit broken-kneed hirplin beast of a Heeland powney,—the coat-tails o' him pinned up before wi' twa *corkin preens*, to keep them frae being filed with the auld sheltie's white hairs coming aff.—And now what think ye o' our Bishops, my man?" Reg. Dalton, i. 193.

CORKIR, s. The Lechanora tartarea of the Highlands and Isles.

"The stones on which the scurf call'd *Corkir* grows, are to be had in many places on the coast, and in the hills. This scurf dyes a pretty crimson colour.—There are many white scurfs on stones somewhat like these on which the *Corkir* grows; but the *Corkir* is white, and thinner than any other that resembles it." Martin's W. Isl. p. 135. V. CORKES.

CORMOLADE, s. Prob. a corr. of *cœur-malade*.

"Ane other summondie was lybellit aganis the said Mr. David [Black] quhairby he wes summondit to compeir to ansuer opone sic speiches as he had given out of pulpit within thrie dayis befoir. To wit—That all kingis was deuilis and come of deuilis, that the deuill was the head of the court, and in the court.—That he—callit the lordis of Sessioun miscreantis, bryberis and kollyglasses [Galloglasses], and the nobillitie *cormoladis*. He callit the queene of England atheist," &c. Belhaven MS. Moyses's Mem. Ja. VI., fol. 72.

In the printed copy the nobility are called *cormorants*. The editor, as in many instances about that time, has given the word according to the conjecture formed by himself as to the signification. But it seems to have been originally spoken, or at least written in the libel, as a Fr. phrase, *cœur malade*; literally a diseased heart, but probably meant as equivalent to rotten-hearted, corrupt, worthless.

CORMUNDUM.

—I sall gar crop thy tongue,
And thou sall cry *Cormundum* on thy kneis.
Kennedy, Evergreen, li. 68. st. 19.

i.e. I will bring thee to confess thy falsehood. It is an allusion to one of the Penitential Psalms, used in the Church of Rome, which has these words, *Cor mundum crea in me*.

To CORMUNDUM, v. n. To confess a fault; to own one's self vanquished, to sue for peace, Ayr.

CORN, s. The name commonly given to oats, before they are ground, S.

"I haddish to the under miller, for each boll of sheeling, of the increase of all *corn*, bear, and other grain." Abstract Proof, Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 2.

"*Corn*, generally confined to oats." Beattie's Scotticisms.

The crap is in, baith *corn* and bear.
J. Gerrond's Works, p. 80.

The word in E. and other northern languages properly signifies grain in general. In the ancient dialects the particular designation of grain was generally added; as Moes.-G. *kaurno quahetis*, granum tritici. Thre observes, however, that the term is especially used to de-

note that species of grain which is most commonly used in any particular region. Schilter says that, in *Jas Augustan*, *chern* is put for wheat. Among the Icelanders and Swedish Goths, the term more generally denotes barley. None of our southern neighbours can be at a loss then, to discover the reason why the designation of *corn* is, by way of distinction, given to *oats* in Scotland.

To CORN, v. a. 1. To give a horse the usual quantity of oats allotted to him, S.; *to feed, E.*

When thou was *corn't* an' I was mellow,
We took the road ay like a swallow.

Burns, iii. 142.

"He roared to Mattie—to see that his beast was *corned*, and a' his riding gear in order." Rob Roy, ii. 302.

"If ye *corn* an auld glide-aver weel, she'll soon turn about her heels, and fling i' your face." Hogg's Brownie, &c., ii. 202.

2. Applied metaphorically to a man exhilarated with liquor; as, "Thae lads are weel *corned*," S.

CORN-CART, s. An open-spoked cart, E. Loth.

"Hay and the different kinds of grain are carried [home] on the open spoked cart, known by the name of *corn-cart*." Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 74.

CORNCRAIK, s. 1. The Crake or Land-rail, *Rallus crex*, Linn.

He gart the Emproure trow, and trowlye behald,
That the *Cor crake*, the pundare at hand,
Had poyndit all his pris hors in a poynd fald,
Because thai eite of the corn in the kirklande.

Houlate, iii. 12. MS.

The rail seems to receive this designation, because it *craks*, or makes a hoarse noise, from among the *corn*. Thus, in the fable here, the corn is represented as his peculiar charge.

The name given by Martin is *corn-craker*; Western Isles, p. 71. In Sw. and Isl. the name *craka* is given to the crow; Alem. *cracce*. Both Junius and Wachter suppose that the designation has its origin from the sound emitted by this bird.

Its name in some parts of Norway has some degree of analogy; *agerhoene*, q. the cock of the field; Dan. *aker-rize*, q. king of the acre. The name *daker-hen* given by Willoughby to this bird, seems merely a corr. of the former. It has been said that it received from Linn. the appellation of *crex* from its cry.

2. A hand-rattle, used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing corn; denominated, it is supposed, from its harsh sound resembling the cry of the rail.

CORNEILL, CORNELING, CORNELLING, s. Apparently the stone called *Cornelian*.

"Item, ane ring of gold with ane quhissill. Item, ane ring with ane *corneill*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 67.

—"A string of *cornellingis* sett in gold ennamelit with quheit and tua perill betuix every *corneling*, containing xxxviii. *cornellingis*, and xxvii. couple of perill." Ibid. A., 1578, p. 263.

CORNE PIPE, s.

"The fyrst hed ane drone bagpipe, the nyxt hed ane pipe maid of ane bleddir and of ane reid, the third

playit on ane trump, the feyrd on ane *corne pipe*, the fyft playit on ane pipe maid of ane gait horne." Compl. S. p. 101.

"A *corne pipe* is a *horne pipe*, pipeau de corne."—This, it is conjectured, is the instrument alluded to by Ramsay in his *Gentle Shepherd*:

When I begin to tune my stock and horn,
With a' her face she shaws a cauldrie scorn.

Which he explains in a note to be "a reed or whistle with a horn fixed to it by the smaller end." Ritson's Essay on S. Songs, cxvii. N.

Beauford, in his Essay on the Musical Instruments of the ancient Irish, mentions the *Corn-bean* as one of them. It seems to be this which, in his explanation, he simply denominates *Beann*. If so, it must be viewed as the same with the *Stock-and-horn*; and *Corn-pipe* is only another name for it, signi- for Ir. and Gael. *corn* is a horn. *Bean*, indeed, has the same meaning; so that *Corn-beann* appears to be a tautological designation. See the extract on this subject, under *Stock and Horn*.

It, however, causes some perplexity, when the ingenious writer subjoins:—

"The *Corn* was a metal horn, in general resembling the natural horns of animals, especially those of the ram and wild ox, with mouth-pieces either at the end or side."

* **CORNER, s.** To put one to a corner, to assume precedency or authority in a house.

"Compeared Elizabeth Home, his father's relict, and alleged, That he could not be holden to renounce, seeing she offerd her to prove, that, after his father's decease, he entered in his dwelling house, and not only put her to a corner, but also staid there three or four months, using the best of his father's moveables," &c. Foord, Suppl. Dec., p. 464.

CORNETT, s. The ensign of a company of cavalry; Fr. *cornette*, id.

—"Declaris that the said Schir James Scrymgeour of Dudop knycht—hes the onlie and indoubtit heretable richt—the beiring of all his hienes banneris, stand-artis, *cornettis*, pinsaillis, handschenyeis, vtheris signis and takinnis of battell and weir, of quhatsumeir collour, schaip, or fassoun, baith on horss and fute," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 244.

La *cornette* est un étendart quarré, qui se port au bout d'une lance par le troisième officier de la compagnie. Dict. Trev. Hence the name of *cornet* has been applied to the officer who carries this standard. The origin is probably Fr. *corne*, a corner; an ensign of this kind having four corners.

CORNETTIS, s. pl. A kind of head-dress.

"In the first sevin huidis of claith of silvir embroderit with gold and tannie silk. Sevin *cornettis* of the same." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

"Ane quaiff of camorage with tua *cornettis* sewit with tuttit out werk of gold and silvir." Ibid. p. 232. Fr. *cornette*, the two ends of a coif, which resemble horns. V. Dict. Trev.

Cornette is also rendered, *Linea mulieris mitella*; and seems occasionally as here to denote a head-dress distinct from the coif.

CORN-HARP, s. An instrument made of wire for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds, Nairns., Morays.

"From the specific gravity of many of the seeds of weeds, it is not practicable to separate them from the corn, but by the operation of sifting. This labour is greatly lessened by an implement named the *corn-harp*. It has obtained that appellation from being principally

made of wire stretching over a timber frame, like the musical instrument known under that name.

"The wire, or sifting part of the *corn-harp*, is a parallelogram, set up so as to form an inclined plane, nearly 4 feet in height, and almost 2 in breadth, having two sides of board to prevent the corn from running off at the edges, by the continuation of the frame and sides; a happer is formed at the top of the wire parallelogram, the bottom of which almost necessarily terminating in an angle, discharges the grain through a slit of the same breadth as the wire frame, and which by the simple contrivance of a board sliding in a groove, may be opened wider, or shut narrower, as occasion requires. The wire is not stretched in one uniform plane, but inserted into cross bars about 8 inches asunder, placed in the under edges or back of the sides, so as to form 6 steps, each about an inch in height, making as many falls as the grain runs down along the wire, the strings of which are stretched so near to each other as to allow the little globular seeds to fall through." Agr. Surv. Nairns. and Morays., p. 126.

CORNY, adj. Fruitful or plentiful in grain; as, "The last was a *corny* year," Aberd.

CORNIESKRAUGH, s. The rail, a bird, Moray; S. *Corneraik*; *skraugh* being synon. with *craik*, as denoting a cry.

CORNIE WARK. Food, properly that made of grain. "Nae kin (kind) o' *cornie wark* has crossed his craig for twa days;" he has taken no food for two days, Teviotd.

Teut. *koren-werck*, bread, panificium ex frumento; Kilian.

CORNYKLE, s. A chronicle.

Bot Malcolm gat vpon this lady brycht
Schir Malcolm Wallas, a full gentill knycht,
And Wilyame als, as Conus *Cornykle* beris in hand,
Quhilk eftir was the reskow of Scotland.
Wallace, i. 37. MS.

CORNIT, CORNYT, part. pa. Provided with grain.

"The thre estatis thinkis at the bordouraris mysteris nocht sa mekill supple as thai dydo,—and at thai may this yere, God be lowyt, defende thameself bettir than fernyer for diuers caussis; first, thai ar bettir *cornyt* than thai war fernyere, and thair innemys war *cornyt*." Acts Ja. II. A. 1456, Ed. 1814, p. 45, c. 2. *Cornit*, Ed. 1566.

Now we only speak of a horse being *corned*, S., i.e. having received a feed of oats.

CORNOY, s. Sorrow or trouble, Berwick; supposed to be from Fr. *cœur noyé*, a troubled or overwhelmed heart.

CORP, s. A corpse, a dead body.

Fr. *corps*, Dan. *krop*, Isl. *kroppe*, Germ. *korper*, id., all from Lat. *corp-us*, the body.

CORPS PRESENT, s. "A mortuary, or funeral gift to the church; in recompense, as was pretended, for any thing that had been omitted or withheld by the deceased; synon. with O. E. *soul skott* or *soul portion*," Gl. Sibb.

This is the account given by Mr. Brand. "It is mentioned," he observes, "in the national council of

Egsham, about the year 1006." He also says: "It was antiently done by leading or driving a horse or cow, &c. before the corpse of the deceased at his funeral." Popular Antiquities, p. 25.

"The uppermost Claith, *corps-present*, Clerk-male, the Pasche-offering, Tiend-ale, and all Handlings upaland, can neither be required nor received of good conscience." First Book of Discipline, ch. viii. s. 2.

In Knox's Hist. MS. the orthography is the same. • For in MSS. the whole *First Buik* is inserted; although not in editions. In Spotswood's Hist. p. 164, it is erroneously printed *Corpresent*.

Sir David Lyndsay satirizes this oppressive custom. V. UMAST.

Fr. *corps* and *present-er*, q. to present the body for interment; or Fr. *present*, a gift, L. B. *praesentia*.

CORPERALE, CORPORALL, s. The linen in which the host was kept.

"In ane uther gardeviant, in the fyrst a lamp of silver, a *corperale* with a cais. Item, three quhippis and twa bukis." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 71.

The contents of this cabinet had been all subservient to the devotions of the royal family. As the host had been preserved in the *corperale*, the *twa bukis* had been breviances; and the *quhippis*, or scourges, meant for penance.

"Item—twa abbis, twa ameittis of Bartane clayth, dornik to be touellis unschappin, ane belt, twa *corporallis*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Fr. *corporail*, "the corporall; the fine linnen wherein the sacrament is put;" Cotgr. L. B. *corporale*, palla, qua sacrificium contegitur in altari; Du Cange. It has obviously been denominated from the absurd idea of the real presence of the *body* of our Lord in the Sacrament of the Supper.

CORPSE-SHEET, s. A shroud, a winding-sheet.

"Her throat's sair misguggled and mashackered though; she wears her *corpse-sheet* drawn weel up to hide it." Heart of M. Loth., ii. 116.

CORRACH, CORRACK, s. A pannier. The panniers used by the Braymen in Angus are thus denominated.

The term seems of Gothic origin. Su.-G. *korg*, a pannier or basket. The hurdles used, in sieges for protecting the soldiers, are called *rysskorg-ar*, from *ris*, virgultum, and *korg*, q. *corrachs* of *rise*, S. V. RISE.

CORRENOY, s. A disturbance in the bowels, a rumbling noise in the belly, Fife.

Perhaps from the Fr.; q. *coeur ennuyé*, internally disquieted; as we speak of a *heart-colic*.

CORRIE, s. A hollow between hills; or rather, a hollow in a hill; also *corehead*, S.

"The Currie is a small stream,—deriving its name from its source, being a *Corrie*, a Celtic term, signifying a confined cleugh or glen, of which sort is the spring of the Annan, vulgarly called the "Annan Peck;" or the Marquis of Annandale's "Beef-stand." P. Drysdale, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., ix. 419.

Coiramhoni is expl. the *valley of Moni*. Ib. xx. 300.

"This place is rendered conspicuous by the *Corries* or *Curries* of *Balglass*. They are semicircular excavations, naturally hollowed out in the western extremity of that ridge of hills, commonly known by the name of Campsie and Strathblane Fells. Some of the *Corries* are very spacious, being more than a mile in diameter." P. Killearn, Stirlings. Ibid. xvi. 104.

"*Corry* signifies the hollow bosom of a mountain, in which, on account of the snow lying long there, the vegetation is often more luxuriant than in the lower ground." Grant's Superstitions, ii. 253.

"The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little *corri*, or bottom on the side of the burn—if your eyes are good, you may see the green specks among the heather." Waverley, i. 241.

To **CORRIE ON**, to hold intimate correspondence in a low sort of way, to the exclusion of others; to gossip together; Lanarks.

It is not very remote in sense from Tent. *kuyer-en*, *ngari*, *confabulari*; Kilian. It may, however, be allied to Su.-G. *kur-a*, *clanculum delitescere*.

CORRIENEUCHIN, part. pr. Conversing *tete-a-tete*. Two old wives, talking very familiarly by themselves, are said to be *corrieneuchin*, Fife.

It is also used as a *s.* Persons are said to hold a *corrieneuchin*. Perhaps q. to *corrie* in the *neuk* or corner. V. preceding word.

CORS, CORSE, CORSS, s. 1. The cross or rood, S.

Scho hat Elane, that syne fand
The *Cors* in-to the haly land.

Wyntown, V. 10. 78.

2. A crucifix.

"Item, a bane [bone] coffre, & in it a great *cors* of gold with four precious stanis and a cheny of gold." Inventories, p. 12.

3. Market place, S. Sw. *kors*, id. So. called from a *cross* being formerly erected there.

The cadies rang'd about the *Corse*,
For messages ay ready,
To tak your card, or hand your horse,
You'll find them true and steady.—

Picken's Poems, i. 906.

4. The name sometimes given to a piece of silver-money, from its bearing the figure of a cross.

5. The name of the signal formerly sent round for convening the inhabitants of Orkney.

"It is statute and ordained,—that ilk house and family shall carefully and diligently direct the *corras*, according to the order and customis, to his next neighbours, with ane sufficient bearer, for admonishing the people either to convene to church for preaching or prayers, or for his Majesty's service, and such other necessary causes, as shall be thought expedient by the ministers, sheriffs, institutioners, or their baillies, and shall not stay or lay down the same, but direct it with all diligence, upon the receipt thereof, under the pain of 7 pounds Scots *toties quoties*." Acts of Bailyary, A. 1615, Barry's Orkney, App. p. 458.

This is evidently the same with the *bulkafe* of the Suco-Goths, thus defined by Ihre; Baculus nuntiarius quo ad conventus publicos convocabantur cives veteris Suioniae. It is formed from *bud*, *bod*, *nuntius*, a messenger, and *kafle* [whence S. *cavel*] *bacillus*, a rod. This mode was used when it was necessary to inform men who were ignorant of letters, by means of signs. This rod was three palms in length, burnt at the one end, having a rope drawn

through or bound to the other. The burned part denoted that, in case of disobedience, their property would be given up to the flames; the rope, that the offenders should themselves be hanged. This was sent through a district or country by an able footman, who was bound to run with it so far, till relieved by another, and so on, till all the inhabitants were warned to assemble at a certain place.

This nearly corresponds to the *Kroistara* of the Celtic inhabitants of Scotland, although with this difference, that, while the Celts burned the one extremity of their rod or stake, the other was dipped in blood. V. *CROISHTARICH*.

It may naturally be supposed that the custom of Orkney bore more analogy to the *Bulkafe* than to the *Kroistara*. Why, then, is it here called the *Corss*, i.e. the cross? At first view I was inclined to suppose that those who framed these Acts, Henry Stewart, and William Livingston, being emigrants from Scotland, had used the term expressive of the custom of their own country. But I find that the Goths occasionally gave to their nuntiatory rod the form of a cross. Haldorson, in explaining the Isl. term *bod*, gives as one sense of it, *Signum*, quo convocari contribules solent; observing that this "was sometimes in the form of an axe, when it regarded the King's business; of an arrow, when some sudden emergency, as that of slaughter, or hostile invasion, called for a convention; and that it bore the form of a cross, when matters of economy and religious bodies were the subject of consultation.

In Su.-G. this signal was also denominated *haeroer*, from *haer*, exercitus, and *oer aur*, sagitta, Isl. *her-aur*, thessera ad bellum evocans, Verel.; q. "the arrow of war." It was also called in Isl. *ledungabod*, from *ledung* or *leidung*, expeditio militaris, properly, the leading out of a fleet, and *bod* nuntius.

It might be supposed, at first view, that this rod had not received the name of *corss* till the northern nations were christianised. But of this we have no certain evidence; though it is a presumptive circumstance, that this name was used for the *bulkafe*, when the convention was held with a view to religion. It appears, however, that the sign of the cross occurs on Gentile monuments. This was the form of the hammer or maul which was the symbol of Thor. V. *KEYSLER*. *Antiq. Septent.*, p. 138. Ihe even contends that the Lat. term *crux* was of Scythian origin. For he views it as formed from Goth. *krok*, which primarily denoted two pieces of wood joined so as to exhibit the form of the Gr. letter T, used by the Goths. for binding the hands and feet of captives together; as he deduces Lat. *gabul-us*, another term denoting a gibbet, from Su.-G. *gaffel*, *gafvel*, furca. V. *FYRE CROCE*.

To CORSS, CORSE, *v. a.* 1. To cross, to lay one body athwart another.

"That the bottom thairof be *corssit* with irne naillit to the same, and to the ryng of the firloft," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 522.

Sw. *korsad*, crossed; *Seren*.

2. To cross, to go across, Buchan.

What ails thee, Robert? hath auld Sautie's wiert Fortauld that ye maun *corse* some luckless fierl?

Tarras's Poems, p. 3.

3. To thwart, Gl. *ibid*.

CORS, CORCE, CORSS, *s.* An animated body.

The flesche debatis aganis the spiritual goist,
His hie courage with sensuall lust to law,
And be the body vyctor baith ar loist.
The sprete wald up, the *cors* ay down list draw.

Doug. Virgil, 355, 43.

For William wichter was of *corss*
Than Sym, and better knittin.
Evergreen, ii. 177. st. 4. Fr. *corps*, body.

CORSBOLLIS, *pl.* Crossbows.

"And ye soldartis compangyons of veyr, mak reddy your *corsebolis*, handbolis, fyir speyris." Compl. S. p. 64.

CORSES, *s. pl.* Money.

My purs is [mauld] of sic ane skin,
Thair will na *corse* byd it within.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 68.

Thus denominated from the form of the cross anciently impressed on our silver money.

CORSGARD, *s.* Metaphorically, a place of residence.

"My old age doth no lesse crave—at the least an honest retreat from warfare, within my own garison and *corsgard*, with hope of burial with my ancestors." Letter A. Melville, *Life*, ii. 530.

Fr. *corps de garde*, "a court of gard, in a campe, or fort;" *Cotgr*.

CORSPRESAND, *s.* The same as *Corps-present*.

"In the action—movit be Schir And° Pringil chaplain & Johne Spottiswod for the wrangwiss spoliatioun & withhaldin of four sek of woll, iii° & xx lamys [lambs], lx stanys of cheiss, & v. *corpresandis* of the teyndis of the kirk of Stow of Weddale pertenying to thaim be reson of tak," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 23.

As this is reckoned among the *teyndis*, it verifies the remark made by Jacob, that oblations, &c. are in the nature of tithes, and may be sued for in the ecclesiastical courts. Vo. *Oblations*.

CORSSY, *adj.* Bigbodied, corpulent; *gravem* Osirim, Virg.

On siclyke wyse this ilk chiftane Troyane
The *corssy* pasand Osiris he has slane.

Doug. Virgil, 426. 18. V. *Cors*, 2.

CORSYBELLY, *s.* A shirt for a child, open before; an infant's first shirt, S. B. Ross thus describes a vulgar superstition:—

A clear brunt coal wi' the hot tongs was ta'en,
Frae out the ingie-mids fu' clear and clean,
And throw the *corssy-belly* letten fa,
For fear the weeane should be ta'en awa.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

Q. a shirt that is folded across the belly.

CORTER, *s.* 1. A quarter, Aberd.; corr. from *quarter*.

2. Also a cake, Aberd.; so called because quartered.

"I believe an honest fallow never brack the nook o' a *corter*, nor cuttit a fang frae a kebbuck." *Journal from London*, p. 1.

CROWN OF THE CORTER. 1. The rectangular corner of the quarter of an oaten cake, *ibid*.

2. Metaph. the principal or best part of any thing, *ibid*.

CORTES, CORTIS, *s. pl.* The name of a French coin, sometimes brought into Scotland, in former ages.

"It is statut and ordanit, that thair be na deneris of Fransas, maillyis, *cortis*, mitis, nor nain vthir conterfetis of blac mone, tane in payment in this realme." Acts Ja. III. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 97. *Cortes*, Skene.

I can form no other conjecture concerning this term, than that it is written according to the vulgar pronunciation, as corrupted from Fr. *quart*, or more fully *quart denier*, the fourth part of a penny. It seems to have been the half of the *maillyie* or Fr. halfpenny, as defined by Cotgr., and thus corresponded to the modern denomination of *Farthing*.

L. B. *quartus*, quadrans, nisi me fallo, seu moneta minutior; Du Cange. *Quart*, monnoie valant quatre deniers; Roquefort. Lacombe defines it precisely in the same terms, adding the year 1190; Suppl.

The term was also used to denote the fourth of a crown; but with a particular specification. Il n'a pas un *quart d'ecu*, Signific, il est bien pauvre; Leroux Dict. Comique.

In the same manner *quarter* is, in the north of S., still corruptly pronounced *cortier*.

CORT STOP, a vessel for holding a *quart*.

"Ane *cort stop*, & ane *poynet stoip*," i.e. a Scotch pint; Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

CORUIE, s. A crooked iron to draw down buildings.

Here crooked *Coruies*, fleeing byrdes tall.

Their skathfull *Scorpions*, that ruynes the wall.

Hudson's Judith, p. 33.

Fr. *courb-er*, *courv-er*, to crook, bow, bend; hence, *corbeau*, expl. "a certaine warlike instrument;" Cotgr.

CORUYN, s. A kind of leather.

—Their seemyt for to be

Of corbulye *coruyn* seuin grete oxin hyllis.

Doug. Virgil, 141. 9.

Corr. from *Cordowan*, q. v.

COSCH, COSHE, s. A coach; Fr. *coche*, pronounced soft.

Then Emprours and Kings sall walk behinde.

—As men defait, cled all in dullfull black,

In *coschis* traynd with slander, schame and lack:

Their children yong, and menyonis in a rout,

Drest all in dule sall walk thair *cosch* about.

Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 382.

"The moyen that hee useth against these, is tauld in the end of the 6. verse, he striketh them with a deadlie sleepe, with sik a sleepe, that the ridar was als deade as the *coshe*. I will not insist; the chariot is here placed for the ridar." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, 1591, Q. 7, a.

Vnto this bischop there was brought

Ano new-maid *coische* for to decore him.

Legend Bp. St. Andrews, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 330.

Su.-G. *kusk*, Germ. *kutsche*, Belg. *koetse*, id. Wachter derives the term from *kutt-en*, tegere; Lye, the Belg. name from *koets-en*, cubare, as properly signifying a couch. Callander, in his MS. notes on *Ihre*, says that the coach was invented by the Scythians.

To COSE, Coss, Coiss, v. a. To exchange, to barter. *Coss* is still used, Loth.

I trow in warld was nocht a bettir Knycht,
Than was the gud Graym off trewth and hardement.

Teris tharwith fra Wallace eyn down went.

Bruce said, Fer ma on this day we haiff losyt.

Wallace anserd, Allace, thai war ewill *cosyt*.

Wallace, x. 470, MS.

i.e. "It was a bad exchange; Grahame being of

more value than all who fell on the English side." The sense is lost in the old edit. in which it is,

Allace, they were ill *cost*—

unless this be an abbrev. of *cosit*, then in use.

—The traist Alethes

With him hes helmes *cosit*, and gave him his.

Doug. Virgil, 286. 33.

Coss a doe, a phrase commonly used among children, Loth. i.e. exchange a piece of broad, as a bit of oatmeal cake for wheaten bread.

Phillips mentions *scoss*, or *scource*, as an old word, used in this sense. But it seems now to be provincial. Grose accordingly gives *scorce*, or *scouce*, id., as used in the Exmoor dialect.

Rudd. derives *cose* from A.-S. *ceos-an*, to choose, because an exchange, he says, is a sort of mutual or alternate election. Su.-G. *kes-a*, *kies-a*, Belg. *kies-en*, Moes-G. *kies-an*, id., which appears in its opposite, *us-kies-an*, to reject, to reprobate. I have not observed, however, that any one of these terms occurs as denoting exchange. This is the sense of Su.-G. *kyt-a*, (on which word *Ihre* observes that *cose*, S., has the same signification,) also of *kaut-en*, used in Thuringia. Hence,

COSSING, COISSING, s. The act of exchanging.

"Bote—signifies compensation, or satisfaction;—and in all excambion, or *cosing* of landes or geare moveable." Skene, Verb. Sign., vo. *Bote*.

Sic *coissing*, but lossing.

All honest men may use

That *change* now were strange now,

Quod Reason, to refuse.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 57.

To COSE. [Prob. same as E. COZEN.]

Then meekly said the lady free

To Sir Egeir, Now how do ye?

I rede ye be of counsel clean,

Ye will not *cose*, Sir, as I ween.

I think your love be in no weir;

Therefore I rede you make good cheer.

Sir Egeir.

The meaning is uncertain. Shall we suppose the term, in this application, allied to Teut. *koos-en*, to flatter? Or is it used as before; q. "you will not change your mind."

COSH, adj. 1. Neat, snug; as denoting a comfortable situation, S.

The gudeman, new come hame, is blyth to find,

Whan he out o'er the halland flings his een,

That ilka turn is handled to his mind,

That a' his housie looks sae *cosh* and clean.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 55.

2. Comfortable, as including the idea of defence from cold, Ayr.

I've guid gramashens worn mysel'—

They kept me *cosh* baith cauf an' coots;

But Jock, forsooth, maun hae his boots.

Picken's Poems, i. 124.

3. Quiet, without interruption; a *cosh crack*, S., a conversation free from disturbance.

He lighted at the lady's yate,

And sat him on a pin;

And sang fu' sweet the notes o' love,

Till a' was *cosh* within.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 9.

4. In a state of intimacy; *They are very cosh*. In a similar sense it is said, *They are sitting*

very cosh, or *coshly*; they are sitting close or hard by each other, as those do who are on a familiar footing, S.

Sibb., without any proper reason, derives it from Fr. *coy*, quietus.

The term, as used in the last example, might seem borrowed from Ir. *koish*, hard by, near; or as denoting intimacy, allied to Belg. *kooz-en*, Germ. *kosen*, in *lieb-kosen*, to fawn, to cajole, Su.-G. *kusk-a*, to soothe by fair speeches, Isl. id., to persuade, to entice; E. *cozen*. But the sense first given is most probably the primary one. The word, in this acceptation, nearly corresponds to Isl. *kios*, *kuos*, a small place that is well fenced; *angustus locus et circumseptus*, quasi *vas*; G. Andr., p. 157. O. Teut. *koyen-en*, *koos-en*, however, is rendered, coire, fornicari; Kilian.

COSHLY, *adv.* Snugly, S.

It's i' the Psalms o' David writ,
That this wide world ne'er should flit,
But on the waters *coshly* sit.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 82.

To this, perhaps, we may trace an O.E. term, used by Palsgrave. "*Coshe*, a sorie house, [Fr.] *cauerne*," B. iii. f. 26, b.

It would seem that the term *cosh* is provincially used also as a *s.* "*Coish*, a confined, comfortable, or warm situation." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

COSH, *adj.* With a hollow beneath, or over a hollow; Galloway. V. **TOSCH**, **TOSCHE**, *adj.*

COSHE, *s.* A coach. V. **COSCH**.

COSIE, **COZIE**, *adj.* Warm, comfortable, snug, well-sheltered, S.

To keep you *cosie* in a hoord,
This hunger I with ease endur'd.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 305.

Then cannie, in some *cozie* place,
They close the day.

Burns, iii. 89.

—*Cozie* here, beneath the blast,
Thou thought to dwell.

To a Mouse, *Ibid.*, p. 147.

This seems radically the same with *cosh*, as used in the first sense.

COSIELY, *adv.* Snugly, comfortably, S.

While to my cod my pow I keep,
Cauty and *cosiely* I lye.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 74.

I in the bield of yon auld birk-tree side,—

Right *cozylie* was set to ease my stumps,

Well hap'd with bountith hose and twa-sol'd pumps.

Starrat, *Ibid.*, ii. 389.

TO LOOK COZIE, to have the appearance of being comfortable; to exhibit symptoms of good-humour, Fife, Dumfr.

A late writer applies this phrase to his Muse:—

As on I wrote, she *look'd* sae *cozy*,
It gar'd me fyke.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 179.

Gael. *coisagach*, snug. V. **COLSIE**.

COSIE, *s.* 1. A straw-basket. V. **CASSIE**.

[2. A cover for a tea-urn, to prevent cooling.]

COSINGNACE, **CÒSIGNANCE**, *s.* 1. A relation by blood, a cousin.

"Fenella was ane tender *cosingnace* to Malcolme Duf afore slane be Kenneth." Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 10. *Multa necessitudine conjuncta*, Boeth.

2. A grand-daughter; or perhaps a niece.

"Attoure Uoldosius sonne to the erle of Nortumbirland sal haue kyng Williamis *cosingnais* in mariage." *Ibid.*, B. xii. c. 10. *Neptem*, Boeth.

Formed from Lat. *consanguineus*, a kinsman; perhaps through the medium of Fr. *cousinage*, consanguinity.

It is also written *consignance*:—

—"Yit, because he was servand and *consignance* to his lordshyp, he wald do as vthoires wald, and put hand to it." Anderson's Coll., ii. 184.

TO COSS, *v. a.* To exchange, Loth., Berwicks. V. **COSE**.

COSSNENT, *s.* A servant or labourer is said to work at *cosnment*, when he receives wages without victuals, S.

This, by some, is resolved into *cost neat*, *q.* the *neat cost*, the price of labour in money, without any thing additional. This seems very doubtful; especially from the inversion not being common in our language, as well as the supposed antiquity of the phrase, whereas *neat cost* is modern. The origin, however, is quite obscure. May it be from Teut. *kost*, food, and *neen*, the negative particle; as denoting that *no food* is given according to a bargain of this kind?

"*Cosenent*, wages without food," Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 691.

Sometimes it is used in the form of an *adj.*:—

"I dinna—wish you to work *cosnent* wark, that is, without meat or wage." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 169.

This, however, I apprehend, is properly the sense of the following mode of expression:—

To Work Black Cosnent, I am informed, signifies in Ayr. to work without either meat or wages. The phrase is often used with respect to a cottager who gives part of his labour for a house.

This term seems nearly to resemble Isl. *kostnatt-r*, *quostnatt-r*, sumptus, G. Andr.; *q.* the expense at which one gives his labour. I strongly suspect, however, that it has the same origin with Germ. *Cossaeten*, the term by which those, in legal language designed *villani*, are denominated, who live in cottages, being attached to the glebe, and performing the labour requisite. *Homines glebae ascripti*, qui *intra cassam serviunt*, et in *praediis rurales operas praestant*; Wachter. In L. B. they are called *cotseti*, an A.-S. word Latinized; *cot-saeta*, which denotes the inhabitant of a cottage, being formed from *cote*, a cottage, and *saeta*, which in composition signifies an inhabitant, or one who *sits*, i.e. resident in a place, from *sitt-en*, sedere.

COST, *s.* 1. Duty payable in kind, as distinguished from that paid in money. It frequently occurs in old writs or rentals in Orkney, corresponding with *Cane* in our old deeds, S.

—"Confermis the letter of gift—of all & hail the superplus of the thriddis of benefices within the boundis of Orknay,—alsweill money victuall, as *cost* of buttir, oyle, and vtheris customes within the saidis boundis." Acts Ja. VII. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 455.

2. This term seems latterly to have been in a special manner appropriated to meal and malt, *ibid.*

"Bishoprick of Orkney. Money, £251 2s. 6d. *Cost*, i.e. Malt, 78 Last, 21 Meil, 3 Setting, 21 Merk." Keith's Hist. App., p. 182.

"Victual called *Cost* in Orkney, 26 Last," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 188.

• "Malt and butter had become considerable articles of consumption or export, and *cost*, a denomination for meal and malt, in the proportion generally of two-thirds of malt, and a third of oat meal, was rendered a principal article of feu-duty." Agr. Surv. Orkn., p. 31.

3. It is also used in Orkn. to denote the sustenance given to a servant, as distinct from money; as, "I got so much money in wages besides my *cost*," i.e. allowance of food.

This is evidently the same with *Coist*, which I have defined in too limited a way.

COST, s. Side. V. **Coist.**

COSTAGE, s. Expense.

The purpou flouris I sall skattir and pull,
That I may straw with sic rewardis at leist
My neuoes saule to culye and to feist,
And but profit sic *costage* sall exerce.

Doug. Virgil, 197. 55.

To COSTAY, v. n. To coast, to go or sail by the side of.

Thai forrayid noucht fere in the land,
For thai war *costayid* nere at hand.

Wynetoun, ix. 7. 25.

COSTER, s. A piece of arable land.

In 1559, William, the bishop of St. Andrews, confirmed to the monastery of Haddington, "una *costera* terrae cum pertinentibus in territorio de Stanypeth, [East Lothian] ex dono Roberti de Vetero ponte." Trans. Antiq. Soc. Edin., i. 110.

The same place is referred to in our Acts.

"Item, ane *coster* of land with the pertinentis, in the territorie off Stanypethe." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 646.

L.B. *costur-a*, the same with *cultura*; Saepe sumitur pro modo agri, qui *colitur* et aratur. Fr. *culture*, Du Cange. It may, however, be from L.B. *coster-ium*, pars alicujus loci; angulus; q. a corner of land. V. Carpentier.

COSTIL, Wallace, ii. 64. V. **Coist.**

COT, s. Prob. coat, or coating.

"The lordis decretis—that Thomas Turnebull of Fawlishope sall content & pay to Thomas Folkert ij sek of gude woll but *cot* or ter, for the quhilk he is bundin to the said Thomas be his obligacion," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 18.

Probably "*coat*," as denoting a covering of grease, "or tar."

To COT, v. n. To cot with one, to cohabit, to dwell in the same house, S. B.

Q. to live in the same *cot*; unless allied to Su.-G. *kotte*, a friend.

COTE, s. A rate. *Cote* of a testament, the rate due, according to the value of the legacies.

"That quhare ony sic persouns deis within age, that may nocht mak thar testamentis, the nerrest of

thar kyne to succeid to thaim sall have thar gudis, without preiudice to the ordinaris anent the *cote* of thar testamentis." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 306.

L. B. *cota*, rata pars, Gall. *cotte* vel *quote*. L. B. *quota* is used in the same sense. Here it denotes the assessment exacted by the episcopal court, in proportion to the extent of the goods inherited.

"Soon after the reign of David I. a right was acknowledged in bishops, not only of disposing of the goods of all who died without a will,—but of confirming the testaments of all Scotsmen who died in foreign parts.—In every confirmation of a testament, besides the other fees of court, the twentieth part of the moveables fell to the bishop of the diocese, which was called the *quot* of the testament, because it was the proportion or *quota* to which the bishop was entitled at confirming." Ersk. Inst., B. iii. T. 9, § 28.

COTERAI, s. An elastic piece of thin split iron, used to fasten the bolts of window-shutters; Berwick's.

Perhaps originally the same with Teut. *katterol*, Belg. *katrol*, a pulley. *Koter-en*, however, signifies fodicare.

COTHIE, adj. Warm, snug, comfortable, Perth's; synon. with *Cosie*.

But, oh! the greedy ganger gang,
They do him muckle skeath an' wrang,
For aft whan Jamie's thrivin' thrang,

Fu' croose an' *cothie*,
They light upon him in a bang,
And spoil his bothie.

Duff's Poems, p. 60.

Content wi' the growth o' the island,
Our dadies were *cothie* an' braw.

Ibid., p. 160.

In Fife, *Cothie* has the same signification; sometimes implying the idea of wealth.

Gael. *coth* denotes meat, victuals. But I suspect that this term is of the same stock with *Couth*, *Couthie*, q. v.

COTHELY, adv. Snugly, *ibid.*

"The gudeman and me said, though it was time enough for the lassie to marry, yet if they baith keepit in ae mind for twa or three years, she mith be *cothiely* set down." Campbell, i. 331.

COTTHROUGH, adj. Rustic, &c. V. **COD-ROCH.**

COTLANDER, s. A cottager, who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land, E. Loth.

Formed from old E. *cotland*, "land held by a cottager, whether in soccage or villenage." Dimidia acra terrae jacet ibidem inter *Cotland*, quam Johannes Goldering tenet, ex una parte, & *Cotland* quam Thomas Webbe tenet ex altera. Paroch. Antiq. 532. V. Jacob's Law Dict.

L. B. *collanda*, *collandium*, terra cotalis, ex *cot* et *land* terra. Item, una virgata terrae, cum dimidia unius *collandi* tota, &c. Monast. Anglie. ap. Du Cange.

COTMAN, s. A cottager, Galloway.

"At Meikle Culloch, in the parish of Urr, a boy—belonging to a *cotman* on the farm, was attacked by a large boar, which threw him down, and tore his cheek and side so severely, that his life was considered to be in danger." Caled. Merc., Nov. 20, 1823.

COTTAR, COTTER, s. One who inhabits a *cot* or cottage; dependent on a farm, S.

"Upon the different farms, a cottager, or, as he is commonly called, a *cotter*, is kept for each plough em-

ed on the farm." P. Ceres, Fife, Statist. Acc., v. 383.

Persons of this description possess a house and small garden, or small piece of land, the rent of which they are bound to pay, either to a landlord or a farmer, by labour for a certain number of days, or at certain seasons. This custom is a relic of the service of the *villani*. The service itself is still called *bondage*. L. B. *cotar-ius*, *cottar-ius*, *coter-ius*, Fr. *cottier*, held, or holding, by a servile, base, and ignoble tenure. Hence S. *cotterman*, *cotterfouk*, contemptuously *cotter-bodies*; a village possessed by cottagers, and dependent on the principal farm.

This term is applied to one who lives under a farmer, either with or without a piece of land attached to his house. Mere mechanics are not properly called *cottars*, in general at least. In Aberdeenshire, formerly the servant employed as a ploughman by a farmer, had generally a separate house assigned him, with a piece of land, and was denominated, by way of pre-eminence, *the cot-ar*; while the other sub-tenants were, for the sake of distinction, designed *cottar-men* or *cottar-fouk*. Hence, till of late, the ploughman was called the *cottar*, though living in the same house with his master.

COTTAR-WARK, s. Stipulated work done by cottagers to the farmer on whose land they dwell, S.

"Some of the cottagers paid a day in the week to the farmer, by the name of *cottar-work*." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 231.

To COTTER eggs, to drop them into a pan, and stir them round with a little butter, till edible, S.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *koter-en*, fodicare; as there is a sort of poking in stirring the eggs. Thus, as Belg. *roer-en* signifies to poke, to stir, *geroerde eyeren* denotes what we call *cotter'd eggs*.

[**COTTERIN, part.** Poking, turning over, working in a trifling manner; Clydes.]

To COTTER, v. n. A term used in Loth. in relation to a particular plan of raising potatoes. He who has no ground of his own has it provided by another, free of rent, one year; the manure and culture being considered as an equivalent for the use of the ground. The person who raises potatoes in this way is said to *cotter*.

Although Teut. *koter-en* signifies fodicare, the term, it may be supposed, has originated from *cottars*, or cottagers on a farm, who had the privilege of raising roots for family use on the terms specified.

COTTERIE, s. Apparently, provision as to a place of habitation.

"Wherever a village of any considerable extent is established, or in the centre of two or more villages, let there be a house and garden provided for a Protestant Schoolmaster.—If his duty is faithfully performed, there will arise under his tuition, a race of men and women, whose manners will be civilized, whose morals will be correct, and whose industry will amply repay the Laird for his meal and *cottery*, and the scholars for the expense of their education." Agr. Surv. Invern., p. 349.

COTTOWN, COTTUN, COTTAR-TOWN, s. A small village, or hamlet, possessed by *cottars* or cottagers, dependent on the principal farm, S.

"Cottagers are collected in [into] small villages, called *cottowns*." Agr. Surv. Forfars., p. 137.

"And the *Cotton* sal frely occupy the ta side of the said *lonyng* on the north part, and the hospitale on the south side, the *lonyng* beand common to thaim baith." Cartul. Aberd., p. 8. This deed is dated A. 1446.

"The residence of the farmer—is flanked by a cluster of villages; these constitute the *cottar-town*; the inhabitants are vassals to the farmer." Edin. Mag., Aug., 1818, p. 127.

"The *cottoun* of Many." Reg. Aberd. Cent., 16.

COTT TAIL. V. COAT-TAIL.

COUBROUN, adj. Low born, or rustic.

A *coubroun* quene, a laichly lurdane;

Off strang wesche sheill tak a jurdane,

And settis in the pylefat.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 193. V. WASH.

Perhaps q. *cow-broun*, as respecting her appearance; or *cow-born*, as it is still said of a low-born person, brought up in the byre. L. *gylefat*.

COUCHER, s. A coward, a poltroon.

"It is good, ere the storm rise, to make ready all, and to be prepared to go to the camp with Christ, seeing he will not keep the house, nor sit at the fire side with *couchers*." Rutherford's Lett., P. I., ep. 65.

From the E. v. *couch*, Fr. *coucher*.

COUCHER'S BLOW. 1. The blow given by a cowardly and mean fellow, immediately before he gives up, S.

2. It is also used in a passive sense, as denoting the parting blow to which a dastard submits; as *I gied [gave] him the coucher blow*, S. O., i.e. he submitted to receive the last blow.

To COUCHER, v. a. To be able to do what another cannot accomplish, who contends in a trial of strength or agility. He who fails is said to be *coucher'd*, S.

This seems to have been formed from the s., q. to make one *couch*, or lie down like a dog, to lower in fear; Fr. *coucher*, Teut. *koets-en*, cubare.

To COUCHER down, v. n. To bow down, to crouch, to submit, Roxb.

COUDIE, adj. V. COUTH.

To COUDLE, v. n. To float; as a feather alternately rising and sinking with the waves, Roxb.

C. B. *coul-i*, signifies to rise, to lift up, *cawd*, what is raised up.

To COUGHER, (gutt.) v. n. To continue to cough; used in this form, *Cougherin'* and *Blocherin'*. V. BLOCHER, v.

Evidently a derivative from E. *cough*, or Teut. *kuch-en*, id.

COUGHT, for *couth*. **Could**.

Out of hevin the hie gait *cought* the wif gaing.
Pink. S. P. Rep., iii. 142.

COUHIRT, *s*.

Crawdones, *couhirts*, and thefts of kynd.—
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 109.

It seems uncertain whether this be for *cowards*, as connected with *crawdones*; although it may simply signify *cow-herds* as conjoined with *theifs*, *q.* stealers of cattle.

Teut. *koe-herde*, *koerd*, *koord*, *bubulcus*.

To COUK, *v. n.* To reach. **V. COWK**.**To COUK**. [To dart under or into, to crouch down, to lie hid; Clydes. **V. COOK**.

In the last sense it is used by Burns in his description of the '*burnie*,'—

Whyles *cookit* underneath the braes,
 Below the spreading hazel.]

To COUK, *v. n.* A term used to denote the sound emitted by the cuckoo.

The coukow *couks*, the prattling pyes
 To geck hir they begin.

Cherrie and Stae, st. 2.

COUL, (pron. like *E. cool*), *s*. A night-cap; in some places *Coulie*, *S.*; apparently from *E. Cowl*, a hood worn by monks.**COULIE**, **COWLIE**, *s*. 1. A boy, *S*.

This is the common, and apparently the original, signification; allied perhaps to *Su.-G. kull*, offspring; whence *kullt*, a boy, *kulla*, a girl. *Hisp. chula*, a male child, evidently acknowledges this Goth. origin.

2. A term applied to a man in the language of contempt, *S*.

But these who are long in abuse,
 And have drunk in some childish use,
 Are very fair to keep that stain.
 Some coward *coulie* of this strain,
 Come moved [commoved] by some schoolish toy,
 Ran rampart on a scholar boy,
 Did tear and graip him with his claws,—
 For somewhat did concerne the Pope
 Canonized at Edinburgh crosse.

Cleland's Poems, p. 77, 78.

This refers to the burning of the Pope in effigy by the students of the university of Edinburgh, Dec. 25, 1680. The *coward-coulie* seems to be Sir William Paterson. *V. Wodrow's Hist.*, ii. 218, 219.

Some *Cowlies* murders more with words,
 Than Trowpers do with guns and swords.
Cleland's Poems, p. 112.

Siclike in Pantheon debates

Whan twa cheils hae a pingle;
 E'en now some *coulde* gets his aits,
 An' dirt wi' words they mingle.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 54.

COULPE, *s*. A fault.

"Ve sal carye no thing furtht of this varld bot the *coulpe* of our synnis, or the meritis of our vortu."
Compl. S. p. 242.

Fr. coulpe, *Lat. culpa*.

COULPIT, *part*. Prob. bartered, sold.

Alace that ever Scotland sould have bred
 Sic to [its] awin dishonour, schame, and greif;
 That, quhen ane nobilman wes thairto fled,
 At neid to seik some succour and relief.

Sould have bene *coulpit* twyse! First be ane theif,
 Then be Lochlevin, quho did thre yair him kelp;
 Quho gat greit gaine to save him from mischeif,
 Syne sould him to the skambils lyik ane scheip.

Mailland Poems, p. 239.

Explained *seized upon*, *Pink*. But there is no reason to think that this is the meaning. It may signify, "treated as a culprit, made to suffer injurious treatment," by a liberal use of *Fr. coulper*, to find fault with, tax, reprehend. But perhaps *coulpit* is rather used for *coupit*, *l* being often inserted in this manner. Thus the sense would be, bartered, sold; as *sould* is afterwards used. **V. COUR**.

COULTER-NEB, *s*. A sea-fowl and bird of passage, West. Isles. **V. BOUGER**.**COULTER-NIBBIT**, *adj*. Having a long nose.

"Hear to the *coulter-nibbit* piper, said one." *Perils of Man*, ii. 250; *q.* a nose resembling the *coulter* of a plough.

COUMIT-BED, *s*. A bed formed of deals on all sides, except the front, which is hung with a curtain, *Roxb*.

This, I think, is the same with *Alcove-bed*; from *S. Coom*, as denoting the arched form of the front. *Coom* may be allied to *C.B. cwm*, a rounding together, *Owen*.

COUNCIL-POST, *s*. "A term in Scotland for a special messenger, such as was formerly sent with despatches by the lords of the *council*."

"Have the charity to send a *council-post* with intelligence; the post does not suit us in the country." *L. Elbank, Boswell's Journal*, p. 173.

To COUNGEIR, *v. a.* To conjure.

"Quha brekis the second [with Protestants, the third] command?—Thai that abusis the name of God, to *coungeir* the deuil be enchantmentis, be expresse or priuat pactionis with him."—*Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, 1551, Fol. 32. a. Hence,

COUNGERAR, **COWNGERAR**, *s*. A conjurer.

"Oft tymes geir tynt or stowin is gettin agane be *coungerars*." *Ibid.* Fol. 21. b.

To COUNJER, *v. a.* To intimidate or still by threatening, Clydes. **V. COONJER**.**COUNYIE**, *s*.

In dance thay war so slaw of feit,
 They galf thame in the fyre a heit,
 And maid them quicker of *counyie*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

"Quicker of *cunning* or apprehension; or perhaps, quicker of coin, of circulation, or course;" *Lord Hailes*. But the last idea supposes *Dunbar* to use a very unnatural metaphor. It may either be from *Fr. coign-er*, *cogn-er*, to beat, to strike, as respecting the increased quickness of motion. Or we may view the poet as referring to what he had already said in the same stanza. Having compared *Sweirnes* or Indolence to a sow, he adds:

Full slepy wes his *grunye*.

i.e. *grunt*. Afterwards he exhibits the same honourable personage as served by a number of drones; and the effect of the application of fire to their feet, was their being more active in grunting, less *slepy* than before. For *counyie* may be viewed as *synon.* with

grunpie, from O. Fr. *coin*, *coign*, the cry or grunting of pigs, Cotgr.

COUNT, *s.* An accompt; Hence, *Count-book*, a book of accompts; *Counting*, arithmetic, *S.*

COUNTER, *s.* A person learning arithmetic. "A gude *counter*," one who is skilful in casting accounts, *S.* V. **COUNTING**.

COUNTERCHECK, **COUNTERCHECK-PLANE**, *s.* A tool for working out that grove which unites the two sashes of a window in the middle, *S.*

To **COUNTERCOUP**, *v. a.* 1. To overcome, to surmount, *Ayrs.*

2. To repulse, *ibid.*

3. To overturn, *ibid.*

4. To destroy, *ibid.*

Although one of the senses given is to overturn, it does not seem to have any connexion with *S. Coup*, *id.*, but to be formed from Fr. *contrecoup*, a term used at billiards, when, on one player striking his antagonist's ball, it returns and strikes his: *Reciproca percussio*, *Dict. Trev.*

To **COUNTERFACTE**, *v. n.* To counterfeit.

"Diverse the subjects of this realme, hes wickedlic, and contemptuously purchased the said Papes Bulles, dispensations, letters and privileges at Rome, or hes caused *counterfacte* the samin in Flanders or uthers parts;—as alswa, sum uthers hes purchased, or *counterfacted* gifts and provisions of benefices." *Acts Ja. VI. 1572*, c. 51. *Murray.*

Fr. *contrefaire*, *id.*, part. *contrefaict*; Lat. *contra* and *fac-ere*.

COUNTING, *s.* The common name for the science of arithmetic; as, "I gat nae mair learning, than reading, writing, and *counting*, *S.*

To **COUNT KIN** *with one*, to compare one's pedigree with that of another. It is common for one who has perhaps been spoken of disrespectfully, in regard to his relations, to say of the person who has done so, "I'll *count kin wi'* him whenever he likes," *S.*

This evidently refers to the genealogical accounts kept of families, especially in feudal times.

COUNTRY, *s.* In the Highlands of *S.*, a particular district, though very limited, is so called.

"The father of Allan lived in another *country*; that is, beyond a ridge of stupendous mountains, which in the Highlands are the boundaries of what are called *countries*." *Clan Albin*, i. 46.

The same idiom had formerly been known to the English. Thus Shakespeare makes the Chief-Justice say, "Sir John, you loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the *countries* as you go." See 1st Part of *Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 3. In *Reid's Edit.*,

indeed, *counties* is substituted. But I suspect that the other was the term used by Shakespeare.

[O. F. *contree*, country. V. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*]

COUNTRY DANCE, a dance of Scottish origin, in which a number of couples form double rows, and dance a figure from the top to the bottom of the room, *S.*

When dinner's o'er, the dancing neist began,
And throw and throw they lap, they flang, they ran :
The *country dances*, and the country reels,
With streaked arms bobb'd round, and nimble heels.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

COUNTRY-KEEPER, *s.* One employed in a particular district to apprehend delinquents, *S.*

—"I staid away from the Ba-spiel—only for fear of the *countrykeeper*, for there was a warrant against" *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 124.

COUNTRY-SIDE, *s.* A district or tract of country.

"Mr. Guthry continued until the 1664, and then was obliged to leave that *country-side*, although the Earl of Glencairn spoke to the Bishop in his favours, who gave him a very short answer; which made the Earl say, 'We have set up these men, and they will trample upon us.'" Walker's *Remark*. *Pass.* p. 173.

"The old man—had the pleasure of receiving the reiterated assurances of young, old, and middle-aged, that he was simply the best qualified person for the office of arbiter in the haill *country-side*." *Antiquary*, ii. 342.

COUNTYR, **COWNTIR**, *s.* 1. Encountre.

At the first *countyr* int' t'his bargane
Almon Tyrrheus eldest son was slane.

Doug. Virgil, 226. 17.

2. A division of an army engaged in battle. Wall.

The *v.* is abridged in the same manner from the Fr.

To **COUP**, **COWP**, *v. a.* 1. To exchange, to barter, *S.* Sometimes it includes both the idea of buying and of selling; as "to *coup* cattle," to buy in order to sell again.

2. To expose for sale, *Roxb.*

3. To buy and sell, to traffic; commonly used in this sense, *Aberd.*, but only of an inferior kind of trade.

Isl. *kaup-a*, Su.-G. *koep-a*, vendere.

A. B. *coup*, Yorks. Norf. *cope*, *id.* Su.-G. *koep-a*, not only signifies to buy, but to barter; *kopa jord* i *jord*, to exchange one piece of land for another.

A.-S. *ceap* denotes cattle. The *v. ceap-an*, to buy might be derived from this, as Lat. *pecunia*, money, from *pecus* cattle; because among barbarous nations cattle are the primary article of barter. This reason, however, is capable of being inverted.

The ancient Latins give the name of *caupo*, not only to one who sold wines, but to him who sold goods of any kind; whence *cauponari*, to make merchandise in general.

COUP, *s.* 1. Exchange, *S.*

Yit houp hings be ane hair,
Houping aganes all houp;

Albeit from cair to cair
Thow catche my hairt in cou
Mailland Poems, p. 264.

2. A good bargain; any thing purchased below its just value; Gl. Surv. Moray.

Sw. *koep*, purchase, bargain.

2. *The hail coup*, the whole of any thing, the entire quantity without diminution, S.

This phrase is evidently derived from the idea of a bargain, and must originally have signified "the whole purchase, or barter."

3. A company of people. The term is used rather in contempt; as, "I never saw sic a filthy ill-manner'd *coup*;" Fife.

COUPER, COPER, *s.* 1. A dealer, a chafferer.

"They are forebuyers of quheit, bear, and aites, *copers*, sellers, and turners thereof in merchandices." Chalmerlan Air, c. 21, s. 3.

This term is now generally used in composition, as a *horscouper*, a jockey, one who buys and sells horses; a *cowcouper*, one who deals in cows, S.; from *coup*, *v.*, to barter.

"The horse which our *coupers* had bought at Morton fair, were arrested many of them by the Mayor of Newcastle." Baillie's Lett., i. 85.

"Nor are they, in any way, a match for *horse-coupers*, *cow-coupers*,—the people that farmers have to deal with." P. Leslie, Fife's Statist. Acc., vi. 44, N.

Cope-man occurs in O. E. in the sense of purchaser, chafferer, or *chapman* in modern language.

Only for hope of gaine, and that uncerteine,
He would have sold his part of paradise
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.

Ben Jonson's Volpone.

Phillips explains *copest-mate*, "a partner in merchandizing," Dict.

2. Applied to one who makes merchandise of souls.

"If the way revealed in the word be that way, we then know, these *soul-coupers* and traffickers shew not the way of salvation." Rutherford's Lett. P. iii. ep. 66.

COUPER-WORD, *s.* The first word in demanding boot in a bargain; especially applied to horse-dealers, Roxb.; from *couper*, a dealer.

To COUP, COWP, *v. a.* To overturn, to overset, to tumble over, S.

"The pure woman perceaving him so bent, and that he stoupit down in hir tub, for the taiking furth of sick stuffe as was within it, first *coupit* up his heilles, so that his heid went down." Knox, p. 203.

"He has *coup'd* the mickle dish into the little;" S. Prov. "The jest is in the different significations of the word *coup*, which signifies to buy and sell grain, cattle, &c. and to turn one thing upon another; spoken when people have fallen behind in dealing." Kelly, p. 144. V. the *v. n.*

To COUP *owre*, *v. a.* To overturn. This idiom is very common, S.

The crousest should been *coupit owre* i' death's gory fauld,
Or the leal heart o' some i' the swaird should been cauld.
Lament L. Macivell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 34.

To COUP CARLS, to tumble heels over head, (synon. to *Coup the Creels*), Galloway.

Right winsome was the simmer e'en,
When lads and lasses pingle,
An' *coupin carls* on the green,
An' dancing round the ingle.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 89.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *cairt-eam*, to tumble, to toss, *cairtle*, tumbled.

To COUP THE CRANS. 1. To be overturned, S.

—"The trades assembled, and offered downright battle to the commons, rather than their kirk should *coup the crans*, as they had done elsewhere." Rob Roy, ii. 128, also 239.

The language is borrowed from the *cran*, a trivet, on which small pots are placed in cookery, which is sometimes turned with its feet uppermost by an awkward assistant. Thus it signifies, to be completely upset, S.

2. It is also occasionally used to denote the misconduct of a female, S.

To COUP THE CREELS. 1. To tumble heels over head, S.

"He added, that—if folk couldna keep their legs still, but wad needs be *coupin the creels* ower through-stanes, as if they wad raise the very dead folk wi' the clatter, a kirk wi' a chimley in't was fittest for them." Rob Roy, ii. 150.

2. To bring forth an illegitimate child, Roxb. To cast a *lagen-yird*, synon., S.

3. To die, Roxb.

"If ye should tak it into you head to *coup the creels* just now, you know it would be out of the power of man to get you to a Christian burial." Blackw. Mag., Mar., 1823, p. 312.

To COUP, *v. n.* 1. To overset, to tumble, S.

The whirling stream will make our boat to *coup*,
Therefore let's pass the bridge by Wallace' loup.

Muses Threnodie, p. 136.

"The brig brak and the cart *couplet*." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 130.

2. Used metaph. as signifying to fail in business, to become bankrupt, S.

Who has not seen the youth imprudent fa',
With prospect pleasant in life's morning daw?
And who has not heard Gib's old cronies say,
That he would *coup* some not far distant day?

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 98.

This seems radically the same with Germ. *kipp-en*, *mutare*, *inclinari ad terram*, *auf der kippe stehen*, *pronus esse ad lapsum*, in *discrimine lapsus versari*; Wachter. This he derives from Gr. *κντρέω*, *vergere*, *propendere*. But it is certainly more directly from *kippe*, *kipf*, also *kopf*, apex, *summitas*. One, however, might suppose that it had some affinity to Sw. *gupp-a*, to rock, to tilt up; *Baaten guppar*, the boat rocks or pitches, *q.* is in danger of being overset; Wideg.

COURIT, *part. pa.* Confined to bed from illness of any kind, Loth., Roxb.

To COUP *owre*, *v. n.* 1. To be overset, S.

2. To fall asleep; a phrase often used by the vulgar, especially in relation to one's falling asleep in a sitting posture, S.

3. A vulgar phrase applied to a woman, when confined in childbed. The prep. is sometimes prefixed; as, *She's just at the o'er-coupin'*, i.e., She is very near the time of childbirth.

COUP, COWP, *s.* 1. A fall, *S.*, sometimes *coupis*, *S. B.*

Stand by the gait: lat se if I can loup.

I mon run fast in droid I get a *coup*.

Lyndsay's S. P. Repr., ii. 153.

2. A sudden break in the stratum of coals, *S.*

"The coal in this district is full of irregularities, stiled by the workmen *coups*, and *hitches*, and *dykes*.—These *coups* and *hitches*—are found where the strata above and below the coal suddenly approach, or retreat from each other, by this means *couping* the coal out of its regular bed." *P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 329.

COUP, *s.* Leg. *Caup*, i.e. cap or bowl.

"'Ay, let him gang,' said the miller—'I wad rather deal wi' the thankless that neither gies *coup*, *nievefu'*, nor *lippie*, than wi' him.'" *Perils*, iii. 39.

COUP-CART, COWP-CART, *s.* V. COOP.

COUP-HUNDED, *adj.*

"Stolen—from the barn of Willowyards in the ground of New Grange, near Arbroath, belonging to Alexander Davidson, a brown, *coup-hunded*, switch-tailed horse, with a snip in his forehead." *Adv. Aberd. Journal*, Dec. 27, 1820.

COUP-THE-LADLE, *s.* The play of see-saw, *Aberd.*

COUPAR, a town in Angus, referred to in a common *S. Prov.*

"*He that will to Coupar, maun to Coupar.* He that will, will." *Gl. Antiquary*.

The *Prov.* fully expressed is, "He that will to Coupar maun to Coupar, though Killiemuir [Kirrymuir] had sworn't." The meaning is not accurately expressed as above. The idea is, that when the will is obstinately set on any course, it is an indication of necessity, and is sometimes to be viewed as a symptom of fatality.

* COUPE-JARRET, *s.* One who hamstring another.

"Meantime, he has accused me to some of the *primutes*, the rulers for the time, as if I were a cut-throat, and an abettor of bravoes and assassins, and *Coupe-jarrets*." *Waverley*, iii. 236.

Fr. *couper le jarret*, to hough, to cut the hams. This word seems introduced merely as suited to the pomposity of the character; for it does not appear to have been adopted into our language.

COUPEN, *s.* A fragment. V. COWPON.

—"Gin I winna gi'e you a helpin' haun' mysel' tao rive him in *coupins* lith, lim', an' spawl." *Saint Patrick*, iii. 311.

COUPLE, CUPPIL, *s.* A rafter, *S.*

—Twenty *cuppil* he gave, or na,

To the body of the kyrk alsua.

Wyntown, ix. 6. 163.

"The oak *couples* were of a circular form, lined with wood, and painted in the taste of the times." *P. Cupar-Fife, Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 140.

C. B. kupul ty, tignum, a rafter of a house, a beam. It is observed, *Gl. Wynt.*, that rafters are "sq called from being in pairs or couples." It is favourable to this idea, that *C. B. kuplysy* signifies to join or couple. Heb. כבל, *kebel*, compes, copula; כפל, *cabal*, duplicare.

COUPLE-YILL, KIPPLE-YILL, *s.* A potation given to house-carpenters on putting the *couples* or rafters on a new house, *Teviotd.*

To COUR, COURIE, *v. n.* To stoop, to shrink, to crouch, *S.*, *cower*, *E.*

Chaucer writes *coure* :—

Kinges mote to him knele and *coure*. *Pl. T.*

V. the etymon, vo. CURR, 2.

To COUR, *v. n.* To recover. V. COWER.

COURAGE-BAG, *s.* A modest designation for the *scrotum*, *Galloway*.

—Ilk yaul-ented heifer, round thee playing,

In merriment, tossing her glaiket head

Beneath thy wyme, licks down thy boozy lisk.

And rubs thy *courage-bag*, now toom's a whussle.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 47.

COURANT, *s.* A severe reprehension, the act of scolding, *Dumfr.*

Probably in allusion to the high French dance called *coranto*, *curranto*, and *current*; if not from Fr. *courant*, chasing, as signifying that one gives another a heat.

COURCHIE, *s.* A covering for the head, a kerchief, *S.* *Curchey*, *Dunbar*.

A roussat gown of her awn scho him gaif

Apon his weyd, at couryt all the layff,

A soudly *courche* our hed and nek leit fall.

Wallace, i. 241. MS.

The *couch*, or as also denominated, *S. B. courtsey*, is thus defined by a friend: "A square piece of linen used, in former times by women, instead of a cap or *mutch*. Two corners of it covered the ears, one the neck, and another the forehead. The latter was folded backwards."

It must anciently have been of a different form, from the description given of it in an old act of Parliament; probably resembling what is now called a *toy*. The act respects the wives and daughters of *commounis* and *pure gentill men*, with the exception of persons "constitute in dignitie, as Alderman, Baillie, or vther gude worthy men, that ar of the counsall of the towne."

"That thay mak thair wyfis and douchters—be abilyeit ganand and correspondand for thair estate, that is to say, on thair heidis schort *couchis*, with lytil hudis, as ar vsit in Flanders, Ingland, and vther cuntreis." *Acts Ja. II.*, 1457, c. 70. Edit. 1566.

"Cleanliness is couthis, said the wife, quhen she turned her *courche*," *S. Prov.*

Some of these good women generally busk the bride's first *curch*.—The hair, which the day before hung in tresses mixed with ribbon, is now rolled tightly up on a wooden bodkin, and fixed on the top of the head. It is then covered with the *curch*, a square piece of linen doubled diagonally, and passed round the head close to the forehead. Young women fasten the ends behind; the old wear them tied under the chin. The corner behind hangs loosely down." *Discipline*, iii. p. 282, N.

Fr. *couvre-chef*, a covering for the head.

COURERS, CURERS, *s. pl.* Covers, *Gl. Sibb.*

COURIE, *adj.* Timid, easily alarmed, Peebles.; apparently from the *v.* to *Cour.* V. **CURR.**

To **COURIE**, *v. n.* V. **COUR.**

COURIE, *s.* A small stool, Lanarks. V. • **CURRIE.**

COURSABLE, **CURSABLE**, *adj.* Current, common.

"The lordis auditoris ordanis that the saidis partijs tak breuis of diuision, or ony vther *coursable* breuis of our souverain lordis chapell to the quhilkis thai haf consentit before thaim." Act Audit. A. 1478, p. 67. Also Act. Conc. A. 1478, p. 19, 20. *Cursable*, *ib.* p. 270.

This literally signifies current, from the Fr. term of the same form, and must respect such briefes as were common and legally warranted.

COURTHAGIS, *s. pl.* Curtains, Aberd. Reg.; probably a contr. from Fr. *courtinages*, *id.*

COURTIN, *s.* A yard for holding straw, Berw.

"A set of farm buildings is called a stead or stead-ing; the straw-yard is the *courtin*." Agr. Surv. Berwick., p. 305.

Probably an oblique use of O. Fr. *curtin*, a kitchen-garden; Verger, jardin potager, Roquefort; or perhaps directly from L. B. *corin-a*, *curtin-a*, rustica arca quae muris cingitur; derived from *cortis*, atrium. This term might be introduced by the monks in writing charters, &c.

COUSIGNANCE, *s.* A relation by blood. V. **COUSINGNACE.**

COUSIGNES, *s.* A female cousin-german.

"Anc uther question, Whether if a man abusing his *cousignes*, his father's brother's daughter sevin yeiris, and begottin children, and presentlie wald marrie her, and underly correctioun, may marie her or not?" General Assembly, A. 1565. Keith's Hist., p. 543.

"It was the custom to say *Cousigne* for the male, and *Cousignes* for the female." Note, *ibid.*

This expl. the proper meaning of *Cosingnace*, q. v.

COUSIN-RED, *s.* Consanguinity, kindred, South of S.

"'You are his relation it seems.'—'There is some *cousin-red* between us, doubtless,' said the Bailie reluctantly." Rob Roy, ii. 237.

A term strangely compounded, *cousin* being from Lat. *consanguineus*, and *red*, contracted from A.-S. *raeden*, conditio, status, as in *manred*, kindred, &c.

[O. F. *cosin*, *cousin*, a cousin.]

COUT, **Cowt**, *s.* A young horse, S.; corr. from *colt*. Hence,

COUT-EVIL, *s.* Properly *colt-evil*, a disease incident to young horses; E. *strangles*, in which the maxillary glands swell so much as to threaten strangulation; Border, Northumb.

--The Cords, and the *Cout-evil*, the Clasps, and the Cleiks. *Polwart.* V. **CLEIKS.**

To **COUTCH**, *v. a.* To lay out, or lay down; applied to a proper division of land among joint proprietors or possessors, Stirlings.

—"The foirsaidis lands of Boddome Burnflet and How Meur quhilke is y' outfeild arrable land perteinuing to thame lysis rinrig and navayis [no wise] comodeyuslie *couchit* nor laid be itself *cuerie* man his portioun tharoff." Contract, A. 1634, Lord Livingstoun; Mem. Dr. Wilson of Falkirk v. Forbes of Callendar, A. 1813, App. p. 2.

Fr. *couch-er*, to lay down. It is used as to gardening.

To **COUTCH BE CAWILL**, to divide lands, as properly laid together, by lot.

—"The saidis lands sal be designet and *couchit be cawill*, vthir wayis as sal be tho' moist expedient, conform to thair parts and portions tharoff falling to thame." *Ibid.*

COUTCH, *s.* A portion of land lying in one division, not in *runrig*, Stirlings.

"Boddame, Burnflat, &c., were different from Grahame's Muir, whereof the Howmuir was only a part, and were outfeild arable lands belonging to the feuars of Falkirk, lying *runrig*, and which they were therefore to divide into *couches*, so as every man's share might be laid together by itself." *Ibid.*, p. 7.

Fr. *coucher*, en termes de Jardinage, est une preparation, d'un quareau de terre avec du fumier, du terreau, &c. pour y clover des melons, de laitues, et autres fruits et herbages. Dict. Trev.

COUTCHACK, **CUTCHACK**, *s.* The clearest part of a fire, a blazing fire, S. B.

"The first was a metenant o' a ship, a gaucy, swack, young fallow, an' as guid a pint-ale's man as ere beeked his fit at the *couchack* o' a browster wife's ingle." Journal from London, p. 1.

O happy is that douce-gaun wight,
Whase saul ne'er mints a swervin,
But glows weel pleas'd at's *cutchack's* light,
Has sense his ev'ra nerve in.

Turris's Poems, p. 48.

"A small blazing fire;" Gl.

The first syllable seems allied to Teut. *kouf*, warm.

To **COUTCHER down**, *v. n.* To bow down, to crouch, Roxb.

COUTCHIT, *part. pa.* Laid, inlaid, stuffed.

— Their semyt for to be
Of corbulye cornyn seulin gret oxin hydis,
Stiff as ane burd that stud on athir sydis,
Stuffit and *couchit* full of irne and lede.

Doug. Virgil, 141. 11.

Fr. *couch-er*, to lay. In this sense Chaucer uses the phrase "couched with perles," v. 2136.

COUTH, *aux. v.* Could.

A gyrd rycht to the King *couth* maik,
And with the ax he hym our straik.

Barbour, v. 629, MS.

He was a man of gret bowit,
Honorabil, wys, and rycht worthy:
He *couth* rycht mekil of company.

Wynston, viii. 42. 182.

Properly rendered in Gl. "He could bring many followers to the field."

This is also used in Wallace and by Douglas, and in the same sense by Rob. Glouc. and R. de Brunne. V. **TYNSALE.**

This seems to be the A.-S. pret. *cuthe*, novi, from *cunn-an*, noscere, as originally used to denote ability

of mind, or knowledge, and thence transferred to power in a general sense.

COUTH, *part. pa.* Known.

Pergamea I nemyt it, but bade,
Our folkis than that warren blith and glad,
Of this *couth* surname our new cietè,
Exhort I to graith hous, and leif in lee.
Doug. Virgil, 71. 50.

A.-S. *cuth*, id.

COUTH, *s.* Expl. "enunciated sound; a word."

O, blessins on thy *couth*, lord John;
Weel's me to see this day;
For mickle hae I done and dreed;
But weel does this repay.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 125.

He refers to Gaol. *cuth*. I have not met with the word elsewhere. It is probably peculiar to Moray. But it is more probably of Goth. origin, as allied to Isl. *quæde*, syllaba, *qued-a*, Su.-G. *quæd-a*, effari, dicere, to speak.

COUTH, COUTHY, COUDY, *adj.* 1. Affable, agreeable in conversation, frank, facetious, familiar, S.

Ramsay uses *couth* in this sense:—

Nor will North Britain yield for couth
Of ilka thing, and fellows *couth*
To ony but her sister South.

Poems, ii. 419.

Fu' weel can they ding dool away,
Wi' comrades *couthy*.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 45.

Heal be your heart, gay *couthy* carle,
Lang may ye help to toom a barrel.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 340.

2. Loving, affectionate, kind, S.

And sayd, God-speid, my son, and I was fain
Of that *couth* word, and of his company.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 187, st. 7.

Of the nuts on *Halloween*, it is said:—

Some kindle, *couthie*, side by side,
An' burn thegither trimly;
Some start awa' wi' saucy pride,
An' jump out-owre the chimley
Fu' high that day.

Burns, iii. 128.

Kindly and *couthy* ay to her he spak,
And held her in gued tune wi' niony a crack.

Ross's Helenore, p. 32.

Here the *adj.* is used for the *adv.*

3. Comfortable, giving satisfaction.

His pantry was never ill-boden;
The spence was ay *couthie* an' clean.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 293.

A mankie gown, of our ain kintra growth,
Did mak them very braw, and unco *couth*,
A tartan plaid, pinn'd round their shoulders tight,
Did mak them ay fu' trim, and perfect right.

Galloway's Poems, p. 182. V. COURCHE.

4. Pleasant to the ear, S. B.

The water feckly on a level sled
Wi' little dinn, but *couthy* what it made.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

5. In a general sense it is opposed to solitary, dreary; as expressing the comfort of society and friendship, when one is in a state of suffering, or when far from home and friends, S.

—"Tell me, what are ye,
That in this dreary darksome hole kens me?"
"E'en Lindy here, your ain auld neipeir's sin,
Wi' shakl'd hands an' wi' a sair paid skin."
"That's unco luck, but goed I sanna ca't,
But yet there's something *couthie* in it fra't."

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 43.

6. With a negative prefixed, it denotes what is supposed to refer to the invisible world. Anything accounted ominous of evil, or of approaching death, is said to be *no coudy*. The term is also applied to a dreary place, which fancy might suppose to be haunted, Ang.

It is nearly allied to A.-S. *cuth*, notus, familiaris. There are other terms which have an evident affinity to this as used in the first sense. Tout. *kodde*, facetiæ, jocus; *koddig*, facetus, jucundus; Kilian. Isl. *kudia*, salutare, valedicere. Isl. *kvidr* is nearly allied to sense 1. Testificatio familiaris incolatus, *qued*, saluto, valedico, *quedia*, salutatio; G. Andr., p. 155, 156.

COUTHILY, *adv.* 1. Kindly, familiarly, S.

As they drew near, they heard an elderin dey,
Singing full sweet at milking of her ky;
In by they come, and hailst her *couthily*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 78.

2. Comfortably, agreeably; in regard to situation.

Sae down they sat by favour of a stane,
That o'er their heads right *couthily* did lean.

Ross's Helenore, p. 74.

COUTHINESS, COUDINESS, *s.* Facetiousness, familiarity, kindness, S.

COUTHY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of being kind, familiar, or agreeable, S.

He—spake sae kindly, *couthy-like*, and fair,—
That at mair saught my mind began to be,
And he some meat his laddie gart gee me.

Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

"Didna you tell me how kind and *couthie-like* Lord Armbank was lookin' to this same Miss Flora at the circat?" Glenfergus, i. 239.

COUTHLESS, *adj.* Cold, unkind.

To read their fu'some, puffing lays,
Their fause, unmeaning, *couthless* praise,
Wad gar aye think their votaries
Were perfect saunts.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 114.

Apparently from *Couth*, the more ancient form of the *adj.* and *less*, as signifying, without affection.

COUTRIBAT, *s.* Confused struggle, a tumult, Ettr. For. Read *Cautribat*, often applied to dogs' quarrels.

"Is a' safo? Is the *coutribat* ower? Sic a fie-gae-to as yon I saw never. Hech! but it is an unsonsy place this!" Perils of Man, ii. 145.

Perhaps q. *cout-rippet*, disturbance made by *colts*; or Isl. *koettr*, felis, and *rißbalde*, violentus, q. an uproar of cats.

COUTS. V. SUMMER-COUTS.

COUTTERTHIRL, *s.* The vacuity between the *coulter* and the ploughshare, S. V. THIRL.

COVAN, s. A convent. Pink. and Sibb. very oddly render *covanis* "guests;" although interrogatively.

It is no glaid collation
Quhyle ane maks merrie, an uthair luiks downe
Ane thrists, ane uthair playis cope out.
Let anes the cope go round about,
And wyn the *covanis* benysoun.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 101.

By ancient writers it was generally written *covent*.

—One thing wold I wite, if thi wil ware;
If bedis of bishoppis might bring the to blisse;
Or *coventes* in cloistre might kere the of care.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 18.

—He ys byvore the heya wened thure there ywys,
And of the hous of Teukesbury thulke *covent* ys.

R. Glouc., p. 433.

I am Wrath, quod he, I was sometyne a Fryer,
And the *coventes* gardiner, for to graffen impes;
On Limitours and Legisters lesynges I haped.

P. Ploughman, F. 22, p. 2.

Hence the name of *Covent-garden* in London; i.e. the garden which belonged to a certain *convent*.

In S., *calvin* is still used for *convent*. Thus at Arbroath there is a place called the *Calvin's kirk-yard*, that is, the churchyard belonging to the *convent*.

COUATYSE, COVETISE, COWATYSS, s. 1. Covetousness.

In this sense it is frequently used by Doug. Arm. *covetuis*, O. Fr. *covouteise*, id.

2. It is used, somewhat obliquely, as denoting ambition, or the lust of power.

Than wes the land a quible in pess.
Bot *covatyss*, that can nocht cess
To set men apon felony,
To ger thaim cum to senyowry,
Gert Lordis off full gret renoune
Mak a fell conjuracioun
Agayn Robert, the douchty King.

Barbour, xix. 2. MS.

Covetiseis is also used in O. E. It occurs in a very remarkable passage in P. Ploughman, which has this colophon, *How couetise of the cleargy wyll destroy the church*.

For *covetise* after crosse, the crown standes in golde,
Both rych and religious, that rode they honour
That in grottes is grauen, and in golde nobles.
For *covetous* of that crosse, men of holy kyrke
Shall turne as templers did, the time approcheth nere:
Wyt ye not ye wyse men, how the men honoured
More treasure than trowth, I daro not tell the sothe,
Reason and ryghtfull dome, the religious demed,
Ryght so you clarkes for your *covetise* ere longe
Shal they deme *Dos Ecclesie*, and your pride depose.

Deposuit potentes de sede, &c.

If knyghthode and knydwyt, & commune by conscience
To gyther loue lelly, leuchli it well ye byshoppes,
The lordshyps of landes for ever shal ye lese,
And lyue as *Leuitici*, as our Lorde you teacheth.

Per primitias et decimas, &c.

Fol., 85. a. b.

It is a singular fact, that, in different countries, poets have been the first to lash the corruptions of the church, and have in some respects laid the foundations of that Reformation, the happy effects of which we now enjoy. It has been asserted, that Sir David Lyndsay contributed as much to the Reformation in Scotland, as John Knox. Although this assertion is not consonant to fact, it cannot be denied that, in consequence of the severe attacks which Sir David made on the clergy, the minds of the people were in so far prepared for throwing off their galling yoke.

It is well known that poetry, in another form, was subservient to the interests of the Reformation in France. The charms of Clement Marot's verse, in

his beautiful translation of many of the Psalms, diffused their influence even in the gay court of Francis I., and rendered those partial to the Reformation, who perhaps were not influenced by any superior motive. Although the Reformation was crushed in Italy, similar exertions had been made in that country, first by Dante, and then by Petrarch. V. *Catalog. Test.*, pp. 721, 770.

COVE, s. A cave, S. A. Bor.

"Kyng Constantyne was tane and brocht to ane *cove*, besyde the see, quhare he was heidit the xiii yeir of his reigne." Bellend. *Cron. B. x. c.* 17.

A.-S. *cofe*, Isl. *kofe*, Su.-G. *kafwa*, Germ. Belg. *kouwe*, id.

COVERATOUR, s. A coverlet for a bed.

"Item, four *coveratouris* of grene taffatiis stikkit." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 45.

Fr. *couverture*, id.

COVETTA, s. The name given to a plane used for moulding framed work, called also a *Quarter-round*, S.

COVINE, s. Fraud, artifice; "But fraud or *covine*." South of S.

This is an old Scottish law-phrase. V. *CONVUNE*.

[It is used by Barbour in the same sense, ix., 14; as—*counsel*, xiii., 122, *plan*, *power* to *contrive*, ix. 77. V. Skeat's Gl. to Barbour.]

COVIN-TREE, s. A large tree in the front of an old Scottish mansion-house, where the Laird always met his visitors, Roxb.

This term occurs in the following beautiful stanza, the only one known to remain, of a *Mother's Lament for her Son* :—

He was lord o' the huntin'-horn,
And king o' the *covin-tree*;
He was lu'd in a' the westlan waters,
And O! he was dear to his ain minnie.

The last line is otherwise given :—

And best lu'd by his minnie.

It has been supposed that this is q. *convoy-tree*,—q. the place to which the host accompanied his departing guests. Much more probably from *covyne*, as signifying convention, or place of meeting, (like *Trysting-Tree*.) V. *CONVUNE*, &c., s. under *CONVUNE*, v.

To COW, v. a. 1. To poll the head, S.

"They had thair hedis ay *covit*, as the Spayneartis visis bot ony bonet or couer les than thay war trublit with infirmite. Nane of thaym throw ythand *cowing* of their hedis grew beld." Bellend. *Descrip. Alb.*, c. 16. This is the translation, instead of *capitibus tonsis*, Boeth.

Ye gar us trow that all our heids be *covit*.

Philol. st. 67, *Pink.* S. P. *Repr.* i.

This alludes to the Prov., "Wad ye gar me trow that my head's *cow'd*, when ne'er a shoers came on't?" Ramsay, p. 74.

2. To clip short, in general.

Where we clip, quoth the Cummers, there needs na kame;
For we have height to Mahown for handsel this hair:

They made it like a scraped swyne;
And as they *cow'd* they made it quhryne.

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 19.

Ye harmless race! it is for needy man
Ye're of your fleeces rob'd. Be not afraid.
'Tis not the slaughterous gully 'bove your heads
That's lifted—"Tis the gently moving hand

Of tender-hearted swain, which o'er your sides
Guides the keen *cowing* shears.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 81.

3. To cut, to prune, to lop off.

A cow, which wants the horns, is said to be *cowit*, S. A. Bor. Su.-G. *kullig*, Isl. *kollotr*, C. B. *kula*, qui cornibus caret. For the origin, V. COLL, v.

The name of an old S. song, mentioned in Compl. S., was "Cow thou me the rashes grene." P. 100.

To *cow* out, to cut out.

I'd fret, wae's me! to see thee lye
Beneath the bottom of a pye;
Or *cow'd* out, page by page, to wrap
Up snuff or sweeties in a shap.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 581.

4. To consume as food, to eat up, S.

"Welcome, auld carl," said the Captain;
"Auld cruikit carl, wi' your fat yow;
It weel will saur wi' the good browu yill;
And the four spawls o't I wat we's *cow*."
"The spawls o' it gin ye should *cow*,
Ill will I thole to brook the wrang."

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 169, 170.

5. To be *cowit*, to be bald, to have little hair on the head.

Well couth I claw his cruik bak, and keme his *cowit* nodil.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 54.

6. It occurs in one instance, as signifying shaven; applied to the Roman tonsure.

— These I shall

Call acts that's *preter-scriptural* :—
Imposing nook'd caps, and *cow'd* heads,
The wearing relicts, cross, or beads.

Cleland's Poems, p. 88.

Isl. *koll-r*, cranium; item, *tonsum caput*; G. Andr., p. 149.

7. It is often used metaph. S. like E. *snib*.

—The like of you,
Superior to what's mean,
Should gar the trockling rogues look blue,
And *cow* them laigh and clea!

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 401. V. CADIE.

Sometimes the phrase is completely figurative; as, *I'll cow your horns for you*, i.e. I will abridge your power.

[Cow, COWIN, s. 1. A cutting, a polling, a pruning, as, "Gae to the barber an' get a *cow*."]

2. The act of pruning, viewed metaph., [i.e. a dressing, a taming], S.

But *new-light* herds get sic a *cowe*,
Folk thought them ruin'd stick-an-stowe.

Burns, iii. 255.

Improperly expl. "fright" in Gl.

[This was improperly given by Jamieson as a 6th sense of *Cow*, *Kow*, a twig or branch, &c.; but the term is still used in Ayr. in the sense here given, "I'll gie ye a *cow* ye'll no forget this while," i.e., a dressing, a taming, is quite a common threat.]

To COW, v. 1. To depress with fear, (common to S. and E.) seems to be radically different.

Dr. Johns. preposterously derives it from *coward*, by contr. although this is evidently its own diminutive. Its origin is certainly Su.-G. *kufu-a*, Isl. id., also *kug-a*, suppressere, insultare. V. Ihre in vo.

2. To upbraid, to ratè, to scold an equal or superior; not used of an inferior, Dumfr.

To Cow, v. a. To exceed, to surpass, to excel; as, "That *cowes* a," that exceeds everything, Clydes., Loth., Fife, Mearns.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *kufu-a*, suppressere.

COW, s. A rude shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit, Dumfr.

Su.-G. *koja*, Belg. *kooi*, *kou*, *kouw*, Germ. *koie*, *tuguriolum*.

Cow, Kow, s. 1. A twig or branch of any shrub or plant, a wisp; as a broom *cow*, a twig of broom, a *heathercow*, a twig of heath, S.

Sone, after that ane lytil, came the king
With monie man can gladlie sport and sing;
Ane *cow* of birks into his hand had he,
To keep than weel his face fra midge and fle.

Priests Pebl., *Pink.* S. P. R., i. 21.

"It is a bare moor, that he gaes o'er, and gets na a *cow*," Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 21. This is spoken with respect to greedy, scraping fellows.

2. Sometimes improperly for a bush.

For when ye gang to the broom field hill,
Ye'll find your love asleep,
With a silver belt about his head
And a broom-*cow* at his feet.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 272.

3. A besom made of broom, S.

To the Vicar I leif Diligence and Care,
To tak the upmost clath, and the kirk *cow*.

Duncan Lauder, or Macgregor's Testament,

a MS. in the possession of the Earl of Breadalbane, dated A. 1490, quoted by Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 328, who has the following note on this word:—"The *kirk-cow*, or *cow*, is an ecclesiastical perquisite which I do not understand." It is a poor perquisite indeed; being merely the bunch of broom used for sweeping the church. Here it is evidently mentioned ironically.

4. Used as birch, in E. to denote an instrument of correction, because occasionally employed for this purpose. Thus, it is a common threatening, *I'll tak a cow to you*, S.

This seems derived from *cow*, v., as signifying to cut, to lop off.

5. The fuel used for a temporary fire, or *bleeze*, S.

Put on a *cow* thl I come o'er the gate,
And do the best you can to had you het.
The lasses bidding does, and o'er they gaes,
And of bleach'd birns put on a canty blaze.

Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

COW, Kow, s. 1. A scarecrow, a bugbear, S.

With Wallace also, Earl Malcolm's gone;
A better lord, and braver could be none;
And Campbell kind, the good knight of Lochow,
To Suthron still a fearful grievous *cow*.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. viii., p. 190.

Hence the compound word, a *worrie-cow*, any frightful object; although the term is now often used in a ludicrous sense, to denote any one who makes a ridiculous appearance, in consequence of being fantastically dressed, or from any other cause. *Cow* is sometimes used by itself in the same sense.

2. A hob-goblin, S.

Gudeman, quhat misteris all thir mowis,
As ye war cumberd with the *cowis*?
Philot. st. 126. *Pink. S. P. Rep.* i.

And he appear'd to be nae *kow*,
For a' his quiver, wings, and bow.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

It deserves observation, that like this, the S. B. word
• *doolie* signifies both a scarecrow and a hobgoblin.
Hence *bu-kow*, id., and *cowman*, also used in both
senses. *Cowman*, indeed, is a designation sometimes
given by the vulgar to the devil, especially to frighten
children, S.

From *cow*, *v.*, to intimidate; or as immediately cor-
responding to Isl. *kug*, suppressio; Verel.

To *play kow*, to act the part of a goblin.

—And Brownie als, that can *play cow*,
Behind the claiith with mony a mow.
Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl., p. 330.

Cow. *Brown cow*, a ludicrous designation
given by the vulgar to a barrel of beer, or
ale, from its colour, as contra-distinguished
from that of milk, S.

While the young brood sport on the green,
The auld ones think it best
With the *brown cow* to clear their een,
Snuff, crack, and take their rest.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 114.

COWAN, *s.* A fishing-boat.

"When the Earl [Argyll] came to Allangreg in this
critical juncture, he resolved to man out four prizes he
had got at sea, and thirty large *cowans* or fisher-boats,
with the thousand men he had with him, and joyn his
own three ships with them, and attack the men of war
that were coming up." *Wodrow's Hist.*, ii. 535.

Perhaps a dimin. from Su.-G. *kogge*, Isl. *kugg-r*,
genus navigii apud veteres; C. B. *cwch*, linter. O. E.
cogge.

COWAN, *s.* 1. A term of contempt, applied
to one who does the work of a mason, but
has not been regularly bred, S.

2. Also used to denote one who builds dry
walls, otherwise denominated a *dry-diker*, S.

"A boat carpenter, joiner, *cowan*, (or builder of
stone without mortar,) get ls. at the *minimum*, and
good maintenance." P. Morven, Argyles. Statist. Acc.,
x. 267. N.

Cowans, masons who build dry stone dikes or walls."
P. Halkirk, Caitlin. Statist. Acc., xix. 24. N.

Cowaner is the only term used in this sense in Loth.

3. One unacquainted with the secrets of Free-
masonry.

Su.-G. *kujon*, *kughjon*, a silly fellow, hominem im-
bellem, et ejus capiti omnes tuto illudunt, *kujon*, ap-
pellare moris est; Ihre. Fr. *coion*, *coyon*, a coward, a
base fellow; Cotgr. Qui fait profession de lacheté,
ignavus; Dict. Trev. The editors of this Dict. deduce
it from Lat. *quietus*. But the term is evidently Goth.
It has been imported by the Franks; and is derived
from *kufw-a*, suppressere, insultare.

To COWARDIE, *v. a.* To surpass, especially
in athletic exercises, Mearns; synon., *Cufie*,
Fife, and *Coucher*, S.

This would seem originally the same with Fr. *coward-
er*. But the latter is used merely in a neuter sense.
The S. term, in its signification, more nearly resembles

Su.-G. *kufw-a*, suppressere, insultare, which is certainly
the radical term.

COWARDIE, *s.* The act by which one is sur-
passed in such exercises, Mearns; *Cufie*, *Fife*,
id.

COWART, *s.* Covert.

Throw a dyrk garth scho gyldit him furth fast,
In *cowart* went and vp the watty past.
Wallace, i. 258, MS.

COWARTRY, *s.* Cowardice.

"Thay—tynt the victory be thair *cowartry* that
thay conquest afore with thair vycotry & manheid."
Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 17.

COWATYSS. V. COWATYSE.

COW-BAILLIE, *s.* 1. The male servant on
a farm who lays provender before the *cows*,
and keeps them clean, Berwicks. This de-
signation is sometimes given in contempt to
a ploughman, who is slovenly and dirty. V.
BYRE-MAN.

2. A ludicrous designation for a cow-herd,
Upp. Clydes.; q. one whose magistratic
authority does not extend beyond his drove.

COWBECK, *s.* The name given to a mix-
ture of hair and wool.

"Hats of hair and wool mixt or *cowbecks*, the dozen
—3 l." Rates, A. 1670.

This may have been the name of the hat made of this
mixed stuff.

To COWBLE, *v. n.* To shog; as, "The ice
is a' *cowblin*," Roxb.

This differs only in pronunciation from *Coble*, q. v.

COW-CAKES, *s. pl.* Wild parsnip, Roxb.,
Loth.

The *Heracleum sphondylium* of Linn. is called the
Cow parsnip. But this seems rather to be the *Pas-
tinaca sylvestris*.

COW-CARL, *s.* A bugbear, one who intimidates
others; Dumfr.

COW-CLOOS, *s. pl.* Common trefoil, S. B.
Trifolium pratense, Linn.

By the inhabitants of Upland the yellow trefoil is
called *kutt-klor*, q. *cats cloos*, and by the Dalecarlians
biorne-clor, q. *bears cloos*; Linn. Flor. Suec.

COWCLYNK, *s.* A harlot, a loose woman.

This is ane grit dispyt, I think,
For to ressaiff sic ane *cowclynk*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 52.

I see no cognate term, unless we suppose this to have
been originally the same with Teut. *koystinck*, a bas-
tard, from *koy-s-en*, fornicari.

It has been suggested that this is q. "to *cow* the
clink," because a woman of this description brings
down, q. depresses, one's money. But although there
were no other objection to this etymon, there seems to
be no evidence that *clink*, which is merely a cant term,
was used to denote money so early as the time of Sir
D. Lyndsay.

COW-CRAIK, s. A mist with an easterly wind; as, "The *cow-craik* destroys a' the fruit," Lan.

To COWD, v. n. 1. "To float slowly, with the motion affected a little by slight waves; as, "The boat *cowds* finely awa;" Upp. Clydes.

Whan comes the landlash wi' rair an' swash,
I cowl on the rowan' spait, &c.
Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820.

2. It is also expl. to swim, *ibid.*

COWD, s. 1. A "short and pleasant sail," *ibid.* Edin. Mag., *ubi sup.*

2. "A single gentle rocking, or motion, produced by a wave," *ibid.*

3. The act of swimming, *ibid.*

COWDER, s. "A boat that sails pleasantly," Clydes., *ibid.*

Most probably a C. B. word, transmitted from the Welsh inhabitants of Clydesdale; *cwyd-aw*, to stir, move, or agitate. *Cwyd*, Owen observes, is "an anomaly to express the imperatives of *codi* (to rise, to swell up) and *cyvodi*," (to arise, to lift up.) *Cwyd*, a stir or shake, agitation; *cwydol*, adj., agitating, shaking, stirring; *cywodur*, a riser; one that raises up, or up-lifts.

To COWDLE, v. n. A diminutive from *Cowd*, "expressive of rather more motion produced by the waves," Clydes, *ibid.*

The *coddlan'* bells on the weelan' flude
Are the ships that we sail in.
Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820.

COWDA, s. A small cow, Roxb.; *Cowdie*, Dumfr.

"*Cowdy*, a little cow, a Scotch runt without horns, North." Gl. Grose. V. COWDACH.

COWDACH, s. A heifer; *cuddoch*, Gallo-way; expl. "a big stirk, a little nolt beast."

"*Colpindach*, a young beast, or kow, of the age of an or twa yeires, quhilk now is called an *Cowdach*, or quoyach, quhairf the price was threttie poundes." *Leg. Malc. Mack.*, i. 4. Skene Verb. Sign., vo. *Colpindach*.

This seems formed from *Quoyach* by the insertion of the letter *d*, euphoniae causa. V. CUDDOCH and QUEY.

COWDAS, s. pl.

Weel pleas'd I dander out at noon
An' hear the dancin' *cowdas* croon,
An lammies (like to wear their shoon
Sae fond o' play.)

J. Scott's Poems, p. 319.

This undoubtedly signifies heifers, being used as the pl. of COWDACH, q. v.

COWDOTHE, s. Some kind of epidemic.

"Ther was tua yeirs before this tyme [A. 1582] ane grate vniversal seiknes through the maist part of Scotland: vnertaine quhat seiknes it was, for the doctors could not tell, for ther was no remeid for it; and the comons called it *Cowdothe*." Marjoreybanks Annals, p. 37.

Transmitted, perhaps, from A.-S. *coth*, *cotha*, *cothe*,

morbus, *valetudo*, "a distase, a sickness, a malady; item, pestilentia, the sicknesse or plague;" Somner. Perhaps the word in MS. should be read *Cowdoche*, which thus would be only a slight variation from *cotha* sounded with a guttural termination. Kilian renders Sax. *koghe*, contagium vaccarum, porcorum, ovium, Boxhorn explains C. B. *cowyn*, pestis, pestilentia, lues.

COWDRUM, s. A beating; as, "Ye'll get *cowdrum* for that," you will get a beating, Mearns.

2. Severe reprehension, *ibid.*

Teut. *kudde*, clava, and *drumm-er*, premere? or Isl. *kvid-a*, malum metureo, and *rum*, spatium, q. ground for fear? Gael. *cadran* denotes contention; *comhthrom*, justice; C. B. *cawdd*, ira, indignatio, Boxhorn.

To COWER, COWYR, COUR, v. a. To recover.

Yhis, said the King, with owty n war,
Thar bost has made me haile and fer.
For suld na medecyne sa some
Haiff *coweryt* me, as thai haiff done.

Barbour, ix. 233, MS.

Bot he about him nocht for thi
only.

For he thought yete to *cowyr* hys cast.

Ibid. xiv. 321, MS. Edit. 1620, *recover*.

O. E. *keuer* is used in the same sense :-

For ther nes in al the world sward hym ylliche :

For ther nas non ther with y wonded, that euer *keuer*
mygte.

R. Glouc., p. 49.

It is still used in this sense in the higher parts of Angus.

Say, ye'er in love, and but her cannot *cower* ;
But for her sake maun view the lands o' leel,
Except she pity, and your allment heal.

Ross's Helenore, p. 37.

This word is retained, although rather in a different form, in Yorks. "To *cover*, is to recover;" Clav.

Contr. from Fr. *cur-er*, to heal, or rather *recouvrer* ; as Barbour elsewhere uses *recover* in the same sense.

COWERING, s. Recovery.

Off his *coweryng* all blyth thai war.

Barbour, ix. 233, MS.

COW-FEEDER, s. A dairyman who sells milk; one who keeps cows, *feeding* them for their milk in the mean time, and to be sold when this fails, S.

"Macer, call into court Jean,—daughter of David Deans, *cowfeeder*, at Saint Leonard's Craigs." Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 263.

COW-FISH, s. A name commonly applied to *Mactra lutraria*, *Mya arenaria*, or any other large oval shell-fish, Orkney.

COWFYNE, s. A ludicrous term of endearment.

Be still, my *cowfyne*, and my cawf,
My new spaind howphyn frae the souk.

Evergreen, ii. 19, st. 4.

Being joined with *cawf*, calf, it is perhaps allied to *colpindach*, a young cow.

COW-GRASS, s.

"He tried also, upon a field of the same sort of soil, in a small patch of the field, a species of clover called *cow grass* (very similar in appearance to the red clover,

with a dark green leaf, which grows spontaneously in our hedges)." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 132.

COW-HEAVE, s. The herb Tussilago, Selkirks.

As this is in Sw. denominated *haesthof*; or horse's hoof, and *fola forter*, colts-foot, perhaps the S. term has been originally *cow-hoof*, from a supposed resemblance to the hoof of a cow.

COWHUBBY, s. A cowherd.

He gaif till hir ane aple-ruby,
Gramerce, quod scho, my kind *conchubby*.
Evergreen, ii. 21.

Shakspeare uses *hobby* for a stupid fellow; perhaps from Belg. *hobbe*, in *hobbe-land*, vorago paludosa, Kilian, as *sumph*, from Germ. *sumf*, marsh; or *hobb-en*, to moid and toil.

COWIE, s. The name given to the seal in the Firth of Tay; so called from its round cowed head, without any apparent ears, and as resembling an animal that has no horns.

COWIE, s. A cow wanting horns, S. V. Cow, v.

COWIE, adv. Very; as *cowie weel*, very well; *cowie fow*, very or exceedingly intoxicated, Lanarks.

It is also used as an *adj.* A *cowie chiel*, an odd, queer fellow; supposed also to imply the idea of cleverness.

COW-ILL, s. Any disease to which a cow is subjected, S.

"And then what wad a' the country about do for want o' auld Edie Ochiltree, that—has skill o' cow-ills and horse-ills, and kens mair auld sangs and tales than a' the barony besides?" Antiquary, i. 263.

COWIN', s. An alarm, a fright, S., from the v. Cow, to depress.

"Ye hae gi'en Dranshogle a bonny *cowin'*, whan his capernoitie's no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies that war speelin' amang the rokes." Saint Patrick, iii. 42.

COWINS, pl. Apparently what is cowed, cut or broken off, Renfr.

Twa pints o' weel-boilt solid sowins,
Wi' whauks o' gude ait-farle *cowins*,—
Wad scarce hae ser't the wretch.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 91. V. Cow, v.

COWIT, part. pa. 1. Closely cut.

2. Having short and thin hair. V. Cow, v.

To **COWK**, **KOWK, v. n.** To reach ineffectually, in consequence of nausea, to threaten to puke; in the same sense in which *bok* is sometimes used, S. B.

"*Cowker*, a straining to vomit; *Quocken*, to vomit, North." Gl. Grose.

A tradesman, abhins too a gowk,
Mair richer grow than better fowk;—
Yet his pride may gar auld N— *kowk*.
Taylor's S. Poems, p. 11.

"Lancash. *coaken*, to strain in the act of vomiting;" Tim Bobbins.

Germ. *koch-en*, id. It conveys the same idea as E. *keck*, which is most nearly allied to Belg. *keck-en*, id. Isl. *kuok-a*, to make exertions with the throat, *gula niti*; from *kuok*, the throat, G. Andr., 157. This is undoubtedly the original idea.

COWKIN, s. A beggar, a needy wretch.

—*Cowkins*, henseis, and culroun kevels,—
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Fr. *coquin*, a beggar, a base scoundrel, Cotgr. Teut. *kockine*, a female cook.

COW-LADY-STONE, a kind of quartz, Roxb. V. COLLADY STONE.

COW-LICK, s. A tuft of hair on the head, which brushes up, and cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair, S.

It seems to receive this designation from its resemblance to hair *licked* by a cow. In Sn.-G. this disorderly tuft is called *Martofeca*, or the *Mare's tuft*; because it is vulgarly attributed to the riding of this nocturnal hag.

COWLIE, s. A man who picks up a girl on the street, is called her *Cowlie*, Edin.; most probably a corr. pronunciation of E. *cully*.

COWMACK, s. An herb supposed to have great virtue in making the cow desire the male, S. B.

COWMAN. V. Cow.

COWNTIR, s. *Rencounter.*

Schir Jhon the Grayme, quhen he the *cowntir* saw,
On thaim he raid, and stud bot litill aw.
Wallace, v. 923, MS.

Ye want wapynnys and harness in this tid.
The fyrst *cowntir* ye may nocht weill abide.
Ibid, vi. 511, MS.

COWNTYR PALYSS, opposite, contrary to, acting the part of an antagonist.

Bruce promest hym with XII Scottis to be thar.
And Wallace said, Stud thow ryelhtwyss to me,
Cowntyr palyss I suld nocht be to the.

Wallace, x. 524, MS.

This might seem at first view to be from Fr. *contrepail*, against the hair, against the grain. But it rather appears to be a term borrowed from Heraldry, referring to the opposing of one pale to another, in the different quarters of a scutcheon. *Contrepail*, terme de blason, se dit de l'Ecu ou un pal est opposé à autre pal, en sort qui sont alternes, et que la couleur répond au metal. *Contrapalatus*. Contrepailé de gueules et la sable; Dict. Trev.

COWOID, pret. Convoyed. *Leg. convoid* from MS.

Dowglas held thaim gud conand,
And *convoid* thaim to thar countré.
Barbour, x. 486.

COWPAR, s. A horse-dealer, S.

I find the term used in this sense by itself, before the close of the sixteenth century. The title of one of the Acts is, Anent the halding of horsis at hard meit be *coupares*.

"Amangis the monie vtheris occasionis of derth of victuallis within this realme, thair is ane speciale verie vnprofitabill in the commone weill, quhilk is the halding

of horsis at hard moit all the somer seasoun, vait comonlie be personis of meane estait *cowparis*, of intencion to mak merchandice of the saidis horsis, being for the maist part small naigis and na horsis of service." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 225.

COWPENDOCH, s. A young cow.

"That Alex' Meldrum of Newhall sall deliuer & gif agane to Cristiane Petcarne—xl oxen, xx ky, a bull, aughtene *cowpendochis*, & certane gudis vtensale & domicill, &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 265. In another place it is written *Cowpendow*. V. COLPINDACH.

COWPES, COWPIS, s. pl. Baskets for catching fish, S.

"Fische—ar distroyit be *cowpis*, narrow massis, nettis, prynis, set in riuers.—All myllaris, that slayis smoltis with creillis or any vther maner of way—salbe punist.—That ilk schiref—sall distroy and cast downe the said instrumentis, *cowpis*, prynis, and narrow massis, nettis, creillis, or any vther sic lyke." Acts Ja. III. 1469, c. 45. Edit. 1566. *Cowpes*, c. 37. Murray.

Cowpe might seem to be synon. with *crue*. They are, however, somewhat different from *crues*, according to the following account.

"In the spring and summer months there are a good many salmon taken, and in harvest and winter, there are a considerable quantity of whiting, cod, and flounders got, by means of what the people call *coops*, or large creels, so placed in the water, that the fish run into them as the tide ebbs, and are taken out at low water." P. Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc., xv. 555.

The *cruiues* are fixed, whereas these *koops* seem to be moveable.

A. Bor. *coop* is undoubtedly the same word. "A fish *coop*. A hollow vessel made of twigs, with which they take fish in the Humber. North." Gl. Grose. Thus *coupe* is originally the same with E. *coop*, as used in *hen-coop*.

Teut. *kuype* is used in a secondary sense to denote an inclosure; *kuype der stad*, septa urbis, spatium urbis moenibus comprehensum, locus urbis vallatus; Kilian. The term primarily denotes a tub or cask; hence applied to any thing that surrounds or incloses; Isl. *kuppa*, *kopp-r*, Sw. *koppe*, *lagena*. The sense of *prynis* is more doubtful. At first view it might seem to signify some sharp instrument, such as the *leister*, for wounding large fish; Su.-G. *pren*, Isl. *prionn*, acus. But as *prynis* are mentioned in connexion with *nettis*, *cowpis*, *creillis*, &c., the word seems rather to denote some species of crib, with a narrow entrance. Su.-G. *praang* is rendered, angiportus, semita inter contiguas aedes; Belg. *pranghen*, arcuare, comprimere.

The number of terms in the O. E. laws on the same head, now unintelligible, is, I suspect, still greater.

"That no person or persones,—with any maner of nette, weele, butte, tayninge, kepper, lyme, creele, rawe, fagnette, trolnette, trymenet, trymbote, stalbote, weblyster, seur lammot, or with any deuyse or inginne made of herre, wolfe, lyne, or canuas,—shall take and kyll any yong broode, spawne, or fry of eles, salmon, picke or pickerel;—or take fyshe with any maner of nette, tramell keppe, wore, hyule, crele, or by anye other inginne, deuse, waies, or meanes whatsoeuer." Acts Hen. VII. c. 21. Rastell's Stat. Fol. 181. b. 182. a.

COW-PLAT, s. Cow's dung dropped by the animal in the field, Clydes., Roxb.; synon. Flat.

Perhaps from Teut. *plat*, planus, because of its flat form.

COWPON, s. 1. A fragment, a shred, S.

"Gif na mair bee signified bee the bread, bet the flesch and bodie of Christ onelie, and na mair be signified be the wine, but the blood of Christ onelie, thou can not say, that the body of Christ is Christ, it is but a *coupon* of Christ: thou cannot say that the blud of Christ, is hail Christ, it is bot a part of him, & a *coupon* of thy Sauour saued thee not, a part of thy sauour wrought not the wark of thy saluation: and sa suppose thou get a *coupon* of him in the sacrament, that *coupon* wald do thee na good." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr., Sign. B. 8 a.

"Quhen thai cleik fra us twa *couponis* of our Crede, tyme is to speak." N. Winyet's Quest., Keith's Hist. App., p. 227.

He refers to these articles, "The haly Catholic Kirk," and "the Communion of Sanctis."

This word in Fife is often applied to a small portion of animal food.

2. In pl. shatters, shivers; pron. *Coopins*, Aberd.

Fr. *coupon*, "a thick and short slice, or piece cut off from a thing. *Coupon de drap*, a shred of cloth;" Cotgr., from *coup-er*, to cut.

Colpo, -onis, frustum, nostri *Copon*, quasi particula abscissione avulsa: nam nostri *couper* & *copér*, abscindere dicunt, ex Graeco κοπεῖν, unde κοπιον & κοπεον in Glossis, pro frusto rei cujuslibet & fragmento. Proprie autem usurpatur de cereis candelis minutioribus, *Copon de cire*. Du Cange; q. "a *coupon* of wax." It occurs in Hoveden. V. Spelm. in vo.

COWPER JUSTICE, trying a man after execution; the same with *Jeddart*, or *Jedburgh justice*, S.

Yet let the present swearing trustees
Know they give conscience *Cowper Justice*,
And by subscribing it in gross
Renounces every solid gloss.—
And if my judgement be not scant,
Some lybel will be revelant,
And all the process firm and fast,
To give the Counsel *Jedburgh cast*.

Cleland's Poems, p. 109, 110.

This phrase is said to have had its rise from the conduct of a Baron-bailie in *Coupar-Angus*, before the abolition of heritable jurisdictions.

COW-QUAKE, s. 1. An affection of cattle, caused by the chillness of the weather.

"Come it early, come it late, in May, comes the *Cow-quake*," S. Prov. "A cold rain oftentimes falls out in May, which makes the cows, which are then but poor and weak, to tremble;" Kelly, p. 80.

2. The name is transferred, on the East coast of Loth., to the cold easterly wind in May, which produces the disease.

The disease itself is also called *Blasting*; as, in consequence of it, the skin apparently adheres to the ribs, Roxb.

3. A very cold day in summer, Clydes.

Of such importance did this appear to our forefathers, that they have honoured it with a sort of rhyme

Come it air, or come it late,
In May comes the *Cow-quake*.

COW'S BACKRIN, cow's dung dropped in the fields, Galloway; synon. *Puslick*, Dumfr.

A.-S. *bac*, tergum, and *ryne*, profuvium; q. what is ejected from behind.

COW'S BAND. It was an ancient custom, in Dumfr. and Galloway, and perhaps in other counties in S., that when a man borrowed money he gave the *cow's band* in pledge; which was reckoned as legal an obligation as a bill.

COWSCHOT, CUSCHOT, CRUCHET, s. A ringdove. V. KOWSHOT.

COW-SHARN, s. Cow's dung. V. SHARN.

COW-SHOT, s. The name given to certain kinds of marl.

"The brown and gray sorts, usually called *cowshot*, is to be used in the same manner; only lay it on twice as thick." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 265.

COWSLEM, s. An ancient name given to the evening star, Roxb.

The last syllable may be allied to A.-S. *leoma*, S. *leam*, a beam, q. "the cow's beam," or that which marks the time of her returning home. The term, however, has considerable resemblance to those of Celtic origin; though I can discover no trace of it in C. B. or Gael.

COWSMOUTH, s. The vulgar name for the cowslip, or Primula, Loth.

COW'S THUMB. A ludicrous term for a small space, a hair-breadth. "Ye're no a *cow's thumb* frae't," a phrase used to denote that one has hit on the proper plan of doing any thing, that it exactly corresponds with one's wish, Stirlings.

This seems to be one of those ludicrous modes of expression that are common in Scottish, which suppose an absurdity, or what does not exist. The meaning of this phrase appears to be: "There is nothing between you and what you wish to attain." It resembles such phrases as the following:—"Ye'll be a man before your mither."—"Ye hae nae mair sense than a sookin' [sucking] turkey."

COW-THE-GOWAN, s. A compound term used in the South of S. for a fleet horse, for one that cuts the ground. It is also said of such a horse, *He cows the gowans*.

COWT, s. A strong stick, a rung, Fife; also, a young horse; apparently the same with *Cud*, q. v.

COWZIE, adj. 1. Boisterous; as, a *cowzie day*, one distinguished by a high wind, Renfrews.

2. Inspiring fear; as, a *cowzie carl*, a terrific old man, *ibid*.

Should we suppose that *frightful* is the primary sense, the word may be viewed as merely a vulgar derivative from *Cows*, the pl. of *Cow*, a bug-bear, a hobgoblin. Dan. *kysen*, however, signifies frightful, terrible, horrid, &c., from *kys-er*, to fright, to scare or terrify. The transition to the sense of boisterous might originate from the idea of the fear inspired by a tempest.

C. B. *cozig* signifies oppressive, or tormenting, *coz-i*, to straiten, to afflict, from *cawz*, a darkening, or closing up, displeasure, offence, vexation; Owen.

COXY, adj. Coxcomical, foppish, S.

—Walk off, till we remark
Yon little *cozy* wight that makes sic wark
With tongue, and gait: how crouslly does he stand!
His taes turn'd out, on his left haunch his hand.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 354.

To **COZAIN, v. a.** To barter or exchange one thing for another, Orkn.

This is evidently from the same source with *Coss*, Loth., *id*. V. *COSK*.

COZY, adj. Snug. V. *COSIE*.

To **CRAB, CRABE, v. n.** To fret, to be peevish.

I wat, gude wemen will not wyt me,
Nor of this sadull be eschamit;
For be thay courtas, thay will quyt me;
And gif thay *crab*, heir I quytclame it.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 210.

Belg. *kribbig*, Su.-G. *krepak*, morosus. Those Ihre derives from Mod. Sax. *kribb-en*, irritare.

To **CRAB, CRABE, v. a.** To provoke, to irritate, to incense.

"—Thou sall consauo ane earnest sorrow & haitful displeasure in thi hart, for that thou hes left & forsakin sa luffing a Lord, that thou hes followit syn, and thairby thou hes *crabbit* & offendit God, of quhom thou wes callit to be in the stait of a son & inheritour with our saluour Jesus Christ." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 153. b.

I will nocht lyte, that I conclude
For *crabbing* of thy celstitude.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 261.

It is used nearly in the same sense, by Polwart, although as a reflective v.

Only because, Owle, thou dois use it,
I will write versos of common kind;
And, Swingeour, for thy sake refuse it,
To *crabe* thee humbler by thy mind.

Watson's Coll., iii. 7.

"Now for his [Mr. A. Mellvill's] patience, howbeit he was very hot in all questions, yet when it touched his particular, no man could *crab* him, contrare to the common custom." Mellvill's MS., p. 42.

Teut. *krabb-en*, lacerare unguitus.

To **CRACK, CRAK, v. n.** 1. To talk boastingly.

Ye sell the beir's skin on his back,—
Quhen ye have done, its tyme to *crack*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 47.

The victor, Langshanks, proudly *cracks*,
He has blawn out our lamp.

Evergreen, i. 216, st. 8.

This word also occurs in O. E., although probably of S. origin. It is used by Grafton, in a singular character which he gives of the Scots, in his *Dedication* of Hardyng's Chron. to Henry VIII., that shows the estimate which was formed concerning our nation at that period.

For the Scottes will aye be hostyn and *crakyng*,
Euer sekynng causes of rebellion;
Spoiles, booties, and preades euer takynng;
Euer sowynng querelos of disension;
To burne and steale is all their intencion;
And yet as *people whom God doth hate and curse*,
Thei alwaies begyn, and euer haue the worse.

Sign. ii. 3.

I know not whether it be in this sense that Lyndsay uses the term, or as signifying to prattle, to talk foolishly.

Thair was few of that garrissoun,
That leirnit him ane gude lessoun;
Bot sum to *crak*, and sum to clatter;
Sum maid the fule, and sum did flatter.

Warkis, 1502, p. 267.

2. To chat, to talk freely and familiarly, S.

Be we had ridden half ane myle,
With myrrie mowis passing the quhyle,
Thir twa, of quhome befoir I spak,
Of sindrie purposes did *crak*.

Dialogg, sine Titulo, p. 1. Reign of Q. Mary.

Gae warm ye, and *crack* with our dame,—
The priest stood close, the miller *cracked*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 522, 524.

3. To talk together in a confused manner; often as also implying extension of voice, S. Thus it denotes a conversation, in which several people speak at once, and speak with considerable vehemence.

4. To talk idly, S.

"To *crack*," to boast, Norfolk; to converse, A. Bor. Fr. *craker* signifies to boast. Signifie aussi dans le style familier, Mentir, habler, se vanter mal-a-propos et fausement. Dict. Trev.

From what is mentioned by Mr. Pinkerton, it might seem to have been immediately borrowed from the French. Speaking of a famous tree in the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg at Paris, he says:—"I believe this was the genuine tree of *Cracoria*, so called by a pun, not from the Polish town, but from the old word *craquer*, which signifies to gossip, as we say to *crack jokes*. For here the politicians used to assemble, and sit like so many destinies, spinning the thread of nations on wheels of rotten wood." *Recollections of Paris*, i. 182.

Which of these is the primary sense, seems quite uncertain. We might suppose that the term were transposed from A.-S. *cearc-ian*, to prattle, to chatter. But perhaps it is rather allied to Germ. *krak-en*, Belg. *krack-en*, to make a noise; as the S. word is seldom or never used to denote conversation carried on in a low voice. What might seem to confirm this derivation, is the colloquial phrase, which evidently alludes to the supposed origin of the word: "*cracking like pen-guns*," i.e. conversing with great vivacity. There is a Belg. phrase, however, which may be viewed as indicating that the word had originally implied the idea of boasting. *Kraecken ende poffen*, to brag, to boast; *kracker*, a boaster, a braggart. Gael. *cracaire*, a talker, Shaw.

CRACK, CRAK, s. 1. Boasting, S.

This to correct, they schow with mony *crakkis*,
But littil effect of speir or battar ax.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43, st. 8.

That this means boasting, as it is expl. by Lord Hailes, appears from the next stanza:—

Sic vant of woustours with haitris in sinful statures, &c.

This sense is supported by another passage:—

He that dois all his best servyis,
May spill it all with *crakkis* and cryis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 46.

"Heard you the *crack* that that gave? S. Prov., spoken when we hear an empty boast;" Kelly.

2. Chat, free conversation, S.

—Nae langsyne, fan our auld fouks were laid,
And taking their ain *crack* into their bed;
Weening that I was sleeping, they began
To speak about my getting of a man.

Ross's Helenore, p. 20.

3. Any detached piece of entertaining conversation, S.

Kindly and couthy ay to her he spak,
And held her in guded tune wi' mony a *crack*.
For he was ay in dread that she might rue,
And sae he strave to keep the subject new.

Ross's Helenore, p. 32.

Probably from *crack*, as denoting a quick and sharp sound. This term, S., is especially used with res. to the smack of a whip. *Crack* is used as a v. both a. and n. in the same sense.

4. A rumour, a piece of uncertain news; generally used in pl. in this sense.

"A' *cracks* are not to be trow'd," S. Prov. Ramsay, p. 12.

5. Idle or unmeaning conversation; "idle cracks," S.

CRACKER, CRAKKAR, s. A boaster.

Adew, *crakkar*, I will na langer tary;
I trest to see the in ane firy fary.

Lindsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 15.

CRACKY, adj. 1. Talkative; often used to denote the loquacity, which is the effect of one's being elevated by means of strong drink, S.

Dryster Jock was sitting *cracky*,
Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 3.

2. Affable, agreeable in conversation, S.

CRACK, s. A blow producing a sharp sound, S.; synon., *Clink*; from Teut. *krack*, crepitus.

CRACK, s. In a crack, immediately, S.

I trow, when that she saw, *within a crack*,
She came with a right thievelless errand back.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 71.

This phrase is not mentioned by Johns. But it seems to be used in E.

—Poor Jack Tackle's grimly ghost was vanish'd in a *crack*.
Sailor's Tale, Leebis's Tales of Wonder.

Crack is sometimes used without the prep. in before it, although precisely in the same sense, S.

"Ablins ye ne'er heard o' the highlandman and the gauger, I'll no be a *crack* o' tellin it." Saxon and Gael, i. 37.

Fr. *crac*, id. Se dit aussi populairement de tout ce qui fait avec promptitude, et tout d'un coup. *Subito, repente, continuo*. Dict. Trev.

CRACK, adj. Crack-brained, Aberd.

To CRACK, v. a. 1. To crack credit, to lose character and confidence in any respect, S.; primarily applied to the loss of credit in mercantile concerns.

"By Solomon's record, shee that gadeth abroad cannot be well thought of: with Wisedome shee hath cracked her credit." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 970.

2. To crack tryst, to break an engagement. V. TRYST, s.

CRACKER, s. A hard water biscuit, Roxb.; apparently a cant term, from the noise made in breaking it.

CRACKER, s. The lash of a whip, Aberd.

CRACKERHEADS, s. pl. The roots of big tangles, or *alga marina*, eaten by young people, Ang.

Denominated, perhaps, from the *crack* given by the vesicle of the tangle, when it is burst; as supposed to resemble a *cracker* made with gunpowder.

CRACKET, s. The cricket, Dumfr.

CRACKIE, CRAKIE, s. A small, low, three-legged stool with a hole in the middle of the seat, that it may be easily lifted; often *Crackie-stool*, Roxb., Berwicks.

Could this be denominated from its being used as a seat for those who *crack* or confabulate?

CRACKLINGS, s. pl. 1. The refuse of tallow, S.

—"That the candlemakeris prowtyd thame selfis of housais for melting of thair tallowe and *cracklingis* at some remote pairtis of the toun frome the commoun streitis, closses, and vennelis of the same," Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 628.

2. Tallow, when first bruised by the candle-maker, in its impure state, S.

Su.-G. *krak*, quisquillae, Isl. *krak*, id. from *hrekia*, to throw away.

CRACKMASSIE, s. A term applied to one who is chargeable with vain boasting. *You are talking crackmassie*; *You speak like a braggadocio*, Loth. Sometimes it is said, *You are crackmassie*.

It has been supposed to originate from Fr. *craker*, to boast, and *massif*, strong, firm; q. to talk great things. It may, however, be from *cracu-er*, to crack or break, and *massue*, a club; q. a mace or club-breaker.

CRACK-TRYST, s. One who does not fulfil an engagement; properly implying that time and place have been fixed, S.; from *Crack*, to break, and *Tryst*, q. v.

CRADDEN, s. A dwarf, Lanarks.

Gael. *cruitecan*, id. *crutin*, a hump-backed man, Shaw; Scot. occid. *kryttiegan*, nanus, a dwarf, Lhuyd; Ir. *cruit*, a hunch on the back, id.; C. B. *crwd*, a round lump, *crwtyn*, a little dumpy fellow, from *crwt*, id. Owen.

GRADEUCH (gutt.), s. A diminutive person, Upp. Clydes.

Gael. *cràite* signifies shrunk.

CRADILL, s. "Ane *cradill* of glass," a basket, or *crate*, of glass; apparently from the form; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

CRADLE-CHIMLAY, s. The large oblong cottage grate, open at all sides, used in what is called a *round-about fireside*; so called from its resemblance to a *cradle*, S. V. **ROUND-ABOUT.**

CRAFT, s. Croft, a piece of ground, adjoining to a house. A.-S. *croft*, id.

—But I am daft:

I maun gae step out owre the *craft*:

Our Janet sleeps like ony stane,

Aye when she's left owre lang her lane.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 65.

CRAFTER, CROFTER, s. One who rents a small piece of land, S.

"There cannot be too many day-labourers, nor too few large *crofters*, who hold their grounds of the farmers." Agr. Surv. Aberd., Prof. Obs., p. 14.

"*Crofters*, renting one or two acres around the village of Linton, are not included in the above enumeration." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 32.

* **CRAFT, s.** A corporation, S.

His *craft*, the blacksmiths, first ava,

Led the procession, twa and twa.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 22.

CRAFTISCHILDER, s. pl. Workmen, craftsmen; Aberd. Reg. V. 28. V. **CHILDER.**

CRAG, CRAGE, CRAIG, s. 1. The neck, S.

"In ald tymes ther culd nocht be ane griter defame nor quhen ane mannis *crag* was put in the yolk be his enemye." Compl. S., p. 158. O. E. *crag*, id.

Get this curst king men in his grippis,

My *craig* will wit quhat weyis my hippis.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 176.

With mightie maters mynd I not to mell,

As copping Courts, or Comonwelthis, or Kings.

Quhais *craig* yolks fastist, let them say thame sell,

My mind could neir think upon sic things.

Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 501.

One's *craig* or neck is said to *yuke*, when he does any thing that may expose him to the gallows, S.

Callander mentions a *craig of mutton*, as a phrase used in S. for a neck of mutton; MS. Notes on Ihre. Johns. gives it as a low E. word.

2. The throat; used obliquely, S.

—Couthy chiels at e'enling meet

Their bizzing *craigs* and mous to weat.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 92.

"He dyed of a cancer in his throat, as was supposed; for about 3 moneths before his death, he could eat no bread, because of the straitness of the passage in his *craige*." Lamont's Diary, p. 216.

Teut. *kraeghe*, jugulus, Kilian; Su.-G. *krage*, signifies a collar. But, according to Ihre, it properly denotes the neck; whence that phrase, which is almost pure S., *taya en karl i kragen*, aliquem collo apprehendere; to tak a carl by the *craig*.

CRAIGED, adj. Having a neck or throat, S.

Deep in a narrow-*craiged* pig

Lay mony a dainty nut and fig.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 495.

CRAIGAGEE, adj. Wry-necked, S.; from *craig*, neck, and *agee*, q. v. wry, to one side.

CRAGBANE, CRAIGBANE, s. The collar-bone.

His steing was tynt, the Ingliaman was dede;

For his *crag bayne* was brokyn in that stede.

Wallace, ii. 54. MS.

CRAGE CLAITH, CRAIG-CLOTH, s. A neck-cloth, a cravat, S., Isl. *krage*, Sw. *krageclud*, id. collare, q. colli indumentum, Ihre.

"Item, twenty *craig-cloths* and *cravatts* for men, quhair of three *gravatts* laced." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 114.

LANG CRAIG, "a cant term for a purse,"
Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

CRAID, *s.* Prob., yellow clover.

The lam' likes the gowan wi' dew when it's droukit;
The hair likes the braik, and the *craid* on the lee.
Greenock Advertiser, Oct. 9, 1812.

Gael. *criadh*, signifies earth, clay. But see CROD.

CRAIG, *s.* A rock, S.

Yonder's a *craig*, since ye have tint all hope,
Gae till't your ways, and take the lover's lowp.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 69.

"They made a distinction here between mountains, hills, and *craigs* [*craigs*]. The mountains are very high, rocky, and covered with heath or heather: the hills are high, not rocky, and covered with grass, which makes the finest pasture for sheep and small black cattle: the *craigs* are hard stony rocks, not high, and thinly covered with grass, through which the rocks appear like a scab." Defoe's *Journ. Scotl.*, p. 2.

A. Bor. *crag*, id. But the origin is evidently Celtic. C. B. *kraig*, Corn. *karak*, Ir. *karraig*, Gael. *creag*, rupe. Hence, according to Bochart, the stony plain, extending about an hundred furlongs between Arles and Marseilles, was denominated *La cran*; Celtis enim *craig* erat petra, ut Britannis hodiequo. Chanaan, Lib. 1., c. 41. He also endeavoured to show that *crag* was used in the East as denoting a rock. Hence Strabo observes that Κραγος in Cilicia is a precipitous rock on the margin of the sea. *Ibid.*, c. 42, p. 755.

CRAIG-FLOOK, *s.* A species of Flounder.

"Rhomboides noster, the *Craig Flook*;" Sibb. Fife, p. 120, i.e., the rock flounder. This has been supposed to be the *Smear-lab*.

CRAIG-HERRING, *s.* Supposed to be the Shad.

"Alosa, seu Clupea, the Shad, or mother of the herrings. I suspect this may be that which our fishers call the *Craig-herring*, which they say is more big than four herrings, with skails as large as turners, which will cut a man's hand with their shell." Sibb. Fife, p. 126.

CRAIG-LUGGE, *s.* The point of a rock, S.

"As some express it, *Every craigluggie makes a new tide*, and many *craigs* and lugs are there here;" Brand's *Zetland*, p. 140, 141.

CRAIGSMAN, CRAIGSMAN, *s.* One who climbs *craigs* or cliffs to procure sea-fowls or their eggs, S., Shetl.

"'I was a bauld *craigsmann*,' he said, 'ance in my life, and mony a kittiwake's and lungie's nest hae harried up amang thae very black rocks; but it's lang, lang syne, and nae mortal could speel them without a rope; and if I had aye, my e'e-sight, and my foot-step, and my hand-grip, hae a' failed mony a day sin-syne.'" *Antiquary*, i. 162.

"I am more of a *cragman* than to mind fire or water." *The Pirate*, i. 63. V. CRAIG.

CRAIGY, *adj.* Rocky.

Beneath the south side of a *craigy* bield,—
Twa youthfu' shepherds on the gowans lay.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 63.

"The montane *Grampius* is evill favoured and *craigie*, which Tacitus in the lyffe of Agricola doeth remember." *Pittscottie's Cron.*, Introd. xv.

CRAIER, CREAR, *s.* A kind of bark or lighter.

"It is statute and ordanit, that na maner of person, strange nor liege, nor inhabitar in this realme, tak vpon hand to transport, cary or tak furth any coillis be Schip, *Crayag*, or ony bait, or vther veschel quhatsumeuer." Acts Marie, 1563, c. 20, edit. 1566, also Burrow Lawes, c. 181, § 4.

This term occurs in the account given by an E. writer of an "Expedicion in Scotlande, 1544."

"They lefte neyther shyppe, *Craier*, nor bote belonging to nether village, town, creke, nor hauen, of neither syde the frith, betwene Sterlyng and the mouth of the riuer, vnbrent, or brought away, which contayneth inlength fyfytie myles." *Dalyell's Fragments*, p. 9.

Dan. *kreiert*, a sloop, a small vessel. It is used by various old E. writers. V. Todd's *Johns*, vo. *Cray*.

This L. B. term *craiera*, *creyera*, also written *creyeris*, occurs in the same sense in Rymer. Foed. in the Charters of Edward III. Du Cange defines it, *navigii genus apud Septentrionales*. Sw. *krejare*, a small vessel with one mast; Wideg.

[To CRAIGHILE, *v. n.* To cough in a dry, husky manner, Clydes. V. CROICHLE.]

CRAIGHLING, *adj.* Coughing, Ayr.

"I'll hae the auld *craighling* scoot afore the Lords. The first cost was mair than five and twenty guineas." *The Entail*, i. 118.

[CRAIGHILE, *s.* A dry, short, husky cough. V. CROICHLE.]

To CRAIK, *v. n.* 1. This primarily denotes the cry of a hen after laying; or when dissatisfied with her confinement in a crib; the clamour or screeching of fowls in general.

The cry was so ugly of elfs, apes and owles,
That geese and gaisling cries and *craiks*.

Poetart, Watson's Coll., iii. 21, 22.

2. To call for any thing, with importunity and impatience, S.

3. To croak, to emit a hoarse sound, S.

"A pyet,—after alighting on a tree in his yeard, *craiks* as is usuall with them; he being at dinner,—takes out his gun and fires at her," &c. *Law's Memorials*, p. 230.

Teut. *kraeck-en*, crepare, strepere. This seems radically the same with Ial. *skraek-ia*, ejulare, Sw. *skrik-a*, and E. *screech*, *s* being often prefixed to Goth. words. Perhaps we may trace these terms to Moes-G. *kruk-a*, crocitare, to crow as a cock, *kruk hanins*, the cock crowing, *Matt.* xxvi., 75.

CRAYNG, *s.* The clamorous noise made by a fowl.

—A gannyr made
Så hwge *crayng* and sic cry,
That the Romanys suddanly
Waknyd.

Wyntown, iv. 9. 9.

CRAIK, *s.* "A kind of little ship," Rudd.

Now goith our barge, for nother hounk, nor *craik*
May here bruik saile, for schaild bankis and sandis.

Doug. Virgil, 66, 49.

Contr. from *currach*?

Hollingshed writes *carike*. Strutt seems to view this as synon. with the Lat. designation *navis oneraria*. "*Carikes* or *hulker*," he adds, "(according to Hollingshed's translation,) were also large vessels." An-

gel-cynnan, ii. 10. It is evidently the same with L. B. *carrica*, *carica*, *carraca*, a ship of burden; *navis oneraria*, Gallia *vaisseau de charge*, unde forte nomen. Du Cange. *Carica* indeed seems synon. with *charge*; for it is sometimes simply rendered *onus*. Norm. *carca* signifies loaded; Kelham. Teut. *karrake*, *kraecke*, *circerus*, *navis majoris* genus; Kilian. Fr. *caraque*, id. "The huge ship termed a *carricke*; Cotgr. Thus it appears that the sense of the term was misunderstood by the learned Rudd.; and also that our pronunciation *crak* corresponds to the Teut. word in one of its forms.

Wachter deduces L.B. *carica*, Hisp. *carraca*, *navis oneraria*, from Teut. *karr-en*, vehere, from its being used for carrying goods; or according to Vossius, q. *carrius marinus*, more loquendi poetico. It must be observed, however, that Lhuys gives, from Keating, *kreach*, *creax*, as an Ir. word, denoting a ship, perhaps radically the same with *curach*. The term may thus be originally Celtic.

CRAIK, CORN-CRAIK, s. The Land-rail; E. *crake*.

TO LISTEN THE CRAIK IN THE CORN, to carry on courtship by night, under the canopy of heaven, South of S.

Yes, farewell dear moments o' safest delight,
By the shade o' the fair flow'ring thorn,
Where I've woo'd my dear lassie the sweet simmer night,
An' listen'd the craik in the corn.*

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 127.

"* This is descriptive of the manner in which rustics often conduct their amours, by forming assignations to meet on some retired spot in the fields, agreed on by consent of the parties in the summer season." N. *ibid*.

CRAILL-CAPON, s. A haddock dried, but not split, Loth. This is called a *lucken* haddock, q. locked, shut. Ang. Fife.

—To augment his drowth, each to his jaws
A good *Crail capon* holds, at which he rugs and gnaws.
Anster Fair, C. II. st. 20.

"A *Crail capon* is a dried haddock." N.

This word might originate from *Crail*, a town on the coast of Fife, where such haddocks were prepared; as *Bervie* from the village of *Inverbervie*, and *Findrum* spellings, from *Findhorn*.

CRAIM, s. A booth. V. CREAM.

CRAIT, CREET, s. A term used to denote that sort of basket in which window-glass is packed, S. "A *crait* of glass," is a basket filled with glass; from Germ. *kraet*, corbis, or perhaps Su.-G. *krets*, a circle, as these kind of baskets are of a circular form.

"A. Bor. *crates*, panniers for glass and crokery;" Gl. Grose.

TO CRAIZE, v. n. 1. To creak, Clydes., Roxb.

2. To make a creaking noise; as, when one sitting on a chair moves it backwards and forwards with his whole weight on the hinder feet, *ibid*.

Ital. *cross-iare*, to make a creaking noise.

Perhaps the E. v. to *crash*, as denoting the sound made by what is broken, may be allied, as well as Fr. *ecras-er*, to beat down, to crush in pieces.

CRAIZIN, s. The act of creaking, *ibid*.

TO CRAK. V. CRACK.

CRAKER, s. The Rail, *Rallus crex*, Linn. commonly called the *corn-craik*.

"The land-fowls produced here are hawks extraordinary good, eagles, plovers, crows, wrens, stone-chaker, *craker*, cuckoo." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 26. He calls it *Corn-craiker*; Western Isles, p. 71.

CRAKYS, s. pl. Great guns, cannons.

Twa noweltys that day thal saw,
That forouth in Scotland had bene nane.
Tymmeris for helmys war the tane,
That thaim thought thane off gret bewtē,
And alsua wondyr for to se.
The tothyr, *crakys* war off wer,
That thal befor herd neur er.

Barbour, xix. 399, MS.

Dr. Leyden understands this phrase as denoting *fire-balls*, which, he says, "were probably the original species of fire-arms, and have been used from time immemorial by the Hindoo and Chinese tribes;" Gl. Compl. But the expression undoubtedly denotes some kind of guns; and there is every reason to think that it is equivalent to another phrase used by the same writer, *gynmys for crakys*, Bar. xvii. 250. For they are there opposed to *Springalls*, of which Jhone Crab, the Flemish Engineer, had provided abundance. V. GYNNYS. Grose, I observe, calls these *crakys* artillery; Milit. Antiq., I. 398. It would occur, at first view, that these military engines had received their name from the noise they made when fired. The *v.* is also used to denote the report made by artillery.

All hir cannonnis scho let *crak* at anis,
Doun schuke the s', maris from the top-castell,
They spairit not the pouldier nor the stanis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 257.

One thing, however, may be objected to this etymon. Teut. *kraecke* and *kraeckfaerd* are rendered by Kilian *arcubalista*. After the introduction of fire-arms, the name given to the instruments, which were formerly in use, may have been transferred to them.

Or, perhaps, we may rather suppose that the Teut. name *kraecke*, for the cross-bow, had never found its way into Britain, as we find the term *crakkes* applied by an O.E. writer either to a larger kind of muskets, or to the report made by them.

"Toward these ouer a small bridge—very hardely did ride about a doosein of our *hakbutters* on horseback, and helde them at bay so nie to their noses, that whether it wear by the goodnes of our men or badnes of them, the Scottes did not onely not cum down to them, but also very curteisly gaue place & fled to their fellows: & yet I know they lack no hartes, but thei cannot so well away with these *crakkes*." Somerset's Expedicioun, Dalryell's Fragments, p. 43.

CRAKLENE POKIS, s. "bags for holding artificial fireworks and combustibles, employed in naval engagements," Gl. Compl.

"Boitis man, bayr stanis & lyme pottis ful of lyme in the *craklene-pokis* to the top." Compl. S., p. 64.

This has been derived from Fr. *craquer*, to crackle.

CRAME, CREAMERY. V. CREAM, CREAMERY.

CRAMESYE, CRAMMESY, s. Crimson, cloth of a grain-colour.

—Aurora, to mychty Tithone spous,
Ischit of hir safferon bed and euyr hous,
In *crammesye* clede and granit violate.

Doug. Virgil, 399, 20.

Fr. *cramoisi*, Ital. *chermisi*, Teut. *krammesijn*, L. B. *cramesium*, *carmesinus*, *kuermesinus*; according to Gorop., Becan., and Du Cange, from *kermes*, an Arab word, denoting the worm which is bred in the berry of the *coccus*, from the juice of which cloths receive a scarlet, crimson, or purple colour.

CRAMMASY, *adj.* Of or belonging to crimson; ingrained.

"Item, ane gowne of *crammasy* satyne heich neckit with ane small vane of *crammasy* velvot lynit all through with *crammasy* velvot without hornis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 33.

It appears that the term was not restricted to the colour of crimson, but applied to any dark colour, of this tinge, which was ingrained. This corresponds with the use of Fr. *cramoisie*, in our own time. "Les couleurs qui ne sont pas *cramoisies* sont appellees *couleurs communes*; & les couleurs *cramoisies* sont celles qui se font avec la cochenille. Ainsi on dit, de l'écarlate *cramoisie*, du violet *cramoisie*." Dict. Trev. V. SAD.

To CRAMP, *v. n.*

At lavis law a quhyle I think to leit,
In court to *cramp* clenely in my cleything,
And luke amangis thir lusty ladeis sweit.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 132.

Lord Hailes renders this, "to climb, to ramp, *grimper*," Fr. But *cramp* is probably here used in relation to its proper sense, as signifying to contract. Thus the poet may represent Youth as speaking of being *cramped* in his clothing at court; perhaps in derision of some stiff and strait dress worn at the time. Teut. *kromp-en* is not only used actively, but in a neuter sense; *contrahi*, *extenuari*, *minui*. Sw. *krymp-a*, *contrahi*. This view seems confirmed by the reply of Age, in the next stanza.

For thy *cramping* thow salt baith *cruke* and *couve*.

i.e. "The contraction or confinement of thy body, in compliance with ridiculous fashions, shall at length bring on decrepitude."

CRAMPET, **CRAMP-BIT**, *s.* 1. A cramping-iron, S.

2. An iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small pikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground, S.

We need not card, nor crostaffe for our pole,
But from thence landing clam the Dragon hole,
With *crampets* on our feet, and clubs in hand.

Muses Threnodie, p. 149.

It is also written, but, I suspect, improperly, *cramp-bit*.

Firm on his *cramp-bits* stands the steady youth
Who leads the game: low o'er the weighty stone
He bends incumbent, and with nicest eye
Surveys the further goal, and in his mind
Measures the distance.

Graeme's Poems, Anderson's Poets, xi. 447.

And for a *crampet* to his stumps,
He wore a pair of hob-nail'd pumps.

Meston's Poems, p. 11.

3. It seems to signify the guard of the handle of a sword, in the following passage.

—No hilt or *crampet* finely hatched,
A lance, a sword in hand we snatched.

Watson's Coll., i. 28.

Here, however, it may merely signify the *cramping-iron* of the scabbard.

4. The *cramp-iron* of a scabbard.

"On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver overgilt, two of them near to the *crampit* are

enambled blue, and thereon in golden characters Julius II. Pon. Max. N." Inventories, p. 341.

5. An iron spike driven into a wall to support anything, *Aberd.*

6. The iron guard at the end of a staff, S.

Gael. *crampaid*, a ferril.

Teut. *krampe*, id. from *krempe-en*, to contract, because it is meant to confine the thing to which it is applied.

CRAMPLAND, *part. pr.* Curling, curled.

Full laithly thus sall ly thy lusty heid,
Holkit and how; and wallowit as the weid,
Thy *crampland* hair; and eik thy cristall ene.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 139.

This is evidently from the same source with E. *crumple*; Teut. *krempe-en*, *contrahere*; Sw. *krympling*, *contractus*.

CRAN, *s.* An iron instrument, laid across the fire, reaching from the ribs of the grate to the hinder part of it, for the purpose of supporting a pot or kettle.

It seems to be denominated from its form, as if it bore some resemblance to a *crane*.

CRAN, *s.* *To Coup the Crans*, to be overset. V. **COUP**, *v. a.*

CRANCE, *s.* Probably some stuff made of hair.

"xx fyve ellis & 3 of tanne [tawney] *crance*, fyve ellis & a half of rowand tanne, iijj ellis & 3 of melais that is rycht gud." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1535, V. 15.

Teut. *krants*, O. Fr. *crans*, hair, from Lat. *crines*.

CRANCE, *s.* A crack or chink in the wall, through which the wind blows, *Fife*.

Fr. *cren*, denotes a breach or cleft.

CRANCE, *s.* A chaplet, a garland.

Thair heids wer garnisht gallandlie
With costly *crancis* maid of gold.

Watson's Coll., ii. 10.

Teut. *krants*, corona, corolla, sertum, strophium, Kilian. Germ. *kranz*, Isl. Sw. Belg. *krans*, a garland; *kransie*, *kranselyn*, a little garland. Hence Fr. *crancelin*, a term in Heraldry, which denotes part of a crown, plaited as a band on a sword; Dict. Trev. This word is radically the same with Germ. *krone*, Lat. *corona*, a crown. Wachter seems inclined to derive these terms from the Celtic; C. B. *crown*, Arm. *cren*, Ir. *cruin*, all signifying what is round. As the invention of the crown is attributed to Saturn, who receives the epithet of *coronatus*, Pezron views the word as originally Phrygian, and supposes that Saturn was *Κρονος* by the Greeks, q. the inventor of the crown.

CRANCH, *s.* A crush, the act of crushing, *Ettr. For.*; *Crunsh*, id.

"Myne grunyie knoit yd with ane *cranch* against thilke lofte." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, ii. 42. V. **CRINCH**.

To CRANCH, *v. a.* The same with *Crinch* and *Crunch*, *Roxb.*

CRANDRUCH, *s.* Hoarfrost. V. **CRAN-REUCH**.

CRANE, s. A kind of balista or catapult, used for discharging large stones, in ancient warfare.

Throw Crabys cunsail, that wes sley,
A crane thai haiff gert dress wp hey,
Rynnand on quheillis, that thai mycht bring
It quhar that nede war of help!

Barbour, xvii. 608, MS.

- Mr. Kerr has justly remarked, that "it is clearly described by Barbour, as a very powerful projectile engine of vast elastic force, susceptible of different degrees of tension, and of projecting its shot or missile in various directions, according to the management of the engineer." Hist. of Robert I., ii. 214, 215.

Whether it received its designation from its resemblance to the crane, it is impossible to determine. Cotgr. mentions Fr. *cranequin* as "an engine for batterie, used in old time." Perhaps, it might be another name for the *trebuchet*, an engine of similar use, which was employed, in the same era, in the wars of Edward II.

CRANE (of herrings), s. As many herrings, not salted, as fill a barrel, S.

"They both fished and bought the herring fresh from the country people, at the great price of from 9s. to 12s. per crane, (which is the full of a barrel of green fish) as taken out of the net." P. Uig, Lewis, Statist. Acc., xix. 282.

CRANGLING, part. pr. Winding, moving unequally.

It grew a serpent fell with head and taile,
Which *crangling* crept, and ranne from trod to trod
In many a knot.

Hudson's Judith, p. 18.

He uses it also as a s., p. 75.

As doth the Danow which begins to flow,
By Raurak fields with snakish *crangling* slow.

It is the same with E. *crankle*, which Johns. derives from *crank*, s. But the word is Teut. *kronckel-en*, intorquere, sinuare, flectere; *kronckel*, intortus.

CRANIE-WANY, s. "The little finger,"
Aberd. Gl. Shirreffs.

This seems to be of Scandinavian origin. Isl. *krange* signifies what is slender or lank, misellus et macer; G. Andr. Hence, *krangi* is used to denote a neck of this description; *Collum ovis longum et tenerum*; Haldorson. This is perhaps the root of *krank-r*, Teut. *krank*, debilis. *Wany* may be corr. from *fang-r*, digitus, which is very plausibly deduced from *faenga*, prehendere, q. that which *fangs* or takes a grasp of any object. Or it might be traced to *van-a*, imminuere, because of its being so much smaller than the rest, or to *van-r*, inops, poor being often used as expressive of affection and sympathy. It must be acknowledged, however, that if we search for an etymon to both parts of a reduplicative term, we tread on very uncertain ground; one of them most generally having no definite sense, being formed, like a bad line in metrical poetry, merely for the sake of the rhyme.

CRANK, adj. 1. "Infirm, weak, in bad condition. Su.-G. Teut. *krank*, infirmus;" Sibb. A. Bor. "*cranky*, ailing, sickly;" Grose.

2. Hard, difficult; as, "a *crank* word," a word hard to be understood, Aberd., Mearns, Roxb.

"A *crank* job, a work attended with difficulty, or requiring ingenuity in the execution;" Gl. Shirreffs.

3. Crooked, distorted, Aberd., Mearns; as *crank-handed*, a *crank* hand.

These are most probably secondary senses of the term as signifying weak, infirm. Su.-G. *krank* and Isl. *krank-ur* are both, like the Teut. term, rendered by Lat. *aeger*. Alem. *chranc* denotes what is both small and weak.

CRANK, s. "The noise of an ungreased wheel," Gl. Burns; used metaph. to denote inharmonious poetry. A. Bor. *crank*, the noise of a raven; also, to prate.

When wanting thee, what tuneless *cranks*
Are my poor verses!

Burns, lii. 17.

This may be from *krank*, *aeger*, infirmus; as denoting, like Lat. *aeger*, *aegre*, difficulty in motion. V., however, the *adj.*

CRANKOUS, -adj. "Fretful, captious," Gl. Burns.

This while she's been in *crankous* mood.
Her lost Militia fir'd her blood.

Burns, lii. 23.

Su.-G. *krænck-a*, to violate, to infringe; Gael. *crioncan*, strife, *crioncan-am*, to strive.

* **CRANK, s.** An iron guard for the feet in *curling*, to prevent sliding on the ice, Roxb.; synonym. *Crampet*.

To **CRANK, v. a.** To shackle, to apply the *hob- or ham-shackle* to a horse, Ettr. For.

"As for the reward of presumption, it is in Scotland to be *crankit* befor- and kicked behind." Perils of Man, i. 267.

Formed perhaps from the E. s. *Crank*, as denoting a square instrument of iron. The origin of this word is quite uncertain.

CRANNACH, s. Pottage; North of Ang. and Aberd.

Perhaps of Gael. origin, although I find no word resembling it. *Crionn* is used by the Norwegians to denote every kind of meal or grain.

* **CRANNIE, s.** A square or oblong aperture in the wall of a house, Galloway; synonym. *Boal*.

CRANREUCH, CRAINROCH, CRANREUGH, CRANDRUCH, s. Hoar-frost, S. O.

"This last winter was—no frost at all, excepting some *crainroch*, or small frost, in some mornings in January." Law's Mem., p. 239.

"A low creeping mist, or hoar-frost (called, provincially, rhyme, or *cranreugh*), in a dead calm, particularly after a tract of rainy weather, is seen to settle after sun-setting, upon land of this description." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 6.

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole the winter's sleety dribble,
An' *cranreuch* could!

Burns, lii. 147.

Gael. *cranntarach*, id.

CRANROCHIE, adj. Rimy, abounding with hoar-frost, S. O.

"Whar's the leafu-hearted Caledonian wha wad be driebh in drawing to gar the wallot [wallout] skaud o'

our mither tongue shine like the rouky gleemoch in a *crangunchie* morning?" Edin. Mag., Apr. 1821, p. 352.

CRANSHACH, CRANSHAK, s. A crooked, distorted person, S. B.

There's wratacks, and cripples and *cranshaks*,
And all the wandoghts that I ken,
No sooner they speak to the wenchies,
But they are ta'en far enough ben.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 149.

Gael. *crannda*, decrepid, *corranta*, crooked.

CRANTZE, s. The Common Coralline, *Millepora polymorpha*, Linn. Shetland.

Can this name have any relation to the form of the coralline, as allied to Sw. *krans*, a crown?

CRAP, s. The highest part or top of any thing, S.; *crop*, E.

"The *crop* of the earth," the surface of the ground; "the *crop* of a fishing-wand," the top or uppermost section of a fishing-rod. Chaucer designs the tops or outermost boughs of trees *croppis*; in which sense our word is very commonly used. The *crop* of the wa', the highest part of it in the inner side of a house. The cones of firs are called *fir-craps*, S. B.

At.-S. *croppa*, Su.-G. *kroppa*, id. Sw. *kroppaas* is the ridge or top of a house.

CRAP AND ROOT, adv. 1. "Wholly, entirely;" Gl. Ross, S. B.

Content, says I, but I maun gang and see
My honest aunt, afore I married be.
And ye may mind, I tauld you *crap and root*,
Fan I came here.—

Ross's Helenore, p. 30.

2. Metaph. both beginning and end, S.

CRAP, s. The quantity of grain put at one time on a kiln, to be dried, Aberd.

This seems to be a figurative use of the term, q. the produce of the kiln.

CRAP, s. Crop, the produce of the ground, S.

—Sun-burn'd Gypsies reap a plenteous *crop*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 323.

The farmer's *crop*, weel won, an' neat,
Was drawn by monie a beast in.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 142.

CRAP, s. 1. The *craw* of a fowl, *crop*, E.; used ludicrously for the stomach of man, S.

"He has a *crop* for a' corn," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 31; an expression used with respect to one who has a keen appetite, or a stomach fit to receive any kind of food. "To *shake* one's *crop* at another," to give vent to any grudge of the mind, S.

Afore ye lat him get o'er meikle time
To *shak* his *crop*, and skauld you for the quean,
Be bauld enough to tell him a' your mind.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 54.

Crapine is used in the same sense.

"I never loo'd meat that *craw'd* in my *crapine*."

Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 40; spoken of those who do one service, and afterwards taunt one about it.

2. It is a common proverbial phrase: "That will never *craw* in your *crop*," S., when it is meant that a person shall never taste of some kind of food referred to. The allusion

is to the crowing of self-gratulating sound made by a fowl when its stomach is filled.

3. Used metaph. as to painful reminiscence; as, "That'll *craw* in your *crop*," that will be recollected to your discredit, it will be matter of reproach to you, S. B.

4. It is metaph. used, like E. *stomach*, to express resentment. *It stuck in my crop*; I could not digest it, S.

CRAPIN, CRAPPIN, s. The maw or stomach of a fowl, S. *crop*, E. the *craw* of a bird; synon. *Crap*.

Gude croudy in my *crapin* should *craw*,
In gude brown ale I'd douk and drown me.

Song, Blackw. Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 408.

"The road was gayan lang, and Jock's *crappin* began to *craw*." Perils of Man, ii. 190.

Teut. *krop*, ingluvies; stomachus. It also signifies, bilis, indignatio, as our *crop* in the second Prov. phrase. Su.-G. *kropp*, *kraefwe*, ingluvies.

To **CRAP, v. a.** To fill, to stuff, S. Hence *crappit heads*, the heads of haddocks stuffed with a pudding made of the roe, oatmeal and spiceries; formerly a common accompaniment of fish and sauce in S.

Teut. *kropp-en*, *saginare*, ingluviem avium farcire, turundis farcire. Thus, according to Kilian, it has its origin from *krop*, the stomach of a fowl, as being generally stuffed with food. Su.-G. *korf* is the general word for a pudding.

CRAP, pret. v. Did creep, crept, S. V. **CRAUP.**

To **CRAP, v. a.** To crop, to lop, S.

Like thee, by fancy wing'd, the Muse
Scuds ear an' heartsome ower the dew's;
Fu' vogie, an' fu' blythe to *crop*
The winsome flow'rs frae Nature's lap;
Twining her living garlands there,
That lyart time can ne'er impair.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 32.

That sword it *crapped* the bonniest flower
E'er lifted its head to the sun.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 186.

Teut. *krapp-en*, decerpere, abscindere.

CRAPPIT HEADS, s. pl. Heads of haddocks stuffed with a compound of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper, S.

"I expected him sae faithfully, that I gae a look to making the friar's chicken mysell, and the *crappit heads* too, and that's what I dinna do for ordinary, Mr. Glossin." Guy Mannering, ii. 178.

Belg. *kropp-en*, to cram; as, *eenen gans kroppen*, to cram a goose; Teut. *krop-ae*, turunda, massa qua farciuntur altitia.

CRAPS, s. pl. 1. The seed-pods of Runches or wild mustard, Roxb.

2. Runches in general.

"In Sussex, *crop* is used for darnel; in Worcesters. for buck-wheat;" Ray.

CRAT, *adj.* Feeble, puny. As, a *crat stam-mock*, applied to one who has no appetite, Selkirks.

It is also used as a *s.* *He's a perfect crat*; i.e. a weak child, but still immediately referring to the stomach.

Isl. *kreda*, delicatulus, *kraeda*, mollities, *kregda*, infans morbidus vel tenellus, Haldorson; *kregd*, parva *statura*, Verel. Perhaps we may view *Crat* as nearly akin to *Crook*, *q. v.*

CRAUCH. Prob., defeated, overcome.

—Cry *crauch*, thou art owreset.

Dunbar, Evergreen, il. 60.

This may be merely an abbrev. or perhaps a corr. of *Crawdoun*, *q. v.* I rather consider it, however, as from Arm. *cracq*, a bastard, the son of a bastard. *To cry crauch* is synon. with, *to cry cok*. V. *COK*.

CRAUCHMET, (*gutt.*) *s.* An exaction made by men in a state of war.

"Item, thai tuke *crauchmet* of Bute the samyn tyme, viz. 1^l. bollis of male, 1^l. bollis of malt, 1^l. mertis, 1^l. mercis of silver." MS. Chronicle of the reign of James II. of Scotland.

Can this be formed from Gael. *creach*, plunder? It may indeed be a corr. of some word left by the Norwegians, resembling Dan. *kriigs-magt*, force of arms; or formed from *krog*, a place for drink. Teut. *kroegh-en*, potare, and *mete*, a measure or proportion, *q. some-thing given under the name of drink-money*.

CRAUG, *s.* 1. The neck, Teviotd.; the same with *Crag*, *Craig*, *q. v.*

2. The weasand, *ibid.*

To CRAUK, *v. n.* "To fret, to complain," Gl. Picken, Aysr.; apparently the same with *Craik*, *v.*, sense 2.

CRAUP, *pret.* of the *v.* to Creep, *S.*

"I hurkilit litherlye down, and *craup* forret along on myne looffis and myne schynes." Wint. Tales, ii. 41.

* **To CRAVE**, *v. a.* 1. To demand a debt importunately, to dun, *S.*

2. To dun a debtor; "I *crav'd* him whenever I met him," *S.*

CRAWING, *s.* The act of dunning, *S.*

He—strives to pay what he is due,
Without repeated *crawing*.

W. Ingram's Poems, p. 75.

To CRAW, *v. n.* 1. To crow; *crawin*, part. *pa.*

Phebus crounit bird, the nightis orlagere,
Clappin his wings thryls had *crawin* clere.

Doug. Virgil, 202. 8.

"As the auld cock *craws*, the young cock learns." *S. Prov.*, Ferguson, p. 2. This intimates the obligation lying on parents, to set a proper example before their children.

2. To boast, to vapour, *S.*; like *E. crow*.

—They have scrapit the dautit *Plumb*,
Then *craw* fell crouslly o' their wark.

Ferguson's Poems, il. 105.

A.-S. *craw-an*, id. Teut. *kraey-en*, cornicari, garrisse more cornicum. It is not improbable that both these

verbs, as well as the name of the crow itself, have been formed in imitation of its cry.

A *crawing hen* is viewed, in the traditional code of superstition, as very *unsonsie*, Teviotd.

This coincides with the old proverb, "A crooning cow, a *crowing* hen, and a whistling maid, boded never luck to a house." V. *CROYN*, *v.*

TO CRAW DAY. *May I ne'er crawl day!* "May I never see the morning!" an imprecation used in Dumfr.

Evidently alluding to the cock's announcing the dawn; a figurative transition from that which causes the sound to the person who hears it.

CRAW, *s.* The act of crowing, *S.*

No more the morning cock, with rousing *craw*,

Awakens Gib to toil ere daylight daw.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 96.

CRAW, *s.* A crow, *S.*

The *craw* of *S.* is properly what is denominated a rook in *F.*; as *crow* in *E.* denotes what we call the *hudy*, i.e. the carrion-crow.

November chill blows loud wi' angry sough,

The short'ning winter day is near a close;

The miry beasts returning frae the plough;

The black'ning trains o' *craws* to their repose.

Burns, iii. 174.

"The *craw* thinks her ain bird fairest." Ferguson's *S. Prov.*, p. 30.

A.-S. *craue*, Alem. *craue*, Dan. *krage*, Belg. *kraeye*. These words Junius derives from Gr. *κρᾶνν*, clamor.

CRAW-CROOPS, *s. pl.* Crow-berries, or black-berryed heath, *S. B.* *Empetrum nigrum*, Linn. Sw. *krook-ris*, id. V. *CROUP*.

This word in the west of Perthshire is pronounced *craw-croobs*.

And what pray will you dine on?

Robt. Craw-croobs, hips,

Blackberries, slaes, rough brambles frae the rock.

Donald and Flora, p. 74.

Crow-berries are called *Crake-berries*, A. Bor., from *crake*, a crow.

CRAW-DULSE, *s.* Fringed fucus; *S.* *Fucus ciliatus*, Linn. In *S.* this is eaten like the *Fucus palmatus*.

Denominated perhaps, like the next word, from its supposed resemblance to the foot of a *crow*.

CRAW-FOOT, *s.* The *Ranunculus*, *S.*; synon. *Craw-tae*.

I wrought it cer thestrean upo' the plain,

A garlan' o' braw spinks and *crawfeet* made.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 120.

CRAW-SILLER, *s.* Mica, Shetl.

"Mica-slate is the most common rock of the primitive class in Zetland. It is composed of quartz and mica: the last ingredient is termed by the natives *craw-siller*." Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 121.

CRAW-TAES, *s. pl.* 1. Crowfoot, *S.* This name is given to different species of the *Ranunculus*, particularly, *R. repens* and *acris*.

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass-lands are, *crow-foot*, or *crow-toe*, *ranunculus acris*," &c. Wilson's *Renfrewshire*, p. 136.

Blue heather bells, the *crawtae* sweet and mild,
Wi' a' the blossoms o' the rural wild;

Sic youthful' lovers aft bestow'd on me,
To gain my love, by pleasur' o' my ee.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 108.

2. A metaphorical term for the wrinkles or puckerings of the skin about the corner of the eyes, in persons who are advanced in life, or have been in declining health, S.

It evidently respects the supposed resemblance of such wrinkles to the impression made by a crow's foot. Chaucer uses *crow's-foot* in this sense.

So long mote ye liven, and all proude,
Till *crowis-feete* growin under your eie.
Troil. and Cress., ii. 404.

3. Caltrops, an instrument made with three spikes, for wounding the feet of horses, S.

—"His friend, the Rev. Doctor Heavysterne from the Low Countries had sustained much injury by sitting down suddenly and incautiously on three ancient caltrops, or *craw-taes*, which had been lately dug up in the bog near Bannockburn, and which, dispersed by Robert Bruce to lacerate the feet of the English chargers, came thus in process of time to endamage the sitting part of a learned professor of Utrecht." *Antiquary*, i. 53, 54.

CRAW'S-COURT, *s.* A court of judgment held by crows, S., Shetl.

"The crows generally appear in pairs, even during winter, except when attracted to a spot in search of food, or when they assemble for the purpose of holding what is called the *craw's court*. This latter institution exhibits a curious fact in their history. Numbers are seen to assemble on a particular hill or field, from many different points. On some occasions the meeting does not appear to be complete before the expiration of a day or two. As soon as all the deputies have arrived, a very general noise and croaking ensue, and shortly after, the whole fall upon one or two individuals, whom they persecute and beat until they kill them. When this has been accomplished they quietly disperse." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*, ii. 234.

A great assemblage of crows in a field, if in summer, is supposed to betoken wet weather, if in winter, a snow-storm. If these birds gape opposite to the sun in summer, it is a presage of rain, *Teviotd.*

Isl. *kráka* not only signifies a crow, but a bird of evil omen. *Avis fatidica sinistra. Illudris kráka*, tempestatem ominans, *Haldorson*; *q.* "ill-weather *craw*."

TO SIT LIKE CROWS IN THE MIST, to sit in the dark, S.

TO CRAW, CRAW, *v. n.* and *a.* To crave.

"The petitioner humbille *crawis* that the King's Majestie," &c.—"Ane gracious answer the petitioner humbille *crawis*." *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, V. 487.

CRAWDOWN, *s.* A coward, a dastard.

Be cum thou coward *crawdown* recriand,
And by consent cry cok, thy dede is dight.
Doug. Virgil, 356, 29.

This has been viewed as the same with *E. cravant*, *craven*; by pronouncing which, he, who was vanquished, in a criminal trial by battle, was obliged to proclaim his submission. If the appellant, or accuser, made this ignominious concession, he was said, *amittere liberam legem*, as becoming infamous; if the appellee, or party accused, he was accounted guilty, and immediately hanged.

Skinner derives *craven* from the *v. crave*; *Sibb.* from *A.-S. craf-ian*, Isl. *kref-ia*, postulare, and *ande*, anima,

spiritus. But the term is undoubtedly from *U. Fr. creant*, terme de jurisprudence féodale. C'est une promesse de rendre service, *Dict. Trev.* By the use of it, therefore, the vanquished person merely declared that he did homage to the victor as his superior. Hence *O. Fr. creant-er, craant-er*, *L. B. creant-are*, fide aut sacramentis interpositis promittere; and *creant-um*, cautio de re quam facienda; *Du Cange*.

Crawdown may be a corr. of *creant*. But if not from a different origin, we may suppose it to have been formed from *creant* and *down-er*, to give faith, or do homage. *V. RECRIAND*.

The word has been known in the North of E. For *Grose* gives "*craddlen*, cowardly;" i.e. like a *craw-down*. "*To lead craddin*, to play bold adventurous tricks," *Tim Bobbins*; *q.* to act with such intrepidity as to lead cowards captive.

CRAWS. *Waes my craws!* a phrase used as expressive of great sympathy, *Mearns*.

Teut. *krauweye* signifies the diaphragm. Shall we suppose that this is put for the bowels; *q.* "I feel for you at my very heart;" or, "My heart is sorry?"

CRAZE, *s.* 1. A degree of wrong-headedness, craziness, S.

2. Dotage, foolish fondness, *Aberd.*

CREAGH, *s.* An expedition for the purpose of forcibly driving off cattle from the grounds of the lawful owner, a kind of foray.

"He had indeed often heard of Highland thieves, but had no idea of the systematic mode in which their depredations were conducted; and that the practice was connived at, and even encouraged, by many of the Highland chieftains, who not only found these *creaghs*, or forays, useful for the purpose of training individuals of their clans to the practice of arms, but also of maintaining a wholesome terror among their Lowland neighbours, and levying—a tribute from them, under colour of protection-money." *Waverley*, i. 227.

"On the *creagh*, when he foretold to us we should bring home a hundred head of horned cattle, we gripped nothing but a fat baillie of Perth." *Ibid.*, p. 257.

Gael. *creach*, plunder; an host; *Shaw*; *Ir. creach*, id.

It is not improbable that this word had been borrowed from the Goth. by means of the northern invaders of Scotland and Ireland. *Su.-G. Dan. krig*, Germ. *krieg*, war; *Alem. id. controversia*. In an earlier age *kri* and *kry* were used to denote war. *V. Ihre*, *vo. Krig*.

TO CREAM, *v. a.* To hawk goods, to carry them from place to place for sale, *S. B. Belg. kraam-en*, to expose to sale.

CREAM, CRAIN, CRAME, *s.* 1. A merchant's booth, a wooden shop, or a tent where goods are sold, S.

Hence the *Creams* of Edinburgh, which are small shops or booths, projecting from the adjoining walls.

"The excellent law of death-bed, securing men's inheritances from being alienate at that time, may happen to be frustrate and evacuate,—if they make any merchandise privily in a shop or *crame*, or come to the mercate-place, when there is no publick mercate." *Acts Sed.*, Feb. 29, 1692.

"Booths, (or as they are here called, *crains*) containing hardware and haberdashery goods, are erected in great numbers at the fare [fair], and stored with such articles as suit the generality." *P. Lessuden*, *Roxb. Statist. Acc.*, x. 207.

Teut. *kraem*, cadurcum, taberna sive capsula rerum vegalium; Kilian. Belg. *kraam*, a booth; Su.-G. *krambod*, Dan. *kramboe*, pergula, a booth for merchandize.

2. A stall in a market.

In one passage it would almost seem to be used as denoting a portable pack.

—“Deasyring support, &c. to help him to ane *crazym*, that he may trawell to win his lifing [living] in the cuntray.” Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24.

Perhaps it means merely an assortment of goods; Teut. *kraem*, Su.-G. *kram*, merx.

3. A pack, or bundle of goods for sale.

“Ane pedder is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or *creame* vpon his back; quha are called beiraris of the puddill be the Scottes-men of the realme of Polonia.” Skene, Verb. Sign. V. *Pede-pulveronus*.

Oft have I turst your hether *crane*,
And borne your self right oft-times hame,
With many a toom and hungry wame,
When thou hast been weel packit.

Collington Mare, Watson's Coll., i. 40.

i.e. Merchandise of heath.

Teut. *kraem*, has also the sense of merx; Su.-G. Dan. *kram*, merchandise of every kind. I find no vestige of this term in A.-S. Perhaps the origin is Sw. *kram-a*, to press, because goods carried in a pack are compressed into as narrow bounds as possible.

CREAMER, s. 1. A huckster, a pedlar, S. B.

Skene explains *Pede-pulveronus* as signifying “ane marchand or *creamer*, quha hes na certain dwelling place.” Verb. Sign.

“Of the above there are—2 cadgers (fish-carriers), —2 *creamers*, persons who go through the parish, and neighbourhood, and buy butter, hens, eggs, &c., mostly for the Dundee market.” P. Kirkden, Forfars. Statist. Acc., ii. 508.

2. One who keeps a booth, S.

“Neither being a merchant, could he obtrude minority; as was decreed against Agnes Short, *crainer*.” Foord, Suppl., Dec., p. 460.

Su.-G. *kraemare*, propala, Teut. *kraemer*, tabernarius, venditor mercium.

CREAMERIE, CRAMERY, s. Merchandise, such goods as are usually sold by a pedlar, Aberd.

With my *cramery* gif ye list mell;
Heir I haif foly hattis to sell.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 94.

“Small *cremery*.” Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Teut. *kraemerije*, merx.

CREAM-WARE, CREME-WARE, s. Articles sold by those who keep shops or booths.

“Those who commonly frequent this country and trade with the inhabitants are Hamburghers,—who come here ordinarily in the month of May or about the beginning of June, and in several places set up booths or shops, where they sell—several sorts of *creme-ware*, as linen, muslin, &c.” Brand's Descr. Zetland, p. 131.

CREAM-WIFE, CRAME-WIFE, s. A woman who keeps a stall in a market at fairs, Roxb.

* CREAM, s. A lick of cream, a proverbial phrase, synon. with that in England, a sugar-plumb.

“The country being sore oppress with David Lesley's army, took the advantage of Argyle's absence to

supplicate the committee of estates for disbanding the same.—But the answer was, an act ordering the army to disband upon October 20th, provided the committee—should then think it expedient. When the supplicants found this was all they had obtained, they called it a *lick of cream*, and said it was like the rest of Hamilton's doings.” Guthrie's Mem., p. 247.

CREDOMEZ, s. Credence.

“The kingis hienes sall send incontinent ane clerk, &c. with lottrez of *Credomez*.” Acts Ja. IV. 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 207. *Credence*, Ed. 1560.

Whether this be for *Credimus* I cannot say. But I find no such term any where else.

CREAR, s. A kind of lighter. V. CRAYAR.

To CREE, v. a. Generally used negatively; No to cree legs wi', not safe to meddle with; Ettr. For.

“Aha! our auld friend, Michael Scott, has some hand i' this! He's no to *cree legs wi'*: I's be quits wi' him.” Perils of Man, i. 131.

It seems to have no analogy to the phrase, “To *cree* wheat or barley, to boil it soft. North;” Grose. *Cree*, as here used, may rather signify, to contend with; Dan. *kriig-er*, to war, *kriig-er med ord*, to contend, to quarrel; q. to contend with in strength or speed. Teut. *kriegh-en*, bellare, concertare.

CREECH, (gutt.) s. A declivity encumbered with large stones, Upp. Lanarks.

Gael. *carraic*, rock—S. *craig*.

The vulgar idea is that the Fairies delighted to live in *creechs*.

CREED, s. A severe reprehension or rebuke; as, “to gie one an awfu' *creed*,” Clydes.

Transmitted, perhaps, from the era of Popery, when the more illiterate found it a hard matter to repeat the *creed* so as to satisfy their priest or confessor.

CREEK of day, the first appearance of the dawn, S.; shreek, S. B.

Where they appear, nae vice dare keek,

But to what's good gives way,

Like night, soon as the morning *creek*

Has usher'd in the day.

Ramsay's Works, i. 121.

It appears that this term is used S.B. as well as *shreek*; for it occurs in Ross's Helenore, first Edit., where *shreek* appears in later editions.

An' ilka morning by the *creek of day*

They're set to wark, an' snaply ca'd away. P. 46.

Teut. *kriecke*, aurora rutilans, primum diluculum, matutinus splendor, crepusculum; *kriek-en*, rutilare, to shine, to glitter, to look red; Belg. *'t kriek-en van den dag*, the peep of day. V. GREKING and SKREEK.

CREEL. V. CREIL.

To CREEP, v. n. The flesh is said to creep, when the skin rises up, so as to resemble that of a fowl newly plucked; as, “My *flesh* is a' *creepin'*,” S. Synon. *Groose*.

CREEP, s. Could creep, that sensation of rigour which extends itself over the surface of the body in consequence of exposure to severe cold, or of some sudden alarm, S.

CREEPERS. V. CREPARIS.

To CREEP IN, *v. n.* To shrink, to be contracted. *Cruppen in*, shrivelled, S.

Isl. *kropna*, contrahi.

CREEPY, CREEPIE, *s.* 1. A low stool, such as is occasionally used in a pulpit for elevating the speaker, S.

2. It sometimes denotes the stool of repentance, or that on which it was customary for culprits to sit when making public satisfaction in the church, S.

"It's a wise wife that kens her weird,

"What tho' ye mount the *creepy*!"

Ramsay's Poems, i. 273.

"The stool of repentance." N.

Perhaps from the *v. creep*, as being low.

"O silly lassie what wilt thou do?

If thou grow great, they'll heez thee high."

"Look to your sell,—if Jock prove true,

The clerk frae *creepies* will keep me free."

Herd's Coll., ii. 58.

3. A child's stool, or a footstool, S. B.

4. It denotes any small stool, used as a seat in houses, Mearns, Lanarks.

I sit on my *creepie*, I spin at my wheel,
And think on the laddie that lo'ed me sae weel.

Song, Logie o' Buchan.

CREEPIN'-BUR, *s.* Caithn. "The *creeping bur*, is *Lycopodium clavatum*." App. Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 197.

The reporter says that a handful of this plant, or of the *Upright Bur*, given to a horse among his oats, is an excellent cure for the *bats*, or worms in the stomach.

V. UPRIGHT BUR.

CREET, *s.* V. CRAIT.

CREEZE, CREESE, *s.* Crisis, S. B.

At this the lassie's courage got a heeze,
And thinks her wiss is now come to the *creeze*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

CREIGHLING, CRAIGHLING, *s.* Coughing, Ayr.

"What a *creighling* the creature made, raxing and hadding its sides." The Steam-Boat, p. 287.

Teut. *krieckel-en*, rutilare.

CREIL, CREILL, CREEL, *s.* 1. An ozier basket, a hamper, S.; *scull*, synon. Also, a kind of trap for fish.

—Ane card, ane *creill*, and als ane cradill.

Bunnatyne Poems, p. 159, st. 7.

"As for millaris, that settis *creillis* and nettis in dammis, milne landis, and watters, destroyand reid fische, and fry of fische, as said is, salbe a punct of dittay." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 32, Ed. 1566. c. 15, Murray.

Panniers are also called *creils*.

Of lads and lowns ther rysses sic a noyse,
Quhyle wenches rin away with cards and quheills,
And cadgers avers cast bath conls and *creils*.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59, st. 23.

Put your hand i' the *creel*,

And take out an adder or an eel.

Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 27.

One is said to be in a *creel*, or to have one's wits in a *creel*, when labouring under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind, S.

My senses wad be in a *creel*,
Should I but dare a hope to speel,
Wi' Allan, or wi' Gilbertfield

The braes o' fame.

Burns, iii. 249.

Perhaps it is rendered too forcibly in Gl., "to be crazed, to be fascinated."

"The wife's in a *creel*," said Robin, "and does na ken her ain mind." Petticoat Tales, i. 218.

2. Often applied to the belly, as a nursery term, *creellie*, id. "Is your *creil*," or "*creellie* fu' yet?" S.

The metaphor is probably borrowed from the vertigo sometimes occasioned by the joggling motion which one receives when carried in a pannier. This idea seems to receive confirmation from the phrase when fully expressed; "The man's in a *creill*, and the *creill's* wagging with him," S. B. But although the allusion should be viewed as obscure, the correspondent terms, in other Northern languages, are metaph. used in a way fully as unaccountable. Su.-G. *kork* signifies a basket; and *faa korgen* denotes a repulse of any kind, especially when a man loses his sweetheart; Ihre. Germ. *kipe*, id. is used precisely in the same manner. *Die kipe kriegen*, repulsam ferre. Both the Germ. words *korb* and *kipe* are metaph. applied to vain and fruitless vows and prayers; because, as Wachter conjectures, these may be compared to empty baskets.

Sibb. mentions Ir. *kriil*, as signifying corbis, arca. This, however, by Lhuyd and Obrien is written *crilin*; Gael. *criol*, "a chest, coffer," Shaw; Ir. id. Su.-G. *kaerl*, *kueril*, a vessel, from *kar*, id. Isl. *kurla*, signifies to cut twigs, virgas amputare.

To CREIL, *v. a.* 1. To put into a basket, S.

2. It is used metaph. in this form, "He's no gude to *creel eggs wi'*," i.e. not easy, or safe, to deal with, Roxb.; synon. "Kittle to shoe."

This refers to the practice of Cadgers or *Egglers*, who collect eggs through the country, and pack them in their hampers.

CREILFOW, CREELFULL, *s.* A basketfull, S.

"The Piper of Peebles would have killed a *creelfull* before Maister Francie made out the half-dozen." St. Ronan, i. 62.

CREELING, *s.* A foolish and indelicate custom, on the day after marriage, still retained among the vulgar in some places, S.

It is described, Statist. Acc., ii. 80, 81.

To CREIS, *v. n.* To curl.

O now thou spere, that neur faillyete in dede—

Now is the tyme that I maist myster the,—

That with my stalwart handis I may than

His hawbrek of his body to arrace,—

And in the dusty powder here and there

Suddill and fule his criske and yellow hare,

That are made *creis*, and curils now as wele.

Doug. Virgil, 410. 2.

Not from Fr. *friser*, or Lat. *crispare*, as Rudd. suggests, although uncertainly: but as allied to Germ. *kraus*, Su.-G. *krus*, Belg. *kroes*, crispus; Teut. *kroes-en*, Germ. *kraus-en*, *crispare*.

To CREISCH, *v. a.* 1. To grease, S.

"Like the Orkney butter, neither good to eat, nor to *creisch* wool." S. Prov. "applied to a thing that is useful no way." Kelly, p. 237.

2. Used metaph. in reference to the use of money, S.

The Court o' Session weel wat I—
Can *creish* the slaw-gawn wheels whan dry
Till Session's done.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 42.

3. To *criesh* one's *lufe*, to give one money as a veil or gift; also, as a bribe, S.

"We cou'd na get a chiel to shaw us the gate, alpuist we had *kreish'd* his *lief* [lufe] wi' a shillin." Journal from London, p. 6.

The E. phrase, "to grease one in the fist," corresponds in the latter sense at least; "to bribe, to corrupt," Johns. The Fr. word is used in a metaph. sense nearly allied; *Il n'y a pas grand graisse*, there is not much gain to be made.

A phrase, still more nearly allied, is in use at this moment in France.

"If an office is to be disposed of, the constant phrase in France is, as in India, '*Il faut graisser la pate*;' i.e. It is necessary to grease the paw." Travels in France, during the years 1814-15.—Edin. 1815, Vol. ii. 238. V. Dict. Trev., vo. *Graisser*.

CREISCHE, CREESH, s. Grease, S.

Full mony a waistless wally-drag,
With wainis unweildable, did furth wag,
In *creische* that did increase.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 30, st. 9.

Fr. *graisse*, id. Skinner derives E. *grease* from Lat. *crass-us*.

2. A stroke, a blow, S. It is used in this sense metaph.

Now some for this, wi' satire's leesh,
Has gi'en auld Edinbrough a *creesh*.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 93.

CREISCHIE, CREISHY, adj. Greasy, S.

I ken be his *creishy* mow
He lies bene at ane feist.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 28.

CREISCHINESS, s. Greasiness, S.

To CREISH, v. a. To thrash, to beat soundly.

Hence the low phrase, *I gae him a gude creishin*, I gave him a sound beating, S.

As the transition from the idea of greasing to that of beating is by no means natural, I suspect that the terms are radically different. As used in this sense it may be allied to Isl. *kreist-a*, Su.-G. *kryst-a*, premere; or *krass-a*, dilacerare.

CREYST, s. A person who is at the same time diminutive and loquacious, Border.

Perhaps from Teut. *kreos-en*, *krugs-en*, to curl, to contract. If the designation has originated from loquacity, the origin might be traced in Isl. *kryste*, strido, also, stridor. Dan. *kryster*, a simpleton.

CREYT, s. A species of the Polypody Fern, Dumbartons.

CREITCH, s. A term borrowed from the Germ. or Belg. to denote a circle or district.

—"Walestine also drawing neere to the Duke of Saxon,—and Papenheim then dominiering in the nether Saxon *Creitches*;—his Majesty very wisely resolved to hang the little townes, cloisters and abbacies belonging

to the Papists in Bavaria by the purse." *Monro's Exped.*, P. ii., p. 126.

Germ. *kreis*, Belg. *krejts*, a circle, a circuit.

[CREN, s. A crane, war-engine.

Thai flaggatis byrmand in a baill.
With thair *cren* thought thait till avall.

Barbour, xvii. 620, Skeat's Ed.]

See also in l. 608. V. CRANE.]

CREPARIS, CREEPERS, s. pl. Grapnels of iron, for dragging things out of the water; S. *creepers*.

"He perist in Lochtay, guhare he hapnit to be at ane fisching with his seruantis for his solace. His body was found be *creparis*, and buryit in Colmekyll." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 20. *Furcinalis*, Roeth.

From the v. *creep*, because of their being dragged alongst the channel.

CREPINALL, s. Prob., a knave, a servant.

"Thair was on [one] in his awin court, called Somervauill, ane *crepinall* of the devill, without aither faith or religion,—tuik the office in hand,—and thair accused the poore man criminallie, and condemned him to the death." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 522.

This is most probably of Fr. origin, but corrupted like many other words used by Pitcottie. *Crapaudaille* is expl. by Cotgr. "a crue of ougly knaves."

CRESIE, s. A kind of cap worn by women; also called a *Squintie*, Upp. Clydes.

This being synon. with *Squintie*, which is evidently borrowed from the shape, it is most probable that *Cresie* has a similar allusion; shall we say to Germ. *kreis*, Belg. *kries*, . circle? I recollect what were called *round-ear'd caps* being in fashion.

CRESPIE, s. A small whale; apparently the same with that commonly called the *Grampus*.

"Malcolm IV. likewise gave them [the monks of Dunfermline] a grant of the half of the blubber (dimidium sagiminis) of the *crespie* or small whales, which should be taken between the Tay and Forth, for the use of the church, ad luminaria coram altaribus prænominatæ ecclesiæ." Stat. Acc., xiii. 451, N. V. also Sibbald's Fife, p. 295.

Corr. from L. B. *craspiscia*, qui alias *piscis crassus* nostris et Anglis dicitur, sicut Balaena, et ad Regem peculiari ac regio jure pertinet: unde *piscis regius* vulgo dictus;—Spelmanno *Grampoia*, quasi *grand poisson* dicitur, Bractono *Crassus piscis*;—*Poisson à lard*, in legibus Maris Oleronens. *Homines de Rothomago qui veniunt cum vino vel Craspisco*—monstrabant res suas et extoluebant. Leg. Aethelredi Regis, c. 23. Du Cange.

He adds, that this fish was not always royal property, but sometimes that of the feudal superiors. *Et si piscis qui Craspeiso vocatur, illic advenerat, Abbas et Monachorum sit lotus.* Chart. Gulielm. Nothi, Monastic. Ang., i. 317. V. Gloss. Dec. Script. in vo.

CREVISH, s. pl. A crawfish, or crayfish.

"We were by the way great expences; their inns are all like palaces; no marvel they extortion their guests: for three meals, coarse enough, we would pay, together with our horses, L.16 or L.17 sterling. Some three dishes of *crevishes*, like little *partans*, 42s. sterling." Baillie's Lett., i. 216.

CREWIS, pres. v.

Cryand Crawlis, and Kais, [and] that *crewis* the corne,—
Will into the corne yard
At evin and at morne.

Houlate, i. 15.

In MS. *and* is evidently deleted. *Crewis* may either be for *craves*, A.-S. *cras-ian*, Dan. *kreff-uer*, postulare; or *snatches*, Germ. *krug-en*, rapere; although the first seems preferable.

To CRIAUE, *v. n.* To crow, Buchan. V. the letter W.

CRIB, *s.* Synon. with a *bicker o' brose*; as, "Haste ye, and gi'e me ma [my] *crib*, Guid-wife," Roxb.

Perhaps a metaph. phrase borrowed from the stall; q. "Fill my *crib* with provender." Or shall we rather view it as allied to Isl. *krubba*, ampulla, a flask or vessel with two ears?

CRIB, *s.* The name of the reel for winding yarn, Roxb.

CRIBBIE, *s.* A term used by women in Roxb., &c., in reeling yarn, as expressive of the quantity reeled; *Ae cribbie, twa cribbie*.

A *cribbie* is as much yarn as goes half round the reel. Isl. *kryppa* signifies a winding.

CRICKE, *s.* Prob., a louse.

O Bell, why dost thou flyte and scorn?
Thou ken'st my clok is very thin;
It is so bare, and overworne,
A *cricke* he thereon cannot rin.

Tak your Auld Clok, Pink. Sel. Ball., ii. 108.

Most probably an old word for a louse. It is still said of a threadbare coat, that "a louse wouldna be able to keep it's feet on't." V. CRUKE.

CRICKET, *s.* This term is applied to the grasshopper, Roxb., Loth.

Teut. *kekkel*, id. from *kek-en*, to make a noise. Germ. *heuschrecke*, id. seems to claim a different origin; *heu*, hay, and *schrick-en*, to leap, like the E. term, also the Fr. *sautereau*; q. a leaper.

CRICKLET, *s.* The smallest of a litter, the weakest bird of the nest, Ayrs.; synon. *Wallydrag, Wrig, Croot*.

Isl. *kreklott-r* signifies distorted. But perhaps rather allied to Belg. *kekkel*, a cricket. V. CRUKE.

CRIED FAIR, a fair or market, the place and the time of which are proclaimed some time before. Where a crowd is assembled, and in a state of motion, it is common to say, "It's like a *cried fair*," S.

"Drumlithe Michael fair for cattle, is generally well attended, being nearly the last in the season. It is held on the first Thursday after Michaelmas O. S.; and is commonly followed, in two weeks after, by what is called a *cried fair*, so distinguished, by being audibly proclaimed at this." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 407.

"On the sabbath nights, there is such a going and coming, that it's more like a *cried fair* than the Lord's night." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 152.

CRIKE, *s.* A small reptile that sometimes infests the human body; apparently a species of tick, Galloway. It is, however, defined to me "a chirping insect." V. CRICKE.

Fidgin Davie clew his haffit,
Hotcluin thrang o' *crikes* an' flaes.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 105.

Belg. *kriekie*, a cricket. *Su.-G. *krack*, reptile, et per metaphoram animal quodvis exiguum; Ibre. It is derived from *krack-a*, reptare, Isl. *kreik-a*, id.

CRYKES, *pl. s.* Angles, corners.

—Wilyam Fransoys thaim be for
Clamb in *crykes* forouth ay.

Barbour, x. 602, MS.
"Creeks and corners," is still a common phrase, S. A.-S. *crecca*, a creek.

CRILE, CRYLE, *s.* 1. A dwarf, S. A.

"The tane was a wee bit hurklin *crile* of an uncaerthly thing, as shrinkit an' wan as he had lien seven years i' the grave." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 13.

2. A child or beast that is ill-grown, Roxb.
V. CROIL, CROYL.

CRYL'T, *part. pa.* Unthriven, stunted, ibid.

CRIMINALS, *s. pl.* Criminal causes.

—"By the civil law, albeit probation, especially in *criminals*, cannot proceed unless the defender be present, yet the chief criminal doctors except the case of lese majesty." Stair, Suppl. Dec. p. 139.

CRIMPE, *adj.* Scarce.

"At such times as we were commanded forth, as convoys for our horsemen, that went for forrage,—sometimes we lighted on one another, striving alwayes for elbowroome, whereof at length the Imperialists made us very *crimpe* or scarce, having but one quarter of our leaguer free, to bring in our forrage." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 140.

I hardly think that this term has been used in S. But the good old Colonel, from his long absence, having almost forgotten his vernacular language, transmutes *scrimp* into Sw. *krimpe*, short. V. SCRIMP.

To CRIMP, *v. a.* To crumple, to plait very nicely, S.

Sw. *krymp-a*, to shrink, also, to wrinkle, *v. a.* Teut. *krimp-en*, contrahere.

CRIMPING-PIN, *s.* An instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap, Loth.

Teut. *krimp-en*, contrahere.

To CRINCH, *v. a.* 1. To grind with the teeth.

It is also, and perhaps more generally, pron. *crunch*; and is undoubtedly the same with E. *craunch*, "to crush in the mouth," Johns. This, by Ben Jonson, is written *crunch*.

—Shee can *crunch*

A sack of small coale! eat you lime, and haire,
Soap-ashes, louane, and has a dainty spice
O' the greene sicknesse!

Magnetick Lady, p. 13.

2. To masticate what is hard, as biscuit, or rank, as unboiled vegetables; including the idea of the sound made, S.

"I have seen them sitting at their supper, with their yellow faces, like puddocks round a plate, *crunching* custocks." The Steam-Boat, p. 288.

3. To *crinch the teeth*, to rub them one against another, to gnash.

In this sense *grynstying* is used by Wiclif.

"There schall be weepyng and *grynstying* of teeth," Mat. viii.

Fr. *grincer les dents*, Ital. *grinciare co'denti*, id.

It is highly probable, that *grinciare*, like many other Ital. words, is originally Gothic. In Moes-G., *kriust-an* is used in the same sense. *Kriustlith tunthuns seinans*; Collidit dentes suos; Matth. viii. 12. The A.-S. v. is *griestbit-ian*, evidently comp. of Moes-G. *kriust*, the radical part of the v., and *bit-ian*, q. to bite in the way of gnashing. Junius remarks that Moes-G. *kruste*, gnashing, is nothing else than Gr. *κρουστικον των οδοντων*; from *κρου-ω*, pulso. But there is no great analogy between the idea of beating and that of gnashing.

CRINCH, CRUNCH, s. A very small bit of any thing; properly of something edible, S.; probably from the v., as denoting a small portion broken off by the teeth.

[In Clydes. this word is pron. *crunch*.]

To CRINE, CRYNE, v. n. 1. To shrink, to shrivel, by reason of heat, exposure to the air, or otherwise, S.

One, who is shrivelled by age, is said to be *crynit* in.

I haif bene forrest ay in feild,
And now sae lang haif born the scheild,
That I am *crynit* in for eild

This litle, as ye may se.

Evergreen, i. 263, st. 13.

All wicht but sicht of thy greit nicht ay *crinis*.

Palace of Honour, iii. 94.

2. It is used improperly by Douglas, to denote the act of diminishing money by clipping it.

Sum treitcheoure *crynis* the cunye, and kepis corno stakkis.
Virgil, 238, b. 54.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *kleyneren*, diminuer. But here there is no affinity. This word indeed seems more nearly allied to the Celtic, than to any Gothic term. C. B. *krin-o*, Ir. *krión-am*, to wither, Ware's Antiq. Ireland; Gael. *crion-am*, *crian-am*, id. or to grow less; *crion*, withered, also little; *crionach*, withered sticks. A.-S. *scrin-ian*, arescere, and Su.-G. *skrin*, exsuccus, seem radically allied.

CRINKIE-WINKIE, s. A pother, contention, umbrage, S. B. Perhaps from Su.-G. *kraenka*, to be vexed in mind. Teut. *krönckel-wronckel*, sinuosus, flexuosus, is formed in a similar manner.

CRYP, apparently used for what is now called *Crape*. "*Cryp weluot*," Aberd. Reg. This is spelled *Craip*, Rates, A. 1611.

CRIPPLE-JUSTICE, s. A name given contemptuously to one who is lame, and at the same time proud of his personal appearance, Clydes.

CRIPPLE-MEN, s. pl. Oat-cakes toasted before the fire, Fife; probably denominated from the crooked shape they often assume from being set on edge while toasting.

CRISE, s. Crisis. V. CREESE.

"The raveries of Gib and his followers gave some little turn to the heights and extremities of others who had any real good in them; they were somewhat like a *crise*, and, as it were, the separating the morbidick matter from the blood." Wodrow's Hist.

CRISP, CRISPE, KRISP, s. 1. Fine linen or cobweb lawn.

I haue foryet how in a robe,
Of cleinely *crispe*, side to his kneis,
A bony boy out of the globe,
Gaued to hir Grace the siluer keis.

Burcl, Watson's Coll., ii. 13.

Ane cleinely *crisp* hang owre his eyis.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 9.

This is mentioned in the description of Cupid. In the Lat. version :

Involvens nivea de *Syndone* lumine velo.

Dunbar writes *krisp*.

--Curches, cassin thame abone, of *krisp* cleir and thin.
Maitland Poems, p. 45.

Fr. *crespe*, cobweb lawn.

To CRISP, v. n. To crackle, as the ground does under one's feet when there is a slight frost, Roxb.

The days were short, the nights were lang,
Wi' frost the yird was *crispin*.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 63.

G. Andr. mentions Isl. *kryste* as signifying strido; *kryst*, stridor.

CRYSTE, s. [Prob., another form of *Creyst*.]

I'll come an' gae to the fairy knowe,

Whane'er it listeth me :

Sae feckless yet sae crouse a *cryste*

What maid did ever see !

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

CRISTIE, CRISTY, adj.

"The vther lordis of Parliament to haue ane mantill of reide, rychtsawa oppinit befor, and lynit with silk, or furrit with *cristy* gray grece or purray, togiddler with an hude of the samin claith, furrit as said is." Acts Ja. II. 1455, c. 52, Edit. 1566. *Cristie*, Skene.

This seems to signify crisp, curled: Belg. *kroes*, Su.-G. *krus*, id.

CRIV, s. Corr. from E. *crib*, denoting either the rack, or an ox's stall, Buchan.

Waes me! when I gae to the *criv* or faul,

Nae mair I'll hear his reed's harmonious soun'.

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

CRO, CROY, s. The compensation or satisfaction made for the slaughter of any man, according to his rank.

"Quhen ane rydland vpon horse, passes throw the towne, and with his horse feit strampes to the earth ane man gangand before him, awa that thereby he deceisses; he quha rydland commits this fault, or suffers that samine to be done, sall pay *Cro* and *Galue*s (assythment) as gif he had slane him with his awin hand." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 24. s. 1.

"The Schiref or Minister of Regalitie, that ministeris not the law," viz. on those who have shed blood, shall "pay to the King xl. pundis and the *croy* to the narrest of the kin of the slaine man." Acts Ja. I. 1426, c. 104, Edit. 1566.

The "*Cro* of ane Erle of Scotland is seven tymes twentie kye, or for ilk kow, thrie pieces of gold *Ora*; —of ane Earles sonne, or of ane Thane, is ane hundreth kye; —of the sonne of ane Thane, —thrie-score sax kye; —of ane husbandman —saxtene kye." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 36.

To this day the term is used in some factories, where the workmen are in some degree bound for each other. As from their poverty, money is often advanced before the work be finished; if any one of the workmen run

off in arrears to his master, the rest are bound to finish the work, which is called making up his *cro*, S.

Gael. *cro* signifying cows, and *croo* a sheep-fold or cow-pen, Dr. M'Pherson supposes that this word may thus have had its origin; as denoting that the man-slayer was to make reparation in cattle taken out of his pen or fold; Crit. Diss. xiii. It might, however, originate from Ir. *cro*, death.

Ware seems to have viewed this term as peculiar to the Albanian Scots, or the Celts of Scotland; Antiq. p. 71. *Eric* was the synon. word among the Irish; as *Wergelt* in A.-S.

To CROAGH, (gutt.) *v. a.* To strangle with a rope, Fifes.

Teut. *kroegh-en*, jugulare.

To CROCE, *v. a.* To go across.

"The generall may dismiss suche regimentis—to go home be the neirest way to thair owne shyres, quhen they *croce* Tweid." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 370.

CROCE, CROYS, *s.* One of the sails in a ship.

Heis hie the *croce*, (he had) al mak thaim boun,
And fessyn bonettis beneth the mane sale doun.
Doug. Virgil, 156. 11.

And now the wynd blawis wele to sale away,
The maryneris glaid layis schippis vnder *croys*.
Ibid. 114. 29.

Sw. *kryss-topp*, the mizen-top, *kryss-segel*, the mizen-topsail. *Kryss* has the sense of *crux*, cross.

CROCHE, CROCHERT. V. HAGBUT.

CROCHIT.

The King *crochit* with crown, cumly and cleir,
Take him up by the hand
With ane fair sembland.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 22.

Mr. Pink. renders this *covered*; and it is evidently the meaning, as appears from st. 28.

The King, cumly with kith, wes *crochit* with croune.

But I have met with no similar word, used in this sense.

CROCK, *s.* A ewe that has given over bearing, S.

The captain's gear was all new bought—
Wi' cash his hogs, and *crocks*, had brought,
And ewe-milk cheese besides.

Lintoun Green, p. 13. V. CROK.

Also written *crok*, pl., *crokkis*, *crokkys*, S.

Crokkis are thus defined, Gl. Compl.:

"Sheep which are two old for breeders, and which are separated from the flock to be fattened about the time that their teeth begin to fail; hence the adj. *crokkan*, applied to a sheep at this period."

Sum, that war ryatus as rammis,
Ar now maid tame lyk ony launais,
And settin doun lyk sarye *crokkis*.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 99.

CROCK EWE, an old ewe that has given over bearing, S.; the same with *Crok*, q. v.

"I wad rather seek my fortune wi' a craped brow an' a bent pistol than grope for my subsistence among *crock ewes* and gimmer pets." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1820, p. 159.

CROCKATS, *s. pl.* To put out, or set up one's *crockats*, a phrase applied to a young person, or to one who is an inferior, when shewing ill-humour, or giving an indiscreet

answer; as, "Is tōu gaun to set up thy *crockats* to me?" Renfr.

The term might be originally applied to small stunted or *crooked* horns. It is probably the same with O. E. "*croches*, the little buds that grow about the top of a deer's or hart's horns;" Phillips. The ornamental knobs on turrets or minarets, in a building after the Gothic order, are denominated *crockats*.

CROCKIE, *s.* A low stool for children, Ang.; synon. with *Creepy*.

CROCKONITION, *s.* Destruction. A term applied to any thing bruised all to pieces, so as to be rendered quite useless, Buchan.

Perhaps formed from Teut. *kruyk*, an earthen vessel.

CROFTER, *s.* V. CRAFTER.

CROFTING, *s.* 1. The state of being successively cropped, S.

"By turning this croft-land into grass, the labour and manure that has yearly been bestowed upon it, may be employed in improving and enriching the other third part, and bringing it into *crofting*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 12.

2. Transferred to the land itself which is cropped in this way.

"The lands are generally divided into *Crofting* and Outfield-land.—The *Crofting* consisteth of four breaks.—They shall dung no part of their former *Crofting*, till these four new breaks are brought in." *Ibid.* p. 213, 216.

CROFT-LAND, *s.* The land of superior quality, which, according to the old mode of farming, was still cropped, S.

"Lime and manure were unknown, except on a few acres of what is called *croft-land*, which was never out of crop." P. Tinwald, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., i. 181.

This land was usually dunged the fourth year.

"The method of using it [the croft-land] hitherto has been, to sow it first with bear, and then two years with oats, then with peas, and then the bear again: at which time only it gets dung." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 9.

CROGAN, CROG, CROK, *s.* A term used in the West Highlands, to denote a bowl, or vessel of a similar shape, for holding milk.

"Do you not remember now, Hugh, how I gave you a kaper, and a *crogan* of milk?" Clan Albin, i. 211.

"I warrant she will get good colour, after drinking *crogans*, and breathing the air of the *Bein*." Saxon and Gael, iv. 43.

The term, as far as I can learn, is unknown in the Gael. of Perthshire. There *crog* is a vulgar term for a man's paw, and *crogan* signifies paws. *Crog* is used for paw in vulgar S.; as, *I'll no g'ie you a bit in your crog, or crogs*. It is evident that *crogan* is allied to Gael. *croc*, which denotes an earthen vessel. But it more closely resembles C. B. *crochan*, "a boiler, a pot;" Owen. That this properly denotes an earthen vessel, appears from its cognate, *crochen-u*, "to make pottery;" id. This term has been common to Celts and Goths; as appears from A.-S. *crocca*, and *crog*, Alem. *cruch*, Su.-G. *kruga*, Isl. *krucka*, Dan. *krukke*, Teut. *kruycke*, Germ. *krug*, Fr. *cruche*, all signifying vas fictile, E. *crockery*. Wächter thinks that they may all be traced to *croi*, clay, latum, argilla; adding that a vestige of

this obsolete word is to be found in Du Cange, vo. *Cro*, sense 2. He refers to Ingulphus, who has indeed said that *Croyland* signifies "coarse and miry land," *crudam terram et coenosam*, p. 853; but as the form of the name requires an A.-S. origin, there is no evidence that in this language *croi* signified clay, for no other word appears, beside those mentioned above, with their cognates, which all respect clay in its baked state, as *crochuwaere*, now *crockery-ware*. Du Cange has here quoted *croia*, as having the same signification, from the First Statutes of our Robert I. c. 12. But there cannot be a doubt that the term is equivalent to S. *cruive*, as it is indeed connected with other words which define its signification; *Croias* vel *piscaris*, seu *stagna*, &c. Ir. and Gael. *criadh*, is the only similar word that denotes clay in its natural state.

To CROICHLE, CROIGHLE, (gutt.) To have a short dry cough, Upp. Lanarks., Renfrews.

Is Muirland fat or fair wi' a' his gear?
Auld *croighlin'* wight, to hide the ill o' age,
He capers like a monkey on a stago;
An' cracks, and sings, and giggles sae light and kittle,
Wi's auld beard slaver'd wi' tobacco spittle.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 13, 14.

CROIGHLE, CRAIGHLE, s. A slight, or short dry cough, Renfr.

—I'm just now at my prime,
I'm just now five and thretty come the time!
Ho, ho, ho, ho, (*coughs*) I pity them wha're auld!
Yestreen I catch'd a wee bit *croighl* o' cauld!

Ibid. p. 19.

Belg. *kruch-en*, to groan, might seem allied. But I apprehend that the S. term is radically the same with Isl. *hrygla*, excrementum, *screatus e pectore*, G. Andr., p. 122. The root seems to be *hraek-in*, spuer, expuere, screare; whence *hrake*, sputum; *ibid.*, p. 120. The Isl. writer remarks the affinity to Heb. *ṣṣṣ*, *rukak* expuit, and *ṣṣṣ*, *rak*, sputum. I need scarcely observe that *h* and *k* in Isl. are commonly interchanged; and that, in the cognate dialects, what is originally the same word often appears without either of these letters. Thus Su.-G. *ruekl-a*, signifies to hawk, screare; *rokl-a*, impedire, et cum stridore anhelare; Germ. *rokel-n*, Teut. *rochel-en*, *ruchel-en*, rauca voce tussire, &c. A.-S. *hraec-an*, to hawk, to spit, to reach; Sommer. Su.-G. *kraek-as* also signifies screare, and Germ. *krochl-en*; Fr. *crach-er*, to spit, to spit out. It deserves observation that A.-S. *hraca*, denotes both a cough, and the throat, the jaws. C.B. *cryg*, hoarse, *crygyleis-iaw*, to scream or screech.

CROICHLIES, s. pl. A disease affecting the cattle on the coast of Moray, and described by the reporter as peculiar to that district.

"The only name by which it is any where known is the *Croichlyn*.—At first one apprehends a dislocation, or other cause of lameness, in the hip-joint. While attending to that, the other leg is discovered to be in the same state, and in a short time the lameness appears in all the legs." Agr. Surv. Nairn and Moray, p. 316.

Isl. *krial-a*, parum se movere. *Kreik-a* signifies, lenti progredi; which G. Andr. derives from *kryk-r*, the thigh. But *croighle* is more probably a dimin. from Su.-G. *kraek-a*, curvare, as denoting the lame state of the animal.

CROIL, CROYL, s. A crooked person, a dwarf.

Of this mismade moldewort mischief they munit
The crooked camshoch *Croyl*, unchristen, they curse.
Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

—Mean's thy silly mind,
Thy wit's a *croil*, thy judgment blind,
And love worth nought ava.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 453.

Cryle, expl. by Sibb. *dwarf*, is undoubtedly the same word. It is used to denote a child that is able to speak before it can walk, *Border*; which suggests the idea of its being dwarfish or ricketty. "*A creil*, a short, stubbed, dwarfish man;" Northumb. Ray.

Scroyle is used as a term of contempt by Ben Jonson; but whether originally the same, is uncertain.

—"I scorn it, I, so do I, to be a consort for every hum-drum, hang 'hem *scroyles*, there's nothing in 'hem, i' the world." Works, i. 6.

Shakespeare also uses it:—

—These *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings.

King John.

Steevens derives it from Fr. *escrouelles*, i.e., scabby, scrophulous fellows.

Kilian gives *kriel* as a word used in Holland in the same sense; *parvulus pumilus*; whence *krielken*, a dwarfish hen. It seems radically allied to Teut. *krol*, which denotes what is contracted.

CROINTER, s. One of the names given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Grey Gurnard.

"*Trigla Gurnardus*, Grey Gurnard; *Crooner*, or *Crointer*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 14.

CROIPIN, part. pa. Crept. V. CRUPPEN.

"We—maist faithfullie promittis to yow to consent, —nocht only to the tramping down of idolatrie,—bot also to the cutting away of the apperand occasion thairof, *croipin* in the kirk onyways, be warldly wickit men, be the spirit of avarice, ambitioun, or carnal affectioun." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith, App. p. 232.

To CROISE, v. a. To brand with a mark of the cross, Ettr. For.

The most ancient mode of marking sheep, after the introduction of christianity, may have been to impress the figure of the cross. Fr. *crois-er*, to mark with a cross.

To CROISE, v. n. To gossip, to talk a great deal about little, to magnify trifles. This word is much used, S. B. It is often applied to those, who, in religious matters, are supposed to have more sound than solidity, who make much ado about things that are indifferent, or magnify those which are comparatively of less moment.

I have sometimes thought that this word might originate from the crusades, especially after they came into disrepute; Fr. *crois-er*, to go a crusading. Those who manifested a whimsical or extravagant zeal might hence be said to *croise*. Britton uses *croyses* in the sense of *pilgrims*, probably because they wore the sign of the cross on their upper garments. V. Cowel, in vo. R. Brumme has *croised* to denote taking on the cross, or assuming this badge; p. 226.

Whau Lowys herd of that

Himself the first was *croised* on his flesh.

In Angus it is pronounced *croise*; in the northern counties, as Moray, *crose*.

The term, according to the latter orthography, is thus defined; "To whine in sympathy with any person in pain or in distress." Gl. Surv. Nairn. In this sense, it is nearly allied to Su.-G. *krus-a*.

Su.-G. *krus*, however, is nearly allied as to the general meaning. Literally it signifies curled; it is used metaph., as denoting language employed to set

off any thing, or with a design to deceive; whence *krus-a*, to use a feigned discretion in language. *Krus*, metaphorice ita dicuntur verborum calamistri, et ad decipiendum compositae sermonis veneres: unde *krusa*, ficta in verbis civilitate uti; Ibre. Hence,

CROZIE, *adj.* Fawning, wheedling, Buchan; *phrasing*, *synon.*

CROISHTARICH, *s.* The fire-cross, or signal of war.

"The moment the alarm was given that danger was apprehended, a stake of wood, the one end dipped in blood, (the blood of any animal,) and the other burnt, as an emblem of fire and sword, was put into the hands of the person nearest to where the alarm was given, who immediately ran with all speed, and gave it to his nearest neighbour, whether man or woman; that person ran to the next village or cottage, (for measures had previously been so concerted, that every one knew his route), and so on, till they went through the whole country; upon which every man instantly laid hold of his arms, &c. and repaired to Carnacumhne, where they met their leaders also in arms, and ready to give the necessary orders. The stake of wood was named *Croishtarich*." P. Crathy and Braemar, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xiv. 352.

There is so striking a resemblance between this custom and that of the ancient Goths, that it seems highly probable that it was introduced into the Highlands of Scotland by the Norwegians or Danes, when they had possession of the Western Islands, and had many places of strength on the coast.

The *hulkafe* of the Swedes, (from *bud*, *bod*, a messenger; and *kaffe* a rod), was burnt at the one end, and had a rope fastened to the other. The meaning of these symbols is explained by Olaus Magnus. "As often," he says, "as enemies appear on the coasts of the northern kingdoms, by the order of the prefects of the provinces, in the convention, and with the consent of the elders, a rod, three palms in length, is, in their sight, committed to a young man of great agility, that he may carry it to the particular village pointed out in the edict, requiring that in three, four, or eight days, one, two, or three, or all who are able to bear arms in it, appear at a certain place,—under the penalty of having their houses burnt, and of being themselves hanged; (the burnt part of the rod signifying the one, and the rope tied to it the other). At the same instant, one or more messengers are dispatched from one village to another, to shew what is to be done in the place appointed. Thus, in a very short time an innumerable multitude, with arms and provisions, is gathered together." Hist. lib. vii. c. 3.

This rod was also denominated in Isl. *heraur*, and in Su.-G. *haeroer*, i.e. literally, "the arrow of the army." For an arrow was originally used for this purpose. V. **AAIRVHOUS**. The Icelanders had still another name for it. This was *Ledungabod*, from *ledung* or *ledung*, eductio exercitus, and *bod*, nuntius. V. **FYRE CROCE**.

Shaw writes *Croistara*, perhaps from *crois*, a cross, and *tara*, a multitude.

CROK, *s.* A dwarf, Ang. *droich*, *synon.*

Su.-G. *krack*, reptile, et per metaphoram anima quodvis *exiguum*, Ibre. But it seems to have a nearer affinity to Isl. *kracke*, *kyoge*, foetus, tener puellus vel pullus; G. Andr., p. 151.

CROK, *s.* V. **CROCK**.

To CROK, *v. n.* "To suffer decay from age." Sibb.

He conjectures that this *v.* may be formed from the last *s.*, or from Teut. *krok-en*, *curvare*.

CROKONITION, *s.* 'Destruction, Aberd.

Fancy might suppose that this had been originally a Fr. phrase from *croqu-er*, to crack, to crash; q. *croqué au nesum*, crashed to nothing, reduced to atoms. V. **CROCKONITION**.

CRONACH. V. **CORANICH**.

CRONACHIE, *s.* A nursery designation for the little finger, Ang. V. **CRANY-WANY** and **PIRLIE-WINKIE**.

CRONACHIN, *part. pr.* Gossiping in a tattling sort of way, S. B.

This word seems allied to E. *crony*, an old acquaintance; generally used in S. to denote one who is somewhat in the gossiping style; or corr. from *Coranich*, q. v.

CRONDE, *s.*

The *cronde*, and the monycordes, the gythornis gay. *Houlste*, iii. 10.

This seems to be *croude* in MS.; C. B. *cruth*, Gael. *cruit*.

Croual is used in E. for *fiddle*. But they are different instruments.

"*Cruit* is the name of a stringed instrument used of old in Scotland and Ireland, which was the same with the Welch *cruidl* or *cruth*. For a long time past it has been confined to North Wales.—The Rev. Mr. Evans gives the following account of it. Ex sex chordis felinis constat, nec eodem modo quo *violinum* modulatur, quamvis a figura haud multum abludat." Report Comm. Highland Soc., App. p. 268.

To CRONE, *v. n.* To use many words in a wheedling sort of way, Buchan; *synon.* *Phrase*.

CRONY, *s.* A potatoe, Dumfr. It seems to be a cant term. Hence *crony-hill*, a potatoe-field.

CROO, *s.* 1. A hovel.

I may sit in my wee *croo* house,
At the rock and the reel to toil fu' dreary, &c.
Jacobite Relics, i. 45.

2. A sty, S. B.; C. B. *craw*, and Armor. *crou*, denote a sty; Hara, Boxhorn. V. **CRUFE**.

CROOBACKS, *s. pl.* A sort of panniers borne by horses, and used in mountainous districts, for carrying home corn, peats, &c. They are connected to the *car-saddle* by *widdies*; Sutherl., Perth.

This is undoubtedly the same implement which is also called *Cruban*, q. v. Shaw renders E. *pannier* by Gael. *ciabhan*. But perhaps we ought rather to trace this term to the Norse. Isl. *koerf*, a basket, a hamper; Dan. *kurv*, id. These are evidently allied to Lat. *corb-is*, which exactly corresponds in signification.

To CROODLE, **CROUDLE**, *v. n.* 1. To coo, Renfrews.

Far ben thy dark green plantin's shade,
The cushat *croodles* am'rously;
The mavis, down thy bughted glade,
Gars echo ring frae ev'ry tree.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 159.

2. To purr, as a cat, *ibid.*

An' while Deborah mools some crumbs,
Auld baudrons sits an' *croodlin'* thrums:
In short, the twa soon grew sae pack,
Chuck roosted upon pussie's back.

Ibid., p. 47.

3. To hum a song, to sing with a low voice,
Ayr.

Croodling to a body's sell
Does weel aneuch.

Burns.

This is evidently a dimin. from the *v. Croul*, to coo, pronounced *crood*.

To CROOK, *v. a.* To bend. This term is used in various forms unknown in E.

To CROOK A FINGER, to make an exertion of the slightest kind; as, "He didna *crook* a finger in the business;" he did not give me the least assistance, S.

To CROOK A HOUGH. 1. To sit down, to be seated, S.

"I'll sooner see you an' her, an' that little limb, a' hung up by the links o' the neck, than ony o' ye sall *crook* a hough or break bread wi' me." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 125.

2. To bend the knee-joint in order to motion, S.

"I have often wondered—how any that ever knew what it was to bow a knee in earnest to pray, durst *crook* a hough to fyke and fling at pipers' and fiddlers' springs." Walker's Passages, p. 60.

To CROOK THE ELBOW; as, She *crooks* her elbow, a phrase used of a woman who uses too much freedom with the bottle, *q.* bending her elbow in reaching the drink to her mouth, S.

To CROOK *one's* MOUT'. 1. To bring the lips together, so as to be able to articulate, S.

———Wi' the cauld
Sa daver't he,—he cou'd na *crook* his mout'.
The Ghaist, p. 3.

2. To disfigure the face as one does who is about to cry. It is often said to a child; "Ye needna begin to *crook* your mout', for ye've nae cause for't," S.

3. To manifest anger or displeasure by a distortion of the mouth, S.

O kend my minny I were wi' you,
Illfardly wad she *crook* her mout'.
Gabertunyie Man, *Herd's Coll.*, ii. 51.

4. Used as expressive of scorn, S.

When a lad wi' langing eie,
But mints to woo,
They, scornfu', toss their head ajee,
And *crook* their mout'.

Mayne's Glasgow, p. 31.

———Tho' at me she *crooks* her mout',
I canna think she looks sae ill on you.
Donald and Flora, p. 21.

CROOK, CRUKE, CRUCK, *s.* "The iron chain with its appropriate hooks, by which the vessels for cooking are hung over the fire," S. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

"As black's the *crook*," a phrase applied to any thing that is very black, S.

"They were a' glistening wi' gowd and silver—they're now as *black* as the *crook*." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 114.

The hook at the end of the chain is called the *Gib*, S.

"The clips is linked upon a hook at the end of a chain, called the *crook*, which is attached to an iron rod, or wooden beam, called the *Rattle-tree*." *Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd.*, Note, p. 85.

"When a child was baptised privately, it was, not long since, customary to put the child upon a clean basket, having a cloth previously spread over it, with bread and cheese put into the cloth; and thus to move the basket three times successively round the iron *crook*, which hangs over the fire, from the roof of the house, for the purpose of supporting the pots when water is boiled, or victuals are prepared. This might be anciently intended to counteract the malignant arts, which witches and evil spirits were imagined to practise against new-born infants." P. Logierait, *Stat. Acc.*, V. 83.

Su.-G. *krok*, Isl. *krok-r*, Dan. *krog*, uncus, uncinus, a hook. [F. *croc*, a hook.]

CROOK-STUDIE, *s.* A cross beam in a chimney from which the *crook* is suspended, Roxb.; synon. *Rannel-tree*; *q.* that which keeps the *crook* steady.

CROOK-TREE, *s.* A beam of wood, or bar of iron, which runs across the chimney of a cottage, on which the *crook* is hung, Roxb.; synon. *Crook-study*, *ibid.* *Rannel-tree*.

To CROOK, *v. n.* To halt in walking, to go lame, S.

"We halt and *crook*, ever since we fell." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. I. Ep. 61.

"It is ill *crooking* before cripples." *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 45.

Sw. *krok-ia*, id.

CROOK, *s.* A halt, S.

"If ye mind to walk to heaven, without a cramp or a *crook*, I fear ye must go your alone." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. II. Ep. 2. V. CRICKIS.

CROOKED MOUTH, the name given to a species of Flounder, Buchan.

'*Pleuronectes Tuberculatus*, *Crooked Mouth*.' *Arbuthnot's Peterhead*, p. 18.

CROOKIE, *s.* A low designation for a sixpence, Lanarks.; obviously from its having been usually *crooked* before the introduction of the new coinage.

CROOKS, *s. pl.* 1. The windings of a river. V. CRUKIS.

[2. Cracks, clefts, ledges.

Of the crag, that wes hye and schore,
Clam in the *crookes* forouth thaim ay.

Barbour, x. 602 and 605, *Hart's Ed.*

Evidently, another form of *crykis*. V. Skeat's Ed.]

CROOKS AND BANDS, the hooks and staples used for hinges, S. The *crook* is the iron hook fixed in stone or in a wooden door-post on which the *band* turns.

Su.-G. *krok*, quicquid aduncum vel incurvum est; Belg. *krook*, Fr. *croc*, id. C. B. *cruecca*, curvus, incurvus.

CROOKSADDLE, *s.* A saddle for supporting panniers, S. B.

"Creels and *crook-saddles* are entirely in disuse." P. Alford, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xv. 462.

"Horse-loads are for the most part carried in small creels, one on each side of the horse, and fixed by a rope to the *crook-saddle*." P. Stornoway, Lewis, Statist. Acc., xix. 248.

"Cadgers are aye cracking of *crook-saddles*." Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 9.

It is probably denominated from its curved form; as Su.-G. *klef* signifies panniers, and *klefsattel*, a pack-saddle, from *klyffet*, to cleave.

CROOKSTONE DOLLAR, the vulgar designation of a large silver coin struck by Q. Mary of S. V. MARY RYALL.

To **CROON**, *v. n.* To emit a murmuring sound. V. CROYN.

CROONER, CROWNER, CROINTER, *s.* According to some, the Grey Gurnard, a fish, S. Loth. *Trigla Gurnardus*, Linn. It receives this name from the *cruning* or *croyning* noise it makes after being taken. It is also vulgarly called the *Captain*.

"It is no sooner landed on board, than it begins to utter a croaking, plaintive noise, something like that of an angry person." Barry's Orkn., p. 287.

But, from its character, it appears rather to be the *Trigla Lyra*. It indeed seems to be called *Lyra*, and also the *Piper*, E., for the same reason that with us it is denominated the *Cruiner*. V. Penn., p. 234.

Lyra, quibusdam the *Crowner*, aliis ex nostratibus the *Sea-Hen*: quae appellatio quoque (*Sea-Hen*) Germanis communis est, referente Turnero. Scot., p. 24. More properly, *Crooner*; Fife, p. 127. V. CROYN.

To **CROOP**, *v. n.* To croak. V. CROUP.

To **CROOT**, *v. n.* To make a croaking noise. V. CROUT.

CROOT, *s.* A puny, feeble child; A *weary croot*, Loth. The youngest bird of a brood. "The *croot* of the cleckin," S.; the smallest pig in a litter, Border; pron. as Gr. *v.* Synon. *Wrig*.

According to Bullet, Arm. *crot* is a little child, petit enfant. More probably, however, this is merely a metaph. use of *Crote*, *q. v.*

Isl. *hrota*, effectum animal decrepitae aetatis. V. CRAT, which seems nearly allied.

CROOTLES, *s. pl.* A diminutive from *Croot*, given as a nickname to one who is small and ill-proportioned, Roxb.

CROOTLIE, *adj.* Having very short legs, and such as are not in proportion to the body, *ibid.*

This might appear allied to C. B. *crot*, "a round dumpy fellow;" Owen.

CROOZUMIT, *s.* 1. A diminutive or puny person, Ayrs.

2. One worn down with age, *ibid.*

3. One living solitarily, or a sort of hermit, *ibid.*

In the first and second senses, it might seem allied to Teut. *kroes-en*, *kruys-en*, crispate, *q.* drawn together, shrunk up. In the third, rather *q.* *kruys-ermite*, a hermit attached to the cross.

To **CROP the Causey**, to walk boldly in the street; literally, to keep the uppermost part (S. synon. the *crown*) of the causey.

"All the covenanters now proudly *crop the causey*, glad at the incoming of this army." Spalding, i. 176.

"The one faction *cropped the causey* courageously, and disdainfully; the other faction was forced to walk humbly." *Ibid.*, ii. 183.

Sometimes the *v.* is used by itself. "Montrose—syne goes to his council of war, not to committee courts, treacherously *cropping* within his land." *Ibid.*, ii. 274. V. CRAP.

To **CROP out**, *v. n.* To appear through the surface of the ground; applied to minerals, S.

"In many places,—immense quantities [of ironstone] may be observed *cropping out* on the banks of those streams." Wilson's Agr. Sur. Renfr., p. 25.

"The first or uppermost of these seams *croops out* nearest the sea, and the rest follow it towards the land at regular distances." P. Stevenston, Stat. Acc., vii. 12; i.e. appears at the *crop* or surface.

CROP of WHEY, the thick part of whey; *q.* what goes to the *crop* or top, Dumfr.

"Between the knees of this upland worthy was placed a wooden bowl, full to the brim, of that delicious beverage called *crop of whey*, and the communication between the vessel and his lips was preserved by the constant travel of a horn spoon." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 399.

CROP AND ROOT, a proverbial phrase signifying entirely, completely.

—"Therefore they conclude to go on upon a course, and sweep off the bishops of both kingdoms *crop and root*, and for that effect to make the Scots begin the play against established laws," &c. Spalding, i. 100; *q.* both the top of the tree and root. V. CRAP and ROOT.

To **CROPE**. V. CROUP.

CROPEN, *part. pa.* Crept. V. CRUPPEN.

"Then must I explaine my minde, what masse it is that I intend to impugn, and have called idolatrie, not the blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus,—but that which is *cropen* in, into the kirk visible, without all approbation of the worde of God." Ressoning, Crosraguell and J. Knox, C. ii. a. V. CRUPPEN.

To **CROSE**, *v. n.* To whine. V. CROISE, *v.*

CROSPUNK, s. The name given in some of the Western Islands to the Molucca bean which is drifted to their shores.

"For curing the Diarrhea and Dysentery, they take small quantities of the kernel of the black Molucca beans, call'd by them *Crospunk*; and this being ground, and drunk in boil'd milk, is by daily experience found to be very effectual." Martin's Western Islands, p. 11, 12.

This would seem literally to signify in Gael. the point of the *cross*, from *crois*, *crux*, and *punc*, punctum. The term, perhaps, has some superstitious reference attached to it.

CROSS-BRATH'D, part. adj. Braided across.

Upo' their spindles near the tap,
They biggit ay a bulgy knap
O' thread, *cross-brath'd*, firm to defend
The rest frae roav'ling o'er the end.

Piper of Peebles, p. 6.

Teut. *breyd-en*, contoxere, noctere.

CROSS-FISH, s. The name given to the star-fish, Shetl.

"*Asterias*, Star-fish, *Cross-fish*," Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 320.

Norw. "*Kors-fisk*, or *Kors-trold*, the *Stella Marina*, star-fish, or sea-star." Pontoppidan, P. ii. p. 179.

To CROSS-NOOK, v. a. 1. To check, to restrain, Aberd.

2. To get out of the way. Used as a sort of imprecation.

Come in ! come in ! my cauldrie lown ;—

Cross-nook ye, bairns, an' let him in

Afore the fire.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 4.

CROSS-PUTS, s. pl.

"False heretick, thou sayst it is not leisome to kirkmen to take their tithes, offerings, and *Cross-Puts*." Pitcottie, Ed. 1728, p. 151.

In Ed. 1814, *Croce presentis*; which has most probably been the word in the MS. from which Ed. 1728 was printed, only perhaps contracted, as *pmts*. V. CORPUS-PRESENT.

CROTAL, CROTTLE, s. An ancient name in S. for Lichen omphalodes, now called *Cudbear*. Lightf. p. 818. Gael. *crotal*, and *crotan*; Shaw.

"*Parmelia omphalodes* is much used by the Scottish Highlanders, under the name of *crotal*, for dyeing a reddish-brown. In the north and west of Scotland these lichens are sometimes promiscuously called *crottles*." Edin. Encycl., xii. vo. *Lichen*, p. 739.

Perhaps we ought to trace *Crotal* to C. B. *crot-iaun*, to grow or cover over, or *crawd*, what grows over, a coat, or surface, from *craun*, a covering.

CROTTLIE, adj. Covered with lichen, S. O.

No more the maidens meet our sight,
Who, till the rocks around them rung,
Gregor na Rura sweetly sung ;
Or Moray's mournful ditty chimed,
As o'er the *crottlie* crags they climb'd,
To see his funeral dress complete,
And roll him in his winding sheet.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 65. V. CROTAL.

CROTE, s. The smallest particle.

Gyve eyvr I thowcht for to do sua,
I pra God, hyne I newyre ga ;

Bot at this ilk pes of bred
Here at yhoure bord be
And of it nevr a *crote*,
Quhill I be wyrryd, owre-pas my throt.

Wyntonien, vii. 4. 83.

Sw. *krut*, powder; also, gunpowder; Dan. *krud*, id. Belg. *bus-kruydt*, gunpowder.

CROTESCQUE, s. Grotesque painting.

"Item, twa paintit broddis the ane of the muses and the uthor of *crotesque* or conceptis." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 130.

Fr. *crotesque*, "rude country painting—wherein many things are confusedly represented;" Cotgr.

CROTTIL, s. A small fragment of any hard body, such as coal, stone, &c.; as, "Lay on twa-three *crottils* on the fire;" Renfr.

O. Fr. *crouteille* signifies a kind of cake. The original term may be Fr. *crotte*, Flandr. *krotte*, a clot of dirt adhering to one's garments. But it is more probably the same with O. F. *croteles*, "among hunters, the ordure or dung of a hare;" Phillips. This is deduced by Skinner from Fr. *crottes*, the dung of sheep, goats, &c.

CROUCHIE, s. One that is hunch-backed, S.

CROUCHIE, adj. Having a hunch on the back, S.

He swoor 'twas hilechin Jean M'Craw,
Or *crouchie* Merran Humphie.

Burns, iii. 134.

Perhaps it is immediately formed from Fr. *crochu*, hooked, crooked.

Su.-G. *krok*, Belg. *krout*; Fr. *croc*, C. B. *crocca*, curvus, incurvus; Su.-G. *krok-ryggot*, ejus dorsum incurvum est; *krok-a*, curvare.

To CROUD, CROWDE, v. n. 1. To coo as a dove.

The kowschot *croudis* and pykkis on the ryse.

Doug. Virgil, 403. 22. *Crowde*, *Ibid*, 404. 29.

The cushet *crouds*, the corbie crys.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 2.

2. "We use it S. for the noise of frogs," Rudd. Gl. Addend.

3. Metaph. to groan, to complain.

"They are a *groning* generation, turtles *crouding* with sighs and groans which their tongues cannot expresse." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 299.

V. *Crout*, which is evidently the same word. C. B. *gridhuan*, gemere; Belg. *kryt-en*, to cry; Germ. *kreide*, mourning, whence *kreis-en*, plangere. Dicitur tantum de gemitu; Wachter.

CROUDE, s. An instrument of music formerly used in S. V. CRONDE.

Palsgrave renders "*Croude*, an instrument," by Fr. *rebecq*, [r. rebecq,]; B. iii. F. 28.

Mr. Beauford has the following observations on this subject:—

"The native [Irish] writers speak of another [instrument], which they denominate a *Cruit* or *Cruith*, without expressing either its form or power. The word, in the present acceptation of the language, signifies either a harp or violin, and seems to be a general name for all stringed instruments." Ledwich's Antiq. of Ireland, p. 251.

CROUDS, s. pl. Curds, "*Crouds and ream*, curds and cream," S.B. Gl. Shirrefs.

This, in its form, resembles the E. *v. to crudle*, of uncertain etymology. Skinner deduces it from E. *crowd*, *premere*. The most probable origin is Gael. *gruth*, which signifies curds, *gruthach* curdled; Macfarlan. Lhuyd gives Ir. *kruth* in the same sense.

To CROUP, CROPE, CRUPE, CROWP, *v. n.*

1. To croak, to cry with a hoarse voice; a term applied to crows.

"The ropeen of the rauynis gart the cras, i.e. (crows) *crope*; the huddit. crauis cryit varrok, varrok." Compl. S., p. 60.

Crupand crow, I sall gar crop thy tung.
Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 63. st. 19.

—In time of Spring the water is warme,
And *crouping* frogs like fishes there doth swarme.
Hudson's *Judith*, p. 31.

2. To speak hoarsely, as one does under the effects of a cold, S.

• It is also written *croop*.

Ye *croopin* corbies, black as soot,
Rair frae the aik a dinsome rout.

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 44.

The following anecdote is related of David Ferguson, one of our early reformers, minister at Dunfermline:—

"Having met at St. Andrews, along with other ministers of the church, to protest against the inauguration of Patrick Adamson as archbishop of that see, one came in and told them that there was a crow *crooping* on the church. 'That's a bad omen,' said he, shaking his head, 'for inauguration is from *avium garritu*, the raven is omnimodo, a black bird, and it cries *corrupt, corrupt, corrupt*.'" Row's Hist., Ap., Dr. M'Crie's Life of Knox, ii. 299.

—Sadly chang'd we see the times,
Baith here-awa and ither climes,
Sin you and me, remote frae dool,
Did *croup* and sport in yonder pool.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 46.

This has been traced to Moes.-G. *hrop-jan*, clamare; Isl. *hrop-a*, id. vehementer clamo; G. Andr.

CROUPING, CROWPING, *s.* The hoarse sound made by cranes.

—Trumpettis blast rasyt within the toun
Sic manere brute, as thoct men hard the soun
Of crannis *crouping* fleging in the are.

Doug. *Virgil*, 324. 32.

CROUP, *s.* A fatal disease affecting the throat of a child, in consequence of which it breathes with a kind of croaking noise, S.; *Cynanche trachealis*.

"It is known by various names in different parts of Britain. On the East coast of Scotland it is called the *croup*. On the West they call it the *chuck* or *stuffing*. In some parts of England, where I have observed it, the good women call it the *rising of the lights*." Buchan's Domestic Med., p. 615. It is also called the *closing*. P. Loudon, Ayr. Statist. Acc., iii. 107.

But whatever name may be given in some particular places, that of *croup* is generally known through S. It seems to originate from the noise made in breathing. V. the *v*.

CROUP, *s.* "A berry; *Craw-croops*, *crow-berries*; A.-S. *crop*, *uva*," Gl. Sibb. V. CRAW-CROOPS.

CROUPIE, *s.* A raven. "Ae *croupie* 'ill no pike out anither's een," Fife. In other counties *corbie* is generally used.

From the *v. Croop*, to croak.

CROUPIE-CRAW, *s.* The same with *Croupie*, Fife.

CROUS, CROUSE, *adj.* Brisk, lively, bold; apparently brave, S.

Ane spak wi wourdis wonder *crous*,
"A done with ane mischance!"

Pebbles to the Play, st. 10.

A done, i. e. Have done.

He's sae *crous* that he wou'd try
To be brave Ajax' malk.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

"A cock is *crouse* on his ain midding." S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 2.

Mr. Pink. views this as a contr. of *courageous*; Select Scot. Ball., ii. Gl.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. *courroucé*, angry, fuming, chafed. But the sense does not correspond. Belg. *kroes*, Germ. *kraus*, Su.-G. *krus*, *krusig*, all signify crisp, curled, frizzled. This may be the origin, as our term conveys the idea of a person assuming a great deal of self-importance. The primary allusion, indeed, seems to be to a cock, who is said to be *crouse*, when he bristles up his feathers, so as to make them appear as if curled. Dan. *krus-a*, adorn, cincinnum paro; G. Andr., p. 155.

It is often used in colloquial language in this form, "An ye kent a', ye woudna be sae *crouse*," S.

It is pron. q. *crooss*. "*Crouse*, brisk, lively, jolly. As *crouse* as a new washed louse; North." Grose.

The same Prov. is given in S. in a rhythmical form:—

There's naething sae *crouse*
As a weel washen louse.

CROUSE, *adv.* Boldly, S.; as in the phrase, "He cracks very *crouse*;" or, "o'er *crouse*," S.

CROUSELY, *adv.* With confidence; often as also implying some degree of petulance, S.

—How *crouselly* does he stand!
His taes turn'd out, on his left haunch his hand.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 354.

CROUSENESS, *s.* Appearance of self-importance, or of courage, S.

Ajax for a' his *crouseness* now,
Cud na get out his sword.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 24.

CROUSE, *s.* Perhaps crockery.

"Thair sould be gevin for the carriage of ane last of woll, xviii d.; and for a last of hydis, in name of carriage, xii d.; for ane last of *crouse*, i penny." Balfour's Pract., p. 86.

Fr. *cruche*, id. Teut. *kroes*, *kruyse*, Belg. *kroos*, Germ. *kraus*, a drinking vessel.

To CROUT, *v. n.* 1. To make a croaking, murmuring, or rumbling noise, S.; pronounced *croot*.

And O, as he rattled and roar'd,
And graen'd, and mutter'd, and *crouled*,
And Bessie to tak awa shor'd.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 298.

Expl. "made a noise like the roaring of cattle when they threaten each other; Gl. But it never, as far as

I know, denotes a *roaring* noise. If applied to cattle, it might be as synon. with *croyn*, *crune*.

The belly is said to *croot*, when there is a noise in the intestines in consequence of flatulence.

The Germans have at least a synon. phrase; *Der bauch gurret*, the belly rumbles.

2. To coo, as a dove; also, to emit that sound which is made by an infant in its throat, when well pleased, S.

"The dou *croitit* hyr sad sang that soundit lyik sorrou." Compl. S., p. 60. V. CROUD.

3. To croak, used concerning frogs, S.

"Men led with the spirit of Satan, lyers and murderers like their father,—authorised by Antichrist his state, and in spociall by the false prophet head thereof, are sent abroad, as *crouting* frogges, to bestirre themselves." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 158.

It deserves to be remarked, that in Su.-G. the frog has a denomination which would seem to respect its *croding*, *croting*, or croaking noise. This is *groda*, which Ihre deduces from *gro* germinare, because of its great fecundity. But the Germ. *krote*, *kroete*, used both for a frog and a toad, corresponds in its resemblance to the term expressive of the sound emitted.

4. Used to express the murmuring of the intestines, S.

Sma cause, said they, had guts to *croot*,
For gantries rair't wi' reemin stout, &c.
Turras's Poems, p. 133.

CROVE, s. A cottage. V. CRUFE.

CROW-BERRY, s. The name given to the *Empetrum nigrum*, and to its berry. But in Moray the name is given to the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, the whortleberry, or or bilberry-bush.

CROWDIE, s. 1. Meal and water in a cold state, stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel, S.

There will be drammock, and *crowdie*.
Ritson's S. Poems, i. 211.

Crowdy-mowdy is sometimes used in the same sense:
With *crowdy mowdy* they fed me.
Ibid., p. 182.

2. It is frequently used as a designation for food of the porridge kind in general.

Grind the *gradden*, grind it:
We'll a' get *crowdie* when it's done,
And bannocks steeve to bind it.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 355.

"Keep your breath to cool your *crowdie*." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 47.

This word is very ancient, and claims affinity with a variety of similar terms in other languages. Su.-G. *grot*, Isl. *graut-ur*, pulse made of meal and water, edulii genus ex aqua et farina confectum. A.-S. *grut*, *gryt*, Belg. *grutte*, Germ. *gruss*, meal, E. *grout*, coarse meal; S. *groats*, oats that have the husk taken off, and are partially ground. Shetl. *grutte*, id. Fr. *gruotte*, *griotte*, meal.

"A. Bor. *crowdy* signifies oatmeal scalded with water;" Grose.

3. In some parts of the north of S., a peculiar preparation of milk. In Ross-shire it de-

notes curds with the whey pressed out, mixed with butter, nearly in an equal proportion. A little salt is added. This, when properly made, may be kept for a long time.

"Then came—the remains of a cog of *crowdy*, that is, of half butter, half cheese.—The milk was good, the cheese better; and the *crowdy* the best of all." Glenfergus, ii. 275.

CROWDY-MOWDY, s. This generally denotes milk and meal boiled together, S. B.

In haf an hour he'se got his mess
O' *crowdy-mowdy*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 24.

CROWDIE-TIME, s. Time of taking breakfast; *crowdie* being here used, as above, rather in a ludicrous sense, for porridge, S.

Then I gaed hame at *crowdie-time*,
An' soon I made me ready.

To CROWDLE, v. a. To crawl as a crab, Fife.

I can form no idea of the origin, unless it be viewed as a diminutive, or perhaps a frequentative, from the v. *Crawl*, q. v. C. B. *croth*, however, denotes the belly.

To CROWDLE, CROWDLE THEGITHER, v. n. 1. To draw one's self together, Fife.

2. To draw close together, as children do in bed to keep themselves warm, *ibid.*

"To *Crowdle* (di. mutative of *Crowd*), to keep close together as children round the fire, or chickens under the hen," Yorks. Marshall.

CROWDLE, s. A heap, a collection, Fife.

Teut. *kruyl-en*, pellere, protrudere; Su.-G. *krota*, congeries, conferta turba. A.-S. *cruth*, multitudo, turba confertissima.

To CROWL, v. n. To crawl, S.

Ha! whare ye gaun, ye *crowlin* ferlie,
Your impudence protects you sairly.
To a Louse, Burns, iii. 228.

Belg. *kriuel-en*, id.

CROWL, s. A term transmitted to me as synon. with *Croot*, a puny, feeble child, Ang.

Belg. *kriel*, parvulus, pumillus, Kilian; Isl. *krit*, res parva.

CROWNARE, CROWNER, CROUNAL, s. 1. An officer, to whom it belonged to attach all persons, against whom there was any accusation in matters pertaining to the crown. There seems to have been one for each county, and in many instances for each district. The office was materially the same with that of Coroner in E.

"All attachments perteines to the *Crowner*, quhere the accuser makes mention, in his accusation of the breaking of the King's Peace. Otherwaies, gif he makes na mention thereof, the attachment perteines to the shiref." Lawes Malc. II. c. 16.

Til Elandonan his *Crownare* past,
For til arest mysdoaris thare.

Wyntown, viii. 24. 120.

3. He who had the charge of the troops raised in one county.

"When all were ordained to send out the fourth man, we (in the sherriffdom of Ayr) sent out 1200 foot and horsemen, under Lord Loudon's conduct as *crowner*.—Renfrew had chosen Montgomery their *crowner*." Baillie's Lett., i. 164.

"Our *crowners* lay in canvas lodges, high and wide; their captains about them in lesser ones; the soldiers about all in huts of timber, covered with divot or straw. Our *crowners* for the most part were noblemen." Ibid., i. 175.

Here it is used, although improperly, in the same sense with *colonel*, Hisp. Belg. *coronel*, S. pron. *cornel*.

Crownal seems to have the same signification.

Sen for loun Willox to be your *crownal* strang,
Quhais heid and shoulders ar of beuk aneuch,
That was in Scotland vyreenin you amang,
Quhen as he drave, and *Knox* held steve the pleuch.

Nicol Burne, Chron. S. P., lii. 455.

CROWNARIE, CROWNR, s. The office of a crowner, the same as *Crownarship*.

"His Majestie—impignorat to—Johne Earl of Sutherland—the—offices of shirefship and *crownarie* of the said shirefdome of Sutherland." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 63.

"Sir James Stewart—pursues Mr. John Stewart of Ascog, Advocate, for reducing his right to the *crownry* of Bute, and for declaring his lands free from the custom and casuality of so many oats, &c. payable to the Crowner's office," &c. Fount., i. 348.

CROWNARSHIP, s. The office of a crowner.

The first certain proof of the existence of this office occurs in the reign of David II.

"Carta to Allan Erskine, of the office of the *Crownarship* of Fyfe and Fotheryf." Robertson's Index, p. 50, 4.

This is sometimes expressed by the L. B. term.

"Carta to Ade Coussar, of the office *Cronarie*, in vicecom. de Berwick." Ibid., p. 30, 4.

Although in most instances, as would seem, the coronership included a county, it was occasionally confined within very narrow limits.

"Carta to Gilbert Carrick, ane liferent of the office of *Coronership* betwixt the waters of Air and Doue." Ibid., p. 41, No. 42.

This is evidently an error for *Done*, or *Doune*, the *Doon* celebrated by Burns.

CROWNELL, s. A small crown, a coronet.

Her *crownell* picht with mony precious stane
Infrit all of birnand flawis schane.

Doug. Virgil, 207. 16.

L. B. *coronula*, parva corona; Du Cange.

CROWNER, s. The name of a fish. V. CROONER.

CROW-PURSE, s. The ovarium of a skate, Orkn.

CROY, s. 1. An inclosure, generally wattled, for catching fish.

"That Johne Erskine younger feare of Dvne dois na wrang in the occupacione of the *Croys* of Montross and fisching of the samyn in the watter of Northeask; because the procuratour of the said Johne Erskine productit ane instrument vnder the signe of Patrik Buttergask public notar, that the said Johne haid the said *croyis* & fischin in tak of the prouest, bailyeis, & comite of Montross." Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 179.

2. A sort of fold, of a semicircular form, made on the sea-beach, for catching fish, Argyles. When the sea flows, the fish come over it; and are left there when the tide recedes.

3. A mound or kind of quay, projecting into a river, for the purpose of breaking the force of the stream, and guarding the adjacent ground from encroachments, Perth.

This is not viewed as a Gael. word. It may be either corr. from *Cruve*, q. v., which denotes an inclosure for catching fish; or immediately derived from an old Goth. term still retained in Isl. *kró-a*, circumsepire, includere. Hence it is applied to inclosure in a fold; at *króa lómbin*, agnos includere. V. also Isl. *króo*, vo. *Cruve*. It may be observed, however, that *Croia* is the form which *Cruive* assumes in the Lat. of our laws. Omnes illi, qui habent *croias*, vel piscarias, &c. Stat. Rob. I., c. 12.

CROY CLAYCHT.

"xxiiij ell of *croy claycht*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17. Cloth of *Croy*, a town in Franco?

CROYD, s. Yellow clover, Ayr.

This, I suspect, is, in a passage formerly quoted, misprinted *Craid*, q. v.

The hare likes the brake, and the *craid* on the lea.

I find no word resembling this, save the terms which denote an herb in general, Teut. *kruyd*, Germ. *kroul*, Su.-G. *krydda*, &c.

CROYDIE, adj. A *croydie lea*, a field on which there is a great quantity of foggage for sheltering game, Renfr.

I know not if this has any connexion with the preceding word, or with *Creyt*, a species of the Polpody Fern.

To CROYN, CRONE, CROON, CRUNE, v. n.

1. To make a continued cry, as a bull does, in a low and hollow tone, S.

He said he was a lichelus bul,
That *croynd* even day and nycht.

Mailland Poems, p. 360.

Crummie nae mair for Jenny's hand will *crune*,
Wi' milkness dreeping frae her teuts adoun.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 74.

"A *crooning* cow, a *crowing* hen, and a whistling maid, boded never luck to a house." "The two first are reckoned ominous; but the reflection is on the third, in whom whistling is unbecoming." Kelly, p. 33.

A. Bor. "*crune*, to roar like a bull;" Grose. *Green*, to whine, Cornwall.

Mr. Pink. renders this *bellowed*. But this word, as generally used, is rather too forcible. *Roust* corresponds to bellow, E., and denotes the roaring of cattle, S. But *croyn* signifies the murmuring or groaning noise made by them, when they want food, are pained, or are dissatisfied on what account soever. Belg. *kreun-en*, *kron-en*, to groan, to whimper; Isl. *hryn-a*, grunnire, Verel. ejulare, G. Andr.

2. To whine, to persist in moaning; often used concerning peevish children, or adults who habitually utter heavy complaints under slight indisposition, S.

3. To hum, or sing in a low tone, S.

- Tam skelpit on thro' dub and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire;
Whiles holding fast his gude blue bonnet;
Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet.
Burns, iii. 330.

4. To purr, applied to a cat, South of S.

- Down sat she o'er the spunk to cry,
Her leafu' lane,
Except poor badrons *croining* nigh,
To soothe her maen.
The Old Maid, A. Scott's Poems, p. 86.

CROYN, CRONE, CRUNE, CROON, s. 1. A hollow, continued moan, S.

- Like as twa bustling bulls by and by,—
With front to front and horn for horn attanis
Ruschand togiddir with *crones* and ferefull granis.
Doug. Virgil, 437. 49.

- Among the brachens, on the brae,
Between her an' the moon,
The deil, or else an outler quey,
Gat up an' gae a *croon*.
Burns, Halloween, st. 26.

2. An incantation; as being uttered with a hollow murmuring sound.

- Here Mausy lives, a witch that for sma' price
Cau cast her cantrips and gi'e me advice:
She can o'ercastr the night, and cloud the moon,
And make the deils obedient to her *crune*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 95.

3. A simple piece of music, an inartificial chant, S.

The Gypsies, often called *Sornars*, I am informed, have their *crune*, when they dance to the voice.

- A waefu' night I wat it wes;
Rab never gat abune
That irksome thrav, when he to please,
Danc'd tae the *Sornars' Crune*.

To CRUB, v. a. To curb, S.

CRUBAN, s. A disease of cows, S. B.

"The *cruban* prevails about the end of summer, and during harvest, and is produced by hard grass, scarcity of pasture, and severe sucking of the calves. The cows become poor, exhausted, and scarcely able to move, while their hinder legs are contracted towards their fore feet, as if they were drawn by cords. The only remedy is to give them ease, soft pasture, and prevent them from being so much exhausted by suckling the calves." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 209.

CRUBAN, s. A sort of pannier made of wood for fixing on a horse's back, Caithn.

"The tenants carry home their peats, and some lead their corn, in what they call *crubans*." P. Wick, Statist. Acc., x. 23.

To CRUCK, v. a. To make lame; as, "You'll fa', and *cruck* yourself," Lanarks., evidently a peculiar use of the E. v. to *crook*. The word in this form gives the hard pronunciation of Clydes. V. CRUKE, v.

To CRUDDLE, v. n. To coagulate, S.

To CRUDLE, CRUDDLE, v. a. To curdle, to congeal, to cause to coagulate, S.

"It would *crudle* the royal blood in your Majesty's sacred veins, were I to relate what is told and believed

concerning the deeds done by the Popish friars in that ruinous monastery." The Steam Boat, p. 144.

Junius gives *Crude* as synonym. with *Curdle*. Ir. *cruth*, curds, Lhuyd. V. CRUDS.

CRUDELITE, CRUDELITIE, s. Cruelty; Fr. *crudelité*.

—"That his maister the king of France, hauand regard to the ancient lig, confederatioun, and amitie, standand betuix the realme of France and this cuntrie, and of the mortal weiris, *crudeliteis*, depredatiounis, and intollerabill iniuriis done be our auld enimeis of England," &c. Acts Mary 1548, Ed. 1814, p. 481.

CRUDS, s. pl. Curds, S. *cruids*, Buchan.

- He—roos'd my *cruds*, and said, to eek my praise,
He ne'er had feasted better a' his days.
Shirreff's Poems, p. 142.

CRUDY BUTTER, "a kind of cheese, only made by the Scots, whose curds being generally of a poorer quality than the English, they mix with butter to enrich it." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 154.

CRUE, s. A sheep pen or smaller fold, Shetl.

"On the Mainland, that is, in the largest inhabited island of Shetland, the proprietors of sheep, about the end of March and beginning of April, gather their sheep in [r. into] folds, or what are termed here puns and *crues*." Agr. Surv. Shetl., App., p. 43.

Isl. *lamba kroo*, caula agnorum; at *krooa lamb*, agnos a lacte depulsos claudere domi; G. Andr., p. 152. V. CRUFE, with which this is originally the same.

CRUE-HERRING, s. Apparently the Shad or Mother of Herrings, Clupea Alosa, Linn. V. Penn., p. 296.

Alosa minor, a *Crue-Herring*. Sibb. Scot., p. 23. Are they thus named, because so large that they are sometimes detained in *crues*?

CRUELL, adj. 1. Keen in battle.

- Perseys war trew, and ay of full gret waill,
Sobyr in pessi, and *cruell* in battail.
Wallace, iii. 308, MS.

2. Resolute, undaunted.

- Off manheid thai in hartis *cruell* was;
Thai thoct to wyn, or neur thine to pass.
Ibid., vi. 586, MS.

3. Terrible.

- The awful ost, with Eduuard of Ingland,
To Beggar come, with sexte thousand men,
In wer wedis that *cruell* war to ken.
Wallace, vi. 341, MS.

4. Acute. "Cruel pain," acute pain, S.

Cruel is used in E. as forming a superlative; "Very, extremely; as *cruel cross*, very cross; *cruel sick*, very ill, Cornw. and Devons." Grose.

CRUEL RIBBAND. V. CADDIS.

CRUELS, s. The king's evil, scrophula, S. Fr. *ecrouelles*, id.

"Not long after, his right hand and right knee broke out in a running sore, called the *cruels*.—Not many days after he died in great terror, and used to cry out, This is the hand I lift up to take the Test, and this is the knee I bowed." Wodrow, ii. 445.

"June 18 [1660], the Lady Weyms tooke journey from London for the Weyms, with hir daughter, the Lady Balclench, who, after she was there, was touched

by his Majestie, for she had the *cruells* in hir arme." Lamont's Diary, p. 154.

"The waters—used to be thought good for naething, but here and there a puir body's bairn, that had gotten the *cruells*, and could not afford a penny-worth of salts." St. Ronan, i. 50.

CRUER, s. A kind of ship; apparently the same with *Crayar*, q. v.

"One of our *Cruers*, returning from England, was onbeset by an English pyrat, pilled, and a very good honest man of Anstruther slain there," &c. Melvill's MS., p. 182; id. 183.

CRUFE, CRUIFE, CROVE, s. 1. A hovel, a mean hut, *S. cru*, *S. B.*

—The pure husband hes nocht
Bot cote and *crufe*, upone a clout of land.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120. st. 17.

—I that very day
Frae Roger's father took my little *crove*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 186.

2. A styel.

"*Creffera*, or *hara porcorum* ane *cruife*, or ane swine's *cruif*,—quhilk in sum auld buikes is called ane *stye*." Skene, Verb. Sign.

"Gif thair be ony swine *cruivis* biggit on the fore-gait, stoppand the samin, or doand on it unhonestlie." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 588.

"There never was such a quantity of linens made in our place.—Every barn, byre, and swine *croo* are converted into weaving shops." Lett. from Kirriemuir, Calcd. Mercury, Dec. 28, 1822.

Isl. *kroo*, Su.-G. *krog*, Teut. *kroegh*, all signify a tavern or alehouse. But it seems more nearly allied to Isl. *hroo*, *hroof*, structura vilis,—qualis navigiorum statiuncula; G. Andr. Perhaps we may view as cognate terms, A.-S. *crust*, Teut. *krafte*, *kruft*, a vault or hollow place under ground, a cave; as, Corn. *krou*, signifies a hut, a styel; Ir. *cro*, id.

CRUGGLES, s. pl. A disease of young kine, *S. B.*

"The *cruggles* also is an odd kind of disorder, with which young beasts only are seized. In this disease the animal is affected with a convulsive movement in its limbs, by which they are contracted, and intertwined among each other; and soon becoming unable to stand, it dies seemingly of pure weakness." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 384.

Corr. perhaps from *crook-ill*, as denoting a disease affecting the limbs: Su.-G. *kroek-a*; Teut. *kroock-en*, plicare, curvare, flectere.

CRUIK STUDIE, supposed to be a stithy or anvil, with what is called a horn projecting from it, used for twisting, forming horse-shoes, &c.

"Item, thre iron studdis and ane *cruik studie*.—Thre styddies. Ane *cruk stiddy*." Invent., p. 168, 258.

This term is evidently different from *Crook studie*, explained above.

CRUISKEN, of *whisky*, a certain measure of this liquor, Ang.

Dan. *kruus*, a cup, a goblet to drink out of, a mug. This word, however, has probably been imported from the Highlands; as Ir. *cruisgin* signifies a small pot or pitcher. [Isl. *krukka*, Sw. *kruka*, a pitcher.]

O. Fr. *creusequin*, coupe, goblet; Roquefort.

To CRUKE, v. a. To lame.

—"Hes *cruk*it my said hors that he will neuer mak sted to me." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.
Su.-G. *krok-a*, Teut. *krok-en*, curvare.

CRUKE, s. A circle. At the *monys cruke*, at full moon.

It semys ane man war manglit, theron list luke,
Like dremes or dotage in the *monys cruke*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol., 158. 29.

"He uses the word *cruke*, or crook, for circle, when the moon's orb is round and full. Thus we say, *S. He has a thing in the crook of his neiff*, when his hand goes round and encompasses it, that it is scarce seen." Rudd.

The term would seem more properly to apply to the moon when in the form of a crescent; from Teut. *krok-en*, curvare.

Among the articles necessary to the purposes of incantation, mention is made of the

—Taill and mayn of a baxter aver.
Had caroit hame heather to the oyne,
Cutted off in the *cruik* of the moone.

Legend Bp. St. Andrew's, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 318.

The *waning* of this luminary seems to correspond best to magical operations.

CRUKIS, CROOKS, s. pl. 1. The windings of a river, *S.*

The Persye said, Forsuth he is nocht deil;
The *crukis* off Forth he knawis wondyr weyll;
He is on lyff, that sall our natione fell:
Quhen he is strest, than can he swym at will,
Gret strenth he has, bath wyt and grace thare-till.
Wallace, v. 513. MS.

The noble Neidpath Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge and Tweed's meandering *crooks*;
Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
And to the fields about gives forth commands.
Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 30.

2. Hence it came to signify the space of ground closed in on one side by these windings, *S.*

Isl. *krok-r*, angulus; deflexio itineris; G. Andr., p. 153. Su.-G. *krok*; *krok-a*, curvare.

The use of this word renders it probable that *links*, the term which denotes the land included in the *crukis*, contains an allusion to the links of a chain.

To CRULGE, v. a. To contract, to draw together, *S.* Thus a hunchbacked person, or one who is rickety, is said to be *aw crulged thegither*.

It is also used in a neut. sense, as signifying, to draw the body together.

—Help the sakeless saul,
Wha, tho' his pulse beats brisk and baul',
Is forc'd to bide the frost and caul'
Whan he lies doun,
And, *crulgin'*, lay himsel' twa-faul',
And hap his crown.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 858.

Teut. *kroll-en*, *krull-en*, intorquere, sinuare, flectere. Isl. *krull-a*, confundere. It seems radically the same with *Croil*, q. v.

CRULGE, s. A confused coalition, or conjunction of different objects. Sometimes it includes the idea of collision, *S.*

Isl. *krull*, confusio.

To CRULL, *v. n.* 1. To contract, or draw one's self together, Upp. Clydes.

This is precisely the same with Teut. *krull-en*, *kruyll-en*, intorquere. V. CRULGE.

2. To stoop, to cower, *ibid.*

* CRUM, *s.* Used to denote a small bit of any thing; as, "a *crum* of paper," S.; "a *crum* paper," S. B.

CRUMMIE, CRUMMOCK, *s.* A name for a cow; properly, if I mistake not, one that has crooked horns, S.

My *crummie* is an useful cow,
And she is come of a good kine.

Auld Cloak, Tea Table Miscell.

They tell me ye was in the other day,
And sauld your *crummock*, and her bassand quey.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 87.

Isl. *krumme*, Su.-G. Dan. *krum*, A.-S. *crumb*, Belg. *krom*, Franc. Germ. *krumm*, C. B. *crummin*, *achrumm*, Gael. *crom*, crooked. Isl. *krumma* is equivalent to S. *goupen* and *goupenfow*. 1. *Palma extensa et camura*. 2. *Quantum manu capi potest*. G. Andr. p. 153.

CRUMMET, *adj.* Having crooked horns, Galloway.

—Spying an unco, *crummet*, beast
Amang his broomy knowes;
He erted Colly down the brae,
An' bade him scour the flats.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 51.

CRUMMIE-STAFF, CRUMMOCK, CRUMMIE-STICK, *s.* A staff with a crooked head, for leaning on, S.

But wither'd beldams, auld and droll,—
Lowping and flinging on a *crummock*,
I wonder didna turn thy stomach.

Burns, iii. 333.

Gael. *cromag*, *id.*

CRUMMILT, *adj.* Crooked; as, *The cow with the crummilt horn*, Roxb.; the same with *Crummet*, which seems the corruption of *Crummilt*.

CRUMMOCK, *s.* Skirret, a plant, S. *Sium sisarum*, Linn.

"Cabbage, turnip, carrot, parsnip, skirret, or *crummocks*, &c. grow to as great a bigness here as any where." Wallace's *Orkney*, p. 35. It is also mentioned by Brand, p. 24.

Gael. *crumag*, a skirret, Shaw; perhaps denominated from its being somewhat crooked in form.

To CRUMP, *v. a.* 1. To make a crashing noise in eating any thing that is hard and brittle, S.

Tib's teeth the sugar plums did *crump*.
Morison's Poems, p. 19.

[2. To smack, to thwack; as, "He *crumpit* my croun wi' his stick," Clydes.]

CRUMP, CRUMPIE, *adj.* Crisp, brittle; applied to bread that is baked dry, E. *crimp*.

—Farls bak'd wi' butter
Fu' *crump* that day.
Burns, iii. 31.

Auld auntie, now three score an' sax,
Quick mumbled them *sae crumple*.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 28.

Johnson derives the E. word from *crumble* or *crimble*. Perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *kremp-en*, to contract; as bread of this kind, by a similar metaph., is said to be *short*.

[CRUMP, *s.* A smart blow, Clydes. V. CRUNT.]

To CRUMP, *v. n.* To emit a crashing noise; to give such a sound as ice, or frozen snow, does when it yields to the foot, S.

—Fogs, condensing in the gelid air,
Upo' the plains fall heavy. Humid even'
Along the western sky its vapors trails
In chilly train, an' to the pliant foot
O' plodding passenger, the grassy path
Crumps sonorous.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 133.

—Now close upon
Her snow-cap'd haunt the rude pursuer comes,
Eager and watchfu', lest his *crumping* tread
Should her untimely rouse.—

Ibid., p. 151.

[CRUMPIN, *adj.* Crispy, crackling.]

Alangst the drifted *crumpin* knowes,
A' roun' his glimmerin' een he rowes,
For hares, or bits o' burdies.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 197.

CRUMPILT, CRUMPLED, *part. adj.* Crooked; especially applied to horn; as, *the cow with the crumpilt horn*, Fife.

Sw. *krymp-a*, to shrink, to be contracted; *rympling*, a cripple. E. *crumple* is used in a similar sense.

To CRUNCH, *v. a.* To grind any hard or rank substance with the teeth. V. CRINCH, *v.*

[CRUNCH, *s.* A grating or grinding noise, Clydes.]

To CRUNE. V. CROYN.

CRUNER, *s.* A fish of the *Trigla* kind. V. CROONER.

To CRUNKLE, *v. a.* 1. To cress, to rumple, S. A. Bor. *part. pa. crinkel'd*, E. *crenelid*, Chaucer. Sw. *skrynkla*, *id.*

"He lent me this bonnie auld apron,—forby this *crunkled* waur-for-the-wear hat, and his best hammer." Tennant's *Card. Beaton*, p. 154.

2. To shrivel, to contract, S.

Wi' *crunkl't* brow, he aft wad think
Upo' his barkin faes.

Turvas's Poems, p. 46.

Teut. *kronckel-en*, Belg. *krinkel-en*, to curl, to wrinkle; *ge-kronckeld*, full of windings, bent; Su.-G. *skrynkla*, to wrinkle.

CRUNKLE, *s.* A cress, a wrinkle, S.

CRUNKLED, *adj.* Shrivelled, contracted.

CRUNT, *s.* A blow on the head with a cudgel, S.

An' mony a fallow got his licks,
Wi' hearty *crunt*.

Burns, iii. 255.

"Though I had got a fell *crunt* ahint the haffit, I wan up wi' a warsle, an' fan' I could doiter o'er the stenners ne'er bethelless." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

[*Crunt* is also used as a *v.*, as in, "They *cruntit* ither's croun." Clydes.]

CRUPAND. *V. CROUP, v.*

CRUPPEN, CRUPPIN, part. pa. Crept, S.

"Little Eppie Daidle, my oe—had plaid the truant frae the school—and had just *cruppen* to the gallows fit to see the hangin', as was natural for a wean." Heart M. Lothian, i. 109.

Cruppen thegither, contracted, S.; a phrase used of one who is bowed by age, or who shrinks in consequence of cold.

Isl. *kropn-a*. *Eg kropna*, frigore stupeco et rigesco; G. Andr., p. 153.

CRUSHIE, s. A familiar name for a shepherd's dog, a cur; Upp. Lanarks. *Collie*, synon.

Perhaps from Teut. *kruys*, crispus, as the hair of this species is often rough and curled.

CRUSIE, CRUSY, s. 1. A small iron lamp with a handle, S. B.

Meg lights the *crusy* wi' a match,
Auld Luckie bids her mak' dispatch,
And girdle heat.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 9.

At my *cruzie's* blinkin' lowie,
Mony a night when I gaed home,
Hae ye gar't me sit fu' dowie,
Broodin' o'er the ills to come.

Ingram's Poems, p. 97.

"A small wicket—was forced open,—through which was protruded a coarse clumsy hand, holding a lamp, of that description called a *crusie* in Scotland." St. Kathleen, iii. 157.

From the same origin with *E. cruse*, *cruise*, a small cup, *q.* a cup for holding oil. Teut. *kroes*, cyathus, *kruyse*, vas patorium.

2. A sort of triangular candlestick made of iron, with one or more sockets for holding the candle, with the edges turned up on all the three sides, Dumfr.

3. A crucible, or hollow piece of iron used for melting metals, South of S.

Isl. *kruus*, testa, crater testaceus.

To CRUSIL, v. a. To contract the body in sitting, South of S.; *Hoker*, *Hurkle*, synon.

Crusilt, part. pa., applied to one who sits bowed together over the fire.

It may be allied to Germ. *krausel-en*, *krausel-en*, *crispare*, because what is curled is shrivelled or contracted; *kraus*, crispus.

CRUTE, s. A decrepit person, Roxb.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Croot*, although differently pronounced.

CRUVE, CRUIVE, s. A box or inclosure, made with spars, like a hen-crib, generally placed in a dam or dike that runs across a river, for the purpose of confining the fish that enter into it, S.

"Item, that al *cruuis* & *yairis* set in fresche waters, quhair the sey fillis and ebbis, the quhilke destroyis the fry of all fischeis, be destroyit and put away for euer mair." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 11. Edit. 1561.

Su.-G. *krubba*, praesepe. For there is no good reason to doubt that it is originally the same word with *E. crib*.

To CRY, v. a. To proclaim the banns before marriage, S.; corresponding to the *E.* phrase, *to call*.

But, O! what sad reverse! how thunderstruck!
When ae black day brought word frae Rab my brither,
That Kate was *cried*, and married on anither.

The Loss of the Pack, a Tale.

[**CRYS, CRIES, s. pl.** The proclamation of the banns before marriage, Clydes.]

CRYIN' SILLER, the fee paid to the parish clerk for publishing the banns, S.

"A maiden,—having, as she thought, gained the heart of a rural swain,—gave him the necessary funds to satisfy the demands of the parish-clerk, known by the name of the *cryin' siller*; but the faithless fellow pocketed the money, and made his elopement." Dundee Advertiser, Nov. 28, 1822.

To CRY, v. n. To be in labour, to be in a state of parturition, S.; *to cry out*, Shakspeare, *id.* Hence,

CRYING, s. Childbirth, labour, S.

They likewise say, of this wee body,
That she will make a charming howdy,
To sort the wives, and cook the crowdy,
At time o' crying.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 121.

"We mentioned in the last chapter, that the *crying* of Mrs. Craig had come on." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 280.

CRUTLACHIN, part. pr. Conversing in a silly tattling way, S. B.; perhaps a dimin. from the *v. Croot*, *q. v.*

CUBE, CUBIE, probably the abbrev. of *Cuthbert*.

"*Cube* Welshe there." Acts 1585, p. 390. "*Cubie* Irving," *ibid.*, p. 392.

Cuddie, however, is the term now used.

CUBICULARE, s. A groom of the bed-chamber, Fr. *cubulaire*; Lat. *cubicular-ius*.

"—He—slew and murderit him—with William Tailleur and Andro M'aige his *cubicularis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 305. Pitscottie uses *Cubicular* in the sense of secret servant. V. BRIGANCIE.

CUCHIL, CUTHIL, s. "A forest, grove, special place of residence," Rudd.

Ane thik aik wod, and skuggy fyrris stout
Belappit al the said *cuchil* about.

Doug. Virgil, 264. 37. Nemus, Virg.

There grew ane fir wod, the quhilke into daynté
Full mony yeris held I, as is knaw;
This was my *cuthil* and my hallout schaw.

Ibid., 277. 4.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *couche*, lectus, sedes. But *cuthil* seems to be the reading in both MSS.; allied to C. B. *coedawl*, belonging to a forest, *coedlwyn*, a place planted with trees; *koed*, *koedwig*, Corn. *kuit*, Arm. *koal*, a wood.

CUCKING, s. A term expressive of the sound emitted by the cuckoo.

—"Surrounded and environ'd about with the—clucking of moorowls, *cucking* of cuckows," &c. Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. III. p. 106. V. CHEEPING.

Whether this word has been used in S. I do not know. But it corresponds with Isl. *gauk-a*, Dan. *gukk-er*, cuculare.

CUCKOLD'S-CUT, s. The first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread, Roxb.; the same with the *Loun's-piece*; in E. *Kissing crust*.

The reason of the designation it would not be easy to discover; and it would not at any rate be a recompence worthy of the reception.

CUCK-STULE, CUKSTULE. V. COCK-STULE.

CUD, s. A strong staff, S. *cudgel*, E.

Brave Jessy, wi' an etnach *cud*,
Than gae her daddie sic a thud,
As gar'd the hero squeel like wud.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26.

Teut. *kodde*, *kulse*, a club; clava, Kilian.

To **CUD**, v. a. To cudgel, S.

CUDDY-RUNG, s. A cudgel.

That *cuddy rung* the Drumfries fuil
May him restrane againe this Yuil.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 108.

CUD, CUDIE, s. A small tub. V. **COODIE**.

CUDBEAR, s. The Lichen tartareus, Linn.
Dark purple Dyer's Lichen; used as a dye-stuff, S.

"This is a manufacture for making a dye-stuff, now becoming an useful article, and employed chiefly in the woollen and silk manufactures of Britain, and is made from an excrescence that grows upon rocks and stones, a species of the lichen or rock-moss, which, with certain chemical preparations, makes a dye-stuff called *cudbear*. It was known and used as a dye-stuff in the Highlands of Scotland by the name of *corkes* or *crottell*, some hundred years ago." Barony P. Glasgow, *Statist. Acc.*, xii. 113.

"It is a species of moss named *cud bear* or *cup moss*, of spontaneous growth, and, so far as has yet been ascertained, not admitting of any kind of cultivation.—Mr. *Cuthbert Gordon*—published in the *Scots Magazine* for Sept., 1776, certificates by several eminent dyers,—that they—found it answer their purpose well, for dyeing linen, cotton, silk," &c. *Surv. Banffs.*, p. 60.

"At Glasgow it is called *cud bear*—a denomination which it has acquired from a corrupt pronunciation of the Christian name of the chemist who first employed it on the great scale (Dr. *Cuthbert Gordon*); at least it is the principal species used in the *cud bear* manufacture." *Edin. Encycl.*, xii. 739.

CUDDIE, s. The abbreviation of the Christian name *Cuthbert*, S.; as, "*Cuddy Litill*," Acts 1585, III. 393. Everybody is acquainted with the celebrated *Cuddie Headrig*.

CUDDIE, s. An ass.

This term is of pretty general use, S.

Then hey the ass, the dainty ass
That cocks aboon them a'!—
And mony ane will get a bite,
Or *cuddy* gangs awa.

Jacobite Relics, i. 83.

His courage fail'd him a' at length,
His very heart maist left its hole!
But what think ye was't at the last,
Just simple *Cuddy* an' her foal!

Duff's Poems, p. 96.

Grinn'd every phiz with mirth's peculiar grin;
As through the loan she saw the *cuddies* aukward
Bustling some straight, some thwart, some forward, and
some backward.

Anster Fair, C. iii. st. 47.

"While studying the *pons asinorum* in Euclid, he suffered every *cuddie* upon the common to trespass upon a large field belonging to the Laird." *Heart M. Loth.*, i. 209.

"You've chang'd your *cuddie* for a murt;" or *mort*;
Prov. used in the South of S.; i.e. You have made a bad exchange, you have given a living ass for a dead sheep. V. *GANOREL*.

"Haud the *cuddie* reeking," a proverbial phrase, Roxb., as signifying, Make constant exertion, used in relation to any business.

CUDDY ASS, is sometimes used in the same sense with *Cuddie*, S.

Though Pegasus may be denied
By lofty bards sae occupied,
Wi' joy we'll mount our *cudly asses*,
An' scour like fire around Parnassus.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 174.

This word is most probably of oriental origin, and may have been imported by the Gypsies, this being their favourite quadruped. Pers. *gudda* signifies an ass; and I am informed that *Ghudla* has the same signification in Hindostanee.

CUDDIE, CUTH, s. The cole-fish.

"The fish which frequent the coast are herrings, ling, cod, skate, mackerel, haddocks, flounders, *eye* and *cuddies*." P. *Durinish, Skye Statist. Acc.*, iv. 131. V. *CUTH*.

The *Cuddie* is elsewhere mentioned as the same with the *saith*. V. *SEATH*. Here, the *eye*, as distinguished from it, may denote the pollock or sythe, the Norw. name of which is *sey*. Pennant's *Zool.*, iii. 154, first ed.

It is also written *Cuddin*.

"Cole-fish,—*Gadus carbonarius*, Linn. *Syn.*—Seth, Kuth, or Silluk, Piltock or *Cuddin*." *Low's Faun. Orcad.*, p. 193.

CUDDIE, s. A small basket made of straw, Shetl.

Su.-G. *kudde*, *sacculus*, pera. It originally denoted a bag of any kind; hence applied to a pillowslip.

CUDDIE, s. A gutter in a street, Roxb.

CUDDING, s. The name for char, Ayrs.

"In both loch and river [Doon] there are salmon, red and white trout, and *cuddings*, or charr." P. *Straiton, Ayrs. Statist. Acc.*, iii. 589.

To **CUDDLE**, v. a. To embrace, to fondle, South of S., Fife.

I e'en maun brook my ain bit noddle,
Although it were na warth a boddle,—
And I Parnassian dames to *cuddle*

Ne'er cock my nose.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 130, 131.

“‘The deil—shoots auld decent folk ower wi’ a pickle ait-meal.’—‘Very true, Janet, unless ye sell yoursel’ ower to him a’ thegither; an’ then he’ll mak mickle o’ you, and dandle an’ *cuddle* you like ane of his ain dawties.’” *Tenant’s Card. Beaton*, p. 26.

To CUDDLE, CUDLE, v. n. To embrace, to nestle; generally with the prep. *in* affixed, S.

I wat na how it came to pass,
She *cuddled* in wi’ Jonnie,
And tumbling wi’ him on the grass,
Dang a’ her cockernonny
A-jee that day.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 273.

It is often applied to a child nestling in its nurse’s bosom; Cumb. *coddle*, id.

Cuddle is used by Prior, but merely as signifying to lie close, to squat.

She *cuddles* low behind the brake.

Johnson views it as “a low word—without etymology.” But it may be from Teut. *kudd-en*, coire, convenire; or C. B. *cuddiyl*, cubiculum, from *cuddio*, abscondere, celare.

[*Cuddle* is often used as a *s.*, meaning an embrace, a fondling.]

CUDDLIE, s. A whispering, or secret muttering among a number of people, S. B.

Perhaps allied to Belg. *kout-en*, to talk, to discourse; or a dimin. from Isl. *kued-a*, id. O. Teut. *guedel-en*, garrere.

CUDDOCH, s. A young cow, or heifer, one of a year old; Galloway, Dumfr.

—Between thy horns
The *cuddochs* wantonly the battle feign.
Davidson’s Seasons, p. 46.

The same with COWDACH.

CUDDUM, s. A custom, Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

To CUDDUM, CUDDUM, v. a. 1. To break, to train. “To *cuddum* a beast,” to make it tame and tractable. *Cuddumin siller*, is money given to a shepherd, that he may be attentive to a beast newly joined to the herd or drove, S. B.

2. To bring into domestic habits; applied to persons, S.

Well, aunt, ye please me now, well mat ye thrive!
Gin ye her *cuddum*, I’ll be right belyve.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 40.

—Alas! she’ll be my dead,
Unless ye *cuddum* and advise the lass,
Wha has to me a heart as hard as brass.
Morison’s Poems, p. 121.

Teut. *kudde* signifies a flock, and *kudd-en*, to go or flock together. But it seems to be rather from Fr. *accoutum-er*, to accustom.

CUDDUM, adj. Tame, usually applied to a beast, S. B. Fr. *accoutumè*. V. the *v.*

CUDE, CUDIE, s. (pron. as Gr. *v*.) A small tub, Ang. V. COODIE.

CUDE, CODE, s. A chrisom, or face-cloth for a child at baptism, according to the Romish form.

“The Earl of Eglington carried the salt, the Lord Semple the *cude*, and the Lord Ross the bason and ewer.” *Spotswood*, p. 197.

I pray God, and the holy rude,
Sen he had smord intill his *cude*,
And all his kyn.

Pink. S. P. R., li. p. 176.

—“You was cristenod, and cresomed, with candle and *cude*, Followed in fontestono, on frely beforne.”

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 18.

Abp. Hamiltoun describes this as if it were a covering for the body:—

“Last of all the barme that is baptizit, is cled with ane quhite lynning claith callit ane *cude*, quhil betakins that he is clene weschin fra al his synnis, that he is brocht to the liberty of the Italy Spreit, that he suld lyue ane innocent lyfe all the dais of his lyfe, aye quhil he cum to the iugement seit of our saluour.” *Catechisme*, Fol. 132.

The word occurs in O. E., “*Cude*, *cude-cloth*, a chrysom, or face-cloth for a child.—Probably *Gude-cloth*, i.e. *God’s cloth*, or the holy piece of linen, used in the dedication of the child to God.” Cowel. Perhaps rather from C. B. *cudd-io*, to cover, to conceal.

CUDE, CUIDE, adj. Hairbrained, appearing as one deranged, Border; synon. *skeer*.

This word is entirely different, both in sense and pronunciation, from *cow’d*, suppressed; and may be allied to Isl. *kuid-a*, to fear evil, *quide*, fear, *quidin*, timid, fearful; meticulous, G. Andr. It may have originally denoted that temporary derangement which is produced by excess of fear. Teut. *keye*, however, signifies stultus, insanus, vacillans cerebro; also as a *s.*, a disease of the brain; Kilian. But as it is used precisely in the same sense with *Skew’d*, q. v., it may have been originally the same word, the *s* being thrown away; this letter being very ambulatory, in the beginning of words, in different Goth. dialects.

As Dan. *kvide* also signifies fear, it may be observed that G. Andr. gives such an explanation of Isl. *kvide*, *quide*, as seems to suggest the very idea attached to S. *cuide*: Metus, qualis etiam irrationalibus præsagis competit. I understand his language as denoting such a degree of fear as is indicated by symptoms of mental disorder; or respects one who is under the influence of an innocent or sottish derangement.

It is undoubtedly the same word which Sibb. renders “frolicsome,” deriving it from Belg. *kout*, prattling, jesting. As far as I have attended to the use of this word, it more commonly denotes that startled appearance which one has, who has been greatly alarmed.

CUDEIGH, s. 1. A gift, a bribe; a premium for the use of money, Loth.; a gift conferred clandestinely, S. Sibb. derives it from Gael. *cuid*, a share or part. *Cuidaigh-am* signifies to help, to assist, Shaw. In Ayr. it denotes what may be properly viewed as a bribe.

2. Something conferred as a present, in addition to wages, and synon. with *Bounteth*, Dumfr.

But sicklerly I took good tent,
That double pawns,
With a *cudeigh*, and ten per cent,
Lay in my hands.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 1.

CUDGER, CUDGIE, s. The blow which one school-boy gives to another, when the former

dares the latter to fight with him, Roxb.;
synon. *Coucher's Blow*.

CUDREME, s. A stone weight. V. CHUDREME.

CUDUM, CUDDUM, s. Substance or largest share, Dumfr. Gael. *cuid*, a share.

CUDWEED, s. A plant, Roxb.; apparently the same with *Cudbear*, q. v.

[The true *Cudweed* is a flowering plant, the *Gnaphalium* of Linn.; the *Cudbear* is a lichen.]

CUDWUDDIE, s. V. CUTWIDDIE.

CUDYUCH, s. 1. An ass; Dumfr. V. CUDDIE.

2. A sorry animal; used in a general sense, *ibid*.

To **CUE, v. n.** To fuddle, Loth. Hence,

CUER, s. One who intoxicates others, *ibid*.; apparently a cant term.

CUFE, s. A simpleton, S. V. COOF.

CUFF of the neck, the fleshy part of the neck behind, S.; perhaps from Fr. *cou*, the neck.

"Her husband,—seizing his Grace by the cuff of the neck, swung him away from her with such vehemence, that he fell into the corner of the room like a sack of duds." R. Gilhaize, i. 81.

To **CUFIE, v. a.** To outstrip, to overcome, especially at athletic exercises; as, "I'll cufie you at loupin'"; I will have the advantage of you in leaping, Fife; to *Cowardie*, Mearns, *id*.

Su.-G. *kufw-a*, supprimere, insultare. Ihre views this as radically the same with Isl. *kug-a*, cogere, adigere; subjugare, supprimere, Verel. The E. synonym *to cow*, "to depress with fear," retains the form of the Isl. v., while S. *cufie* exhibits that of the Su.-G.

CUFIE, CUFFIE, s. The act by which one is surpassed, Fife; *Cowardie*, *id*. Mearns.

CUID, s. The Chrisom used in baptism, in the church of Rome. V. CUDE.

"The baptizit to be coverit with a quhite clayth callit the *Cuid*, to be thryis dippit in the watter." N. Winyet's Quest., Keith's Hist., App. p. 232.

CUYLLYAC, s. The Tellina rhomboides, a shell-fish, Shetl.

"T. Rhomboides, *Cuylllyac*." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 321.

CUILLIER, s. A flatterer, a parasite.

—"All this supercilious shewe of a fierce assault is but a vaine and weakly backed bravado, which, to offer vs with a newe and high morgue, our adversaries have newlie bene animated by their late supplement of fresh forces from beyond sea; who, and their cuilliers, what disposition they are of is evident by this, that

they are puffed vp, and made more insolent with that, which, iustlie, hath dumped in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the islands." Forbes's Defence, p. 65, 66.

This I once viewed as denoting a caterer, from Fr. *cucill-ir*, to collect. But it rather seems to be from *Culye*, to cajole.

[O. Fr. *Caycoleur*, a flatterer.]

To **CUINYIE, v. a.** To coin, to strike money.

The learned Spelman has observed, that L. B. *cuneus* signifies the iron seal with which money is struck; *Sigillum ferreum quo nummus cuditur*; a forma dictum: atque inde *coin* quasi *cune*, pro moneta. The term occurs in this sense in Domesday Book, Tit. *Wirecestre*.

The origin is certainly Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge. For although we do not find that the Lat. word was applied to the work of the mint, the Fr. v. *coign-er*, undoubtedly formed from it, not only signifies to wedge, to drive hard, or knock fast in, as with a wedge; but also, in reference to the mode of striking money, to stamp, to coin. V. Cotgr. In like manner, Ital. *conio* signifies both a wedge, and a coin; also the instrument for stamping. Hence *coniare* to coin.

"That the *cuinyeouris* vnder the pane of deid, nouthur *cuinyie* Demy, nor vther that is cryit till haue cours in the land, nor yit vi. d. grotis." Acts Ja. II., 1568, c. 64, Edit. 1566.

Fr. *coign-er*, *id*. L. B. *cun-ire*, *cuneo* notare, typo signare; Du Cange.

CUINYIE, s. 1. Coin, money, S. B.

"That there be ane trow substantious man,—quhilk sall forge money, and *cuinye* to serue the kingis liegis." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 34, Edit. 1566.

The law he made, lat him be paid
Back just in his ain *cuinyie*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8.

2. The mint.

"As for the siluer work of this realm, quhilk is brocht to the *cuinyie*, that is not sa fyne, the said *cuinyeour* sall gif and deliuer thairfor the verray auale to the awnar of the said siluer." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 34, Edit. 1566.

CUINYIE-HOUSE, s. The mint.

"The valoure of money, sould in the *cuinyie-house*, suld be modified be Goldsmithes." Skene, Index to Acts of Parliament.

CUINYIOURE, s. The master of the mint.
V. **CUINYIE, v.**

CUIR-BERAR, s. One who has charge of any thing.

"Maister & *cuir berar* of the townis artailyers and graytht thairfor." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

CUIRE, s. Cover.

For as the woirme, that workis vnder *cuire*,
At lenth the tre consumis that is *duire*,
So women men, fra thay in credit creipe.

Test. K. Henrie, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 262.

CUIRIE, s. Stable, mews.

"The King of Franco caused his Mr. Stabler to pass to his *cuirie*, where his great horse were, and waled a dozen of the best of them, with all things requisite to them, and present them to the King of Scotland." Pitscottie, p. 159.

Fr. *ecurie*, *id*. It is also written **QUIRIE**, q. v.

CUISSE-MADAME, s. The name given to the French jargonelle, S.

"The *Cuisse Madame*, (i.e., the French jargonelle) is not nearly so good a fruit as the former [the jargonelle]; but the tree being a good bearer, the kind is liked for the London market." Neill's Hort. Edin. Encycl., p. 211.

CUISSER, CUSSER, s. A stallion, S.

Without the *cuisers* prance and nicker,
An' o'er the lee-rig scud.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 28. V. CURSOUR.

CUIST, s. A term allied to *Custroun*, q. v.

And we mell, thou shalt yell, little custroun *cuist*.
Poheat, Watson's Coll., iii. 2.

CUIST, pret. of the v. to cast, S.

I *cuist* my lines in Largo bay.
Song, Boatie rows.

CUITCHOURIS, s. pl. "Gamesters, gamblers; also smugglers, those who lie in wait to carry on some secret trade. Fr. *coucheur*; or perhaps from Teut. *kute*, talus, a cubical cone used as a die." Gl. Sibb. V. COUCHER.

To CUITLE, CUITTLE, v. a. 1. To tickle; used in a ludicrous sense.

It's up Glenbarchan's braes I gaed,
And o'er the bent of Killiebraid,
And mony a weary cast I made,
To *cuittle* the moor-fowl's tail.
Waverley, i. 150.

2. To wheedle. V. CUTLE, v.

CUITTIE, s. A measure of *aqua vitae* or beer, Roxb.; used in E. Loth. for a *cap* or bowl containing liquor.

Isl. *kut-r*, congius, a gallon, *haefkut-r*, congius dimidius. Halderson gives *kutting* as the Dan. synonym of *kut-r*.

CUK-STULE, s. The cucking-stool. V. COCK-STULE.

CULDEES, CULDEY, a sort of monkish preachers, who formerly resided in Scotland and Ireland, were greatly celebrated for their piety, and chose some of their own society as their overseers. The latter were designed by early writers, without distinction of place or rank, *Scotorum episcopi*.

"These *Culdees*, and overseers of others, had no other emulation but of well doing, nor striving, but to advance true piety and godly learning." D. Buchanan's Pref. to Knox's Hist., C. i. b.

"In this tyme the Scottis began to be rycht profound in theologie and haly writ, be doctryne of certane monkis, quhilkis wer callit in thay dayis *Culdey*, that is to say, the honoraris of God. For than al priestis that honorit God war callit *culdei*. Their priestis be general vocis chesit ane bishop to have auctorite and jurisdiction about thaym." Bellend. Cron., B. vi. c. 5.

According to Boece and Buchanan, they were called *Culdei*, q. cultores Dei, or worshippers of God, from Lat. *colo* and *Deus*. Spotswood thinks that they were named from the *cells* in which they lived; Hist. p. 4.

Others have embraced still more far-fetched etymons. Nicolson says that *Culdee* signifies a black monk, as being meant to denote the colour of the *cowl*, Ir. *culla*; Pref. to Irish Hist. Library. Some have supposed that this word was borrowed from the Greeks, in the same way as the names bishop, presbyter, deacon, and monk, have come to them; for their monks confined to cells are called Κελλεωται. V. Goodall, Introd. ad Scotichron., p. 68.

The origin assigned by O'Brien is certainly preferable to any of these. In Ir. it is *Ceile-De*, from *ceile*, a servant, and *De*, God. Goodall adopts this etymon; observing that, in more ancient MSS., the word is not written *Culdei*, but *Keledei*, and that the more learned in our ancient language affirm that the word is compounded of *keile*, a servant, and *Dia*, God.

Dr. Smith gives the same etymon. "The word *Kelidei* is, in fact, merely the Latinized Gaelic phrase, *Gille De*, which signifies *Famuli Dei*, or 'Servants of God.'" Life St. Columba, p. 162.

Toland, however, contends that *Keledei* is "from the original Irish or Scottish word *Ceile-de*, signifying, *separated or espoused to God*." Nazarenus, Acc. of an Irish MS., p. 51.

"It has also been said that Gael. *cuil* and *ceal*, signifying a sequestered corner, cave, &c., those who retired to such a place were called *Cuideach*, plur. *Cuidich*; which they who spoke or wrote Latin, turned into *Culdeus* and *Culdei*, altering only the termination." P. Blair-Atholl, Statist. Acc., ii. 461, 462.

"*Culdee* is a Gaelic word, signifying a monk or hermit, or any sequestered person. *Cuideach* is common to this day, and given to persons not fond of society. The word is derived from *Cuil*, a retired corner." P. Kilfinichen Argyles. Statist. Acc., xiv. 200, N.

CULE-AN'-SUP, a term used to denote a state of poverty; thus, "It's been *cule-an'-sup* wi' them a' their days," Teviotd.; q. *cool and sup*, as if obliged to swallow every meal without sufficient time to *cool* it.

CULE-THE-LUME, s. A person who is extremely indolent at his work, Roxb.; q. one who suffers the *instrument* he works with to cool. Synon. *Cule-the-airn*, i.e., iron, Clydes.

CULES, s. pl. Buttocks (Lat. nates); "Clap a carle on the *cules*, and he'll drite i' your lufe;" Prov. Aberd.

This coarse but expressive proverb has been explained to me as equivalent to, "Flatter a person, and he will do what you please." I suspect that it rather signifies, "Shew kindness in the most condescending manner to a boor, and he will make you a very base requital." Kelly gives this proverb in a different form, p. 78.

Fr. *cul*, id. V. CULLS.

To CULYE, CULYIE, (erroneously printed CULZE,) v. a. 1. To coax, to cajole, to flatter, to entice, S. *To culye in with* one, to attempt to gain one's affection, by wheedling, to curry favour, S.

Now him withhaldis the Phenitane Dido,
And *culyeis* him with slekit wordis sle.

Doug. Virgil, 34. 22.

2. To soothe.

- Sche hir lang round nek bane howand raith,
To gif them souck, can thaym *culye* hayth,
Semand sehe suld thare bodyis by and by
Lik with hir toung, and clege ful tenderly.
Ibid., 266. 3. Mulcebat, Virg.

It is also used to denote the ceremonies reckoned necessary to give peace to the *manes* of the dead.

- The purpou flouris I sall skattir and pull,
That I may straw with sic rewardis at leist
My neuoes saule to *culye* and to feist.
Ibid., 197. 54.

3. To cherish, to fondle.

This sayand, scho the bing ascendis on ane,
And gan embrace half dede hir sister germane,
Culyeand in hir bosum, and murnand ay.
Ibid., 124. 19. Fovebat, Virg.

4. To gain, to draw forth.

"Our narrow counting *culyes* no kindness."—S. Prov. "When people deal in rigour with us, we think ourselves but little obliged to them." Kelly, p. 273.

5. To train to the chace.

The cur or mastis he haldis at smale atale,
And *culyeis* spayneartis, to chace partrik or quale.
Doug. Virgil, 272. 1.

Rudd. views this as "probably from Fr. *cueillir*, to gather, pick, or choose out." Sibb. renders it, "to cully, to impose upon, to gull." But this throws no light either on the signification or origin.

Did we derive it from Fr., the most natural origin would be *coller*, to embrace, la faire tenir à une autre avec de la colle, Dict. Trev.; whence E. *coll*, v. to clip and *coll*; from Lat. *collum*, the neck. *Collées* is rendered, flatteries affectées, ou tromperies affectées; Gl. Rom. de la Rose. But it is probably allied to Su.-G. *kel-a*, blandiri, which Ihre traces to Gr. *κῆλεω*, blandior; *kel-a*, to cocker, to fondle; *kela mēd en*, to make much of one; Widge. Ihre, vo. *Kalsa*, sermocinari, mentions Sc. *culze* as a cognate word. But, from the absurd orthography, he has most probably been misled as to the sound. Gr. *κολαξ* is a flatterer; Gael. *callag-am*, to flatter, Shaw.

CULYEON, s. A poltroon, E. *cullion*.

But Wallace quickly brought the *culyeon* back,
And there gave him the whistle of his plack.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 36.

CULLIONRY, s. The conduct of a poltroon; from E. *cullion*.

"Argyle's enemies had of a long time burdened him, among many slanders, with that of cowardice and *cullionry*." Baillie's Lett., ii. 284.

CULLAGE, s. "Habit, figure or shape of body," Rudd.

—Men mycht se hym aye
With birssy body porturit and visage,
Al ouch of haris, semyng of *cullage*
In mannys forme, from the coist to his croun,
Bot from his bally, and thens forwart down,
The remanent straucht like ane fyschis tale.
Doug. Virgil, 322. 5.

Lye renders this "apparel, habit," deriving it from Ir. *culaigh*, id. But he seems to have been misled as to the sense, by the resemblance of the word which he adopts as the etymon. For the term apparently refers to the characteristic marks of sex. Triton, here described, not only displayed the human form, from his sides upwards, as distinguished from a fish; but that of a man, as opposed to the figure of a female. The

word seems formed from Fr. *couille*; whence *couillage*, "a tribute paid in times past by Priests for licences to keep wenches;" Cotgr. L. B. *culag-um*, tributum a subditis matrimonio jungendis, Domino exsolvendum; Du Cange.

CULLESHANGEE, s. An uproar; the same with *Collieshangie*, q. v.

—Sitting too long by the barrel,
Macbane and Donald Dow did quarrel,
And in a *culleshangie* landed.

Meston's Poems, p. 115.

CULLIEBUCTION, COLLIEBUCTION, s. A noisy squabble without mischief, Moray, Fife, Perth.

One might fancy that this had been formed from Fr. *cueillir*, to gather, and *buccine*, a trumpet or cornet, as alluding to the bustle of rushing on to action. But it has much the appearance of a cant term ludicrously formed; perhaps from *Collie*, a cur.

CULLISHANG, s. A broil, a squabble, Roxb.

Cullishangs 'tween man and wife
Happen whyles for want o' siller;
Sourest reek, an' woefu' styfe [stryfe]
Haunt the house for lack o' siller.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 93. V. COLLIESHANGIE.

CULLOCK, CULLOCK, s. A species of shell-fish, Shetland.

"The shell-fish are spouts, muscles, cockles, *cullocks*, smurlins, partans, crabs, limpets, and black wilks." P. Unst, Statist. Acc., v. 99.

"The *Cullock* is the *Tellina rhomboides*; and the same name seems to be sometimes applied also to the *Venus Erycina*, and *Macra solida*." Neill's Tour, p. 93.

CULLONARIS, COLENNARIS, s. pl. The inhabitants of Cologne.

"The said commissaris desiris of our souueran lordis gude grace his gret sele, to gidder with the selis of his lordis that gaif the sentence here in Scotland apone the *Cullonaris* clame, to be hunged to the said sentence ande processe tharof for the verificatioun of justice that thai gat in Scotland, quhilk may be distructioun of the saide lettre of marque," &c. Acts Ja. III., 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 178. *Colennaris*, Edit. 1566.

Colen, Agrippina Colonia. Ubiorum urbs ad Rhenum; Kilian.

CULLS, s. pl. The testicles of the ram, Roxb.

Teut. *kul*, coleus, testis, testiculus; whence perhaps Fr. *couillon*, if not immediately from Lat. *col-eus*, id. Isl. *kijll*, culeus, scrotum, claims a common origin; as well as Su.-G. *gaell*, and C. B. *caill*, testiculus.

CULMES, CULMEZ, s. A rural club.

To mak debate, he held in til his hand
Ane rural club or *culmez* in stele of brand.

Doug. Virgil, 388. 53.

Perhaps allied to Ir. *cuille*, a club; Fr. *galimassue*, id.

CULPIS, CULPPIS, s. pl. Cups.

"Item, twa *culpis* gilt.—Item, twa *culppis* with thair coveris gilt." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 74.

Our old writers often inserted *l* where it was unnecessary. Thus Gawin Douglas has *walk for wake*, *rolk* for *rock*, *rollaris* for *rowers*, *palp* for *pap*, *dolp* for *dowp*, &c.

CULPIT, *part. pa.*

Thocht ye be culpit al togiddir,
With silk and sowlis of siluer fyne;
Ane dog may cum out of Balquidder,
And gar yow leid ane lawer tryne.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 305.

It certainly should be read *culpit*; edit. 1670, *coupled*. *Sowlis*, (edit. 1670, *sooles*) swivels. *Isl. soeifla*, volutare.

CULREACH, COLRACH, COLERAITH, COL-
LERETH, *s.* A surety given to a court, in
the case of a person being repledged from it.
V. REPLEDGE.

"Gif he is repledged to his Lords court, he sall leaue behinde him (*in the court, fra the quhilk he is repledged*) ane pledge called *Culreach*, quha sall be bound and obliessed, that justice sall be done against the defender in his Lords court, to the quhilk the defender is repledged." Quon. Attach., c. 8, s. 4.

This is also written *Colrath*, *Coleraiith*, and *Collereth*. "*Colrach*, sumtimes is called ane furth cumand borgh, bot mair properly it may be called ane back-borh, or cautioner." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

"The tenentis and inhabitantis of our saidis landis—to replege, reduce & agane bring caution of *Colrath* for justice to be ministrat to partijs complenand within forme of law," &c. Chart. Convent of Melrose, A. 1535, constituting the King Baillie of their Abbey; ap. Spottiswoode's MS. Dict. vo. *Baillie*.

"To repledge, reduce and recall, and to give and find caution *de Collereth* for administration of justice within terme of law." Ratification in favours of the burgh of Cromarty, 1641, Acts Cha. I., V. 627.

It is erroneously printed *Cudreach* in Du Cange. Sibb. says that this is a corr. of A.-S. *gildan redd*, arrha. But the A.-S. word is *gyldan-weedd*. Erskine gives a more rational etymon, "from the Gaelic *cul*, which signifies back, and *rach*, cautioner." Institute, B. i. Tit. iv. s. 8. He seems to have understood the term *cul*, as signifying that the criminal was repledged, or called back from the court before which he was carried on the ground of a proper *pledge*.

The term, however, which signifies a surety is *worrath*, Gael. *cul*, another word of the same form, denotes custody, and *reached*, a law.

CULRING, *s.* A culverin, a species of
ordnance.

"Sua Johan Kmnox be his awin confession entered not in the kirk be ordinar vocatione, or impositione of handis, bot be impositione of bullatis and poulder in *culringis* and lang gunnis." Nicol Burne, F. 120.

CULROUN, CULROIN, *s.* "A rascal, a silly
fellow, a fool," Rudd. He makes it equivalent to E. *cully* or *cullion*.

The cageare callis furth his capyl wyth crakkis wele cant,
Calland the colyeare ane knaif and *culroun* full quere.

Doug. Virgil, 238, s. 51.

For hichtines the *culroin* dois misken
His awin maister, as weil as uthir men.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 142.

It is sometimes used as an *adj.*

"He said, quhare is yon *culroun* knaif?"

It has been derived from Ital. *coglion*, a fool; from "Fr. *couille*, a lubbarly coward, and the common termination *roun*," &c. But more probably it is from Belg. *kul*, testiculus, *coles* (evidently from the same origin) and *ruyn-en*, castrare, emasculare, whence *ruyn*, a gelding. Thus, to call one a *culroun*, was to offer him the greatest insult imaginable. It does not so properly signify a rascal, as a mean silly fellow.

CUTTELLAR, *s.* A cutler, Aberd. Reg.

L.B. *cuttellar-ius*, whence Fr. *couteletier*, id. I need scarcely add, that it is from *cuttell-us*, a small knife.

CULTIE, *s.* 1. A nimble-footed little beast,
Kinross; sometimes used as synon. with
Sheltie.

Perhaps from E. *colt*, in Sw. *kulting*.

2. Applied to the feet, and synon. with the
cant term *Trotters*, *ibid.*To CUM, COME, *v. n.* Used in the definition
of the future; as, "This time *come a year*,"
i.e. a year hence, S.

"Johne of Haldene of Glenneglas, & Hew of Douglas of Moffet, drew thaim self, thar landis & gudis, borrowis to our souerane lorde vnder the pain of j^m £, to bring before & in presens of the lordis of counsale, on Monunday *come aucht dais*, the charteris & evidentis of the landis of Snade," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 20.

This idiom, however, is not peculiar to S. It seems to be provincial E., as used by Gay:

Come Candlemas, nine years ago she died:

and is well expl. by Johns., "when it shall come."

It is indeed resolved in this manner in other acts.

"The lordis assignis to Patric Ramsay Monunday *that next cummys*, with continuaciounne of days, to prufe," &c. *Ibid.*, A. 1480, p. 69.

To CUM, *v. a.* To bring, to fetch; applied
to a stroke, with different prepositions added.To CUM at, *v. a.* 1. To strike at, S. B.2. To hit with satire, *ibid.*

To CUM athort, to strike athwart or across, S.

He jee'd na out o' that an inch,

Afore a menseless man,

Came a' at anes athort his hinch

A sowff, and gart him prann

His bum that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinn. Misc. Poet., st. 19.

To CUM or COME in, *v. n.* 1. To be deficient,
to fall short, to shrink, S. *To gae in*,
synon.; Angus.2. Used in a moral sense, in regard to any
thing viewed as exuberant or excessive;
as, "Gi'e him time, he'll *come in o' that*," S.
V. IND.To CUM Gude for, *v. n.* To be surety for;
as, "I'll *cum gude for* him, that the money
shall be paid, when it falls due," S.

One would think that the *v.* had been originally *become*. I find no idiom exactly analogous. That in the Sw. is nearest, *Gaa i god foer naagon*, To be security for one, to be bound for one; *Det vill jag gaa i god foere*, That I will be responsible for; Wideg. This is literally, "to go in."

To CUM, or COME o'er, or ower, *v. a.* 1.
To befall, used in a bad sense; as, "I was ay
telling ye, that some mischanter wad *cum o'er ye*," S.

2. To get the better of one, in whatever way ; as in an argument, a bargain, a contest, &c., S.

"Ye needna think to *come ower* me that wye, as gin I had nae mair brains than a guse." St. Kathleen, iii. 194.

3. To circumvent, to take in by craft, S.

"My grandfather, on his part, was no less circumspect, for he discerned that Winterton intended to *come ower* him, and he was resolved to be on his guard." R. Gilhaize, i. 159.

To CUM *ower*, or *out ower*, v. a. "As, I *cam* a straik *out ower* his shouthers;" Renfr.

To CUM *o'er wi'*, to strike a person or thing with ; as, "He *cam o'er* his pow *wi'* a rung," S.

To CUM *upo'*, or *upon*, v. a. "He *cam* a yark *upo' me*," he gave me a severe blow, Aberd.

To CUM *about*, or *about again*, v. n. To recover from sickness, S.

To CUM *on*, v. n. To rain. "It's *cumin on*," it begins to rain, S. Hence *oncun*, *oncome*, a fall of rain, Loth.

To CUM *out*, v. n. To dilate, to widen ; opposed to the idea of contraction or shrivelling, S.

To GUM *throw*, v. n. To recover from disease, S.; affliction being often compared to a river or torrent, perhaps from the idea of the danger to which one is exposed in passing through a swollen stream.

To CUM *to*, v. n. 1. To recover, S.

"Thooch I be not in perfyte helthe, yet I find myself in very gude in the *cuming to*." Knox's Hist., p. 275.

This is a Gothic idiom. Su.-G. *komma sig*, *komma sig fore*, qui ex graviore morbo ad sanitatem redeunt, Ihre.

2. To make advancement in the knowledge of any science, art, or piece of work, S.

3. To regain one's usual serenity, after being discomposed or angry, S.

4. To come near in respect of local situation ; or, to come close up to, S. B.

— As she weer in hy
Amo' the trees, a lass she do's espie.
Heh hey, she says, as soon as she *came too*,
There's been a langsome dowie day to me.

Ross's *McLenore*, First Edit., p. 59.

In Edit. Third, "come near." Too is improperly used, as if it gave the S. pronunciation of *to*.

Fan she *came too*, he never made to steer,
Nor answer gae to ought that she could speer.

Ibid., p. 8.

5. Used of one who seems shy about a bargain, or reluctant to enter into any engagement, &c., when there is reason to suppose that he

will at length comply. It is said, "He'll *come to* yet," S.

This phraseology is often applied to a suitor who fights shy, or seems to fall off.

6. To rise to a state of honour, to be advanced from any station to another that is higher, S.

"After that David was made a king, he that was keeping sheep before ; in truth he *came* very well *to*." Scotch Presb. Elog., p. 123.

CUMD, *part. pa.* Come, Loth.

Or art thou *cum'd* of Phocamos,
Or of the monster Odites ?

Burel's *Pilg. Watson's Coll.*, ii. 51.

This provincialism is most probably of long standing, being at least two centuries old.

CUM-OUT-AWA, s. A swindler, Upp. Clydes.; q. *Come out away*, begone.

CUM, COME, s. A bend, curve, or crook, Lanarks.; allied perhaps to C. B. *cam*, crooked ; *cammu* and *cemi*, a bend, a curve.

CUMBER, *adj.* Benumbed. In this sense the hands are said to be *cumber'd*, West Loth.

Tent *komber*, *kommer*, aegritudo ; angor, moeror.

CUMBLUFF, *adj.* To look *cumbluff*, to have the appearance of stupefaction, Perth. *Bombazed*, synon.

CUMERB, s. V. CUMERLACH.

CUMERLACH, CUMERLACH, s. Apparently a designation of an inferior class of religious persons in the Culdee monasteries.

This term occurs in some old charter ; particularly in one granted by David I., and in another by William the Lion.

De Fugitivis qui vocantur *Cumberlachi*. David Rex Scottorum, &c. Precipio quatenus cito *Cumerlachi* reddantur ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis de Dunfermlin, et omnes *servi* sui quos pater meus et mater mea et fratres mei ei *dederunt*, et *Cumerlachi* sui a tempore Edgari Regis usque nunc cum tota pecunia sua ubicunque inveniantur, et prohibeo ne injuste retineantur. Ap. Dalryell's Fragments, Append. No ii.

De fugitivis qui vocantur *Cumerlaches*. Praecipio firmiter ut ubicunque monachi de Dunfermlyn, aut servientes eorum *Cumerbas* et *Cumerlaches* suos invenire poterint, eos justo habeant. Chartul. Dunferml. Vol. ii. Fol. 13.

From the *Cumerlachi* being connected with omnes *servi*, in the first passage quoted from Dalryell's Fragments, I entertained the idea of their having been bondmen. But perhaps the phrase, Quos pater meus et mater, &c. *ei dederunt*, respects the *servi* only, or at any rate does not imply that the *Cumerlachi* were given to the Church of the Holy Trinity in the same sense as the *servi*.

It seems probable that the *Cumerlachi* were of a higher class, because they are represented as having property of their own. This seems, at least, to be the meaning of the expression, Cum tota pecunia sua.

As all the churches dedicated to the Trinity appear to have been old Culdee foundations, and as David I., who granted this charter, introduced monks from Canterbury, and did all in his power to alter the

ancient constitution; it seems highly probable that these *Cumerlachi* were religious, who became *fugitives* from Dunfermline, that they might enjoy their original privileges elsewhere. V. Hist. Culdees, p. 165. They might be a kind of lay-brethren, who assisted the regular monks in their functions, or managed their temporalities.

It must be acknowledged that the origin of the name is still obscure. The only L. B. word which has any resemblance is *Camerling-us*, Qui ex vassallo et serva seu censuali nascitur; sic fortasse dictus, quod ad instar *Camerlingi*, servitio Domini specialius addiceretur, L. L. Feudal. Ottonis Comititis, ap. Du Cange. Now *Camerlengus*, the preceding word, is given as synonym. with *Camerarius*, a chamberlain. From the definition, and the quotation subjoined, it appears that the name *Camerling-us* was given to a base-born child of a bond-servant, who was viewed as the property of the superior.

But there is no reason to suppose that there is any affinity between this and the L. B. term, especially as *Camerleng-us*, is morely Ital. *Camerlengo*, a chamberlain. Several circumstances render it highly probable that our *Cumerlach* is merely a monkish modification of the Ir. and Gael. term *Comharba*, properly signifying a partner in church lands, a successor, a vicar; especially as *Cumerlachos* is, in the second passage, conjoined with *Cumerbas*, in the accusative plural. The writer has given to both, as nearly as possible, the Gael. or Ir. orthography, without regard to the pronunciation. The latter term was written in a variety of ways, *Coarb*, *Corbe*, *Corba*, *Comorba*, *Comorban*, *Converb*, &c. V. Hist. Culdees, p. 50. It frequently occurs in the history of the monastery of Iona which was the prototype of that of Dunfermline.

According to analogy, *Cumerlach* corresponds with Ir. and Gael. *comhairleach*, a counsellor, an advisor; from *comhairligh-im*, to advise, to consult.

It is not improbable that one cause of the departure of these persons from Dunfermline, was the enforcement of the Romish doctrine of the celibacy of the clergy. For at this period the term *Coarb* was used as an opprobrious designation for those clergy who had wives. V. Hist. Culd., p. 50, N.

—Precipio ut in cujuscumque vestrum terra aut potestate Abbas de Scon, aut ejus serviens, invenire poterit *cum lawes* et *cum herbes*, ad terras Abbatis de Scon pertinentes, eos justo absque dilatione habeant. P. 20, Chart. Scon. Macfarl. MS. In Orig. Regist., Fol. 10.

I have examined the original MS. in Adv. Libr., supposing that there would be the mark of abbreviation above the *m* in *Cum*. But there is no vestige of it. Although the writing is very ancient, yet the whole MS. being evidently written by one hand, I apprehend that it must have been an early copy; and that the transcriber had overlooked the abbreviation, as there is every reason to think that it had been originally meant for *Cumerlawes*.

It is remarkable, that a similar demand was made by William the Lion, in regard to the *Cumerlachs* belonging to the Monastery of Scone, where his grand-uncle Alexander the Pious had introduced the same innovations. V. Hist. Culd., p. 166.

In his charter the *Comherbs* are conjoined with the *Cumerlachs*.

CUMLIN, s. Any animal that attaches itself to a person or place of its own accord, S. A *cumlin-cat*, one that takes up its residence in a house spontaneously.

O. E. *komelynge* denotes a stranger, a new comer.

Ou ! he seide, the grete despit, that y se to me here
That this fle (vile) and *komelynges* casteles leteth here
Op on my lond baldeliche, as me for to a fere.

R. Glouc., p. 18.

Somner, in his Gloss. to the Decem Scriptores, vo. *Weif*, mentions *cumeling* as an old E. term, obsolete even in his time, which was equivalent to *ways* or *strays*. V. also Spelman, vo. *Albanus*.

Comeling is yet used in E. as a country word, denoting one newly come. Baillie derives it from Germ. *an-komeling*, id.

CUMMAR, s. Vexation; difficulty, entanglement, E. *cumber*.

"Deluivir vs fra all dangears and perrellis of fyre & wattir, of fyrtlauchtis and thundir, of hungar and derth, seditioun & battel, of pleyis and *cummar*, seiknes and pestilence, &c. Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 190, b.

Belg. *kommer*, id.

CUMMER, KIMMER, s. 1. A gossip, a companion, S.

Till ane Yule evn your wyfes to counsall went,
Than spak ane Lawers wyfe baith trim and gent,
Cummers, (quod scho) it is plette to se
Folk in a towne for cald and honger die.
It is mair schame in burgh for to se beggers,
Nor it is scaith in Cramont to want dreggers.
—Sa thay did skail, and scho tuke with hir Pryde,
And on the morne scho cam furth lyk an bryde,
With hir new gaist as proud as ane peycock,
And in hir hart scho did her *Cummers* mok.

Lamentation L. Scotl. F. 6, a.

"Good your common to kiss your *kimmer*," S. Prov.; "spoken to them whom we see do service, or shew kindness to them, to whom they have great obligations." Kelly, p. 116.

Franck, speaking of the Scottish women in Dumfriesshire, says:—

"Now the very name of *Comer* they mightily honour; but that of *Gossip* they utterly abominate, as they hate the plague, or some mortal contagion. So that whether to conclude it a vulgar error, and an abomination among the Scots to lick up an English proverb, it matters not: Or whether to fancy a more laudable emphasis in the word *Comer* than there is in *Go-sip*; I leave you to judge of that, and those other abominable customs, that [make them] drink till they sigh to do penance for their sins." Northern Memoirs, p. 77.

Jhon Hamilton writes *comere*. "What meanis the prophete, be this wyne that ingendres virgens? Is it sik quhairrof thay tippie willinglie at thair *Comeres* banquets?" Facile Traictise, p. 48; also 49.

2. It sometimes occurs in the sense of god-mother, in relation to baptism.

—"An honest burges of Aberdeen caused bring to the kirk a bairn whilk his wife had new born, to be baptised, because it was weak,—and conveened his gossips and *comers*, as the custom is." Spald., ii. 105.

The phrase *gossips and comers*, seems equivalent to "godfathers and godmothers." For, giving another instance, the author applies the term *gossip* to a male:

—"But Mr. Andrew Cant would not give the bairn baptism in the father's hand, till a *gossip* got the bairn in his hand, alledging he was a papist." Ibid.

3. A midwife, Moray, Gl. Surv. Ayr., Shetl.

—She in travail was
Beside the haunted bow'r.—
No kindly *kimmer* nigh there was
To mitigate her pain,
Nor ought to hap the bonie babe
Frae either wind or rain.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 89.

The transition from the sense of gossip to this is very natural. Mr. Chalmers, Gl. Lynds., vo. *Cummer*,

has said that *Cummerwe* is the vulgar term for a midwife in S. I have never heard it used in this sense, nor indeed the compound word used at all.

4. A common designation for a girl, corresponding to *calland* for a boy, Ang.

This is probably an oblique application of the term, from the idea of companionship and intimacy among young people.

5. A young woman, Dumfr.

"I say it's a bonnie sight to see so mony stark youths and strapping *kimmers* streaking themselves sae eydently to the harvest darke." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 402.

6. Applied to a female, without respect to her age, as expressive of contempt or displeasure, S.

Up gat Kate that sat i' the nook,
Vow, *kimmer*, and how do ye?
Up he gat and ca'd her *kimmer*,
And ruggit and tuggit her cockernonie.

Humble Beggar, Herd's Coll., ii. 29.

"Pressing his lips together, he drew a long sigh or rather grumph, through his nose, while he shook his head and said, 'O Jane! Jane! ye was aye a dour *kimmer*.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 42.

7. Used to denote one supposed to be a witch, Dumfr.

"The boat played bowte againe the bank, an out loupes *Kimmer*, wi' a pyked naig's head i' her hand." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 285.

It seems to bear the same meaning in the following

at's a fresh and full-grown hemlock, Annie Winnie—mony a *cummer* lang syne wad hae sought nae better horse to flee over the hill and how, through mist and moonlight, and light down in the King of France's cellar." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 230.

C. B. *cymmar* denotes an equal, a spouse, a companion; *cymmar*, to join, to unite. But our word is perhaps rather from Fr. *commere*, a she-gossip or godmother; L. B. *commater*, from *con* and *mater*.

- CUMMERFEALLS, *s. pl.* An entertainment formerly given in S. on the recovery of a female from inlying.

"Than at the ledly's recovery there was a graund supper gi'en that they caw'd the *cummerfealls*, an' there was a great pyramid o' hens at the tap o' the table, an' another pyramid o' ducks at the fit," &c. Marriage, ii. 130.

Fr. *commere*, a gossip, and *veille*, a vigil, a wake, a feast; q. "the gossip's wake, or feast."

- CUMMERLYKE, *adj.* Like *cummers* or gossips; Dunbar.

- CUMMER, *s.* Vexation, &c.; the same with *Cummar*.

—"Providing always that the actioun be not coft, or vtherways purchest, or maid be the persewar for *cummer* of partie, bot be thair awin proper actioun proceedit vpone ane gude ground and fundament at the sycht and discretioun of the Lordis of counsall." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 495.

- CUMMER-ROOM. In *cummer-room*, an incumbrance, appearing as an intruder.

"F'r'thet, an' ye think I'm in *cummer-room*, I'll no bode mysel' tae bide." Saint Patrick, iii. 147.

- CUMMING, CUMYEONE, *s.* A vessel for holding wort.

"Item, ane maskin fett—ane kettell—tua gyle fattes—ane *cumming*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 174. V. CUMMING.

- CUMMIT, *part. pa.* Come.

"Be the emperoris quha ar yit *cummit* S. Johne menis of ane vthir Antichrist quhilk sal inuade the treu kirk." Nicol Burne, F. 133, a.

- CUMMOCK, *s.* "A short staff with a crooked head."

To tremble under fortune's *cummock*,
On scarce a bellyfu' o' drummock,
Wi' his proud independent stomach,
Could ill agree.

Burns, iii. 216.

Gael. *cam*, *camogach*, crooked.

- CUMMUDGE, *adj.* Snug, comfortable; Berwicks.; probably a cant term.

- To CUMPLOUTER, *v. n.* To accord. V. COMPLUTHER.

- CUMPTER PACISS. "Tua *cumpter paciss* of leid, ane for ane grite chynye, & ane vthir for ane small." Invent. Guidis, Lady E. Ross, A. 1578.

As the weights in a clock are still called *paces*, S., probably two leaden counterpoises.

- CUMRAYD, *pret. v.* Encumbered, embarrassed.

Of Fyfe thare says thai *cumrayd* swa,
That mony thai gert drownyd be.

Wyntown, viii. 11. 20.

- To CUN, CWN, *v. a.* 1. To learn, to know, E. *con*.

—Iber, Frere Martyno, and Vincens
Storys to *cun* did diligens.

Wyntown, v. 12. 200.

Sweyngneuris and skuryvagus, swaukys and swanys,
Geuis na cure to *cun* craft.

Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 24.

2. To taste.

They sall not than a cherrie *cun*,
That wald not enterpyse.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 47.

"Dicimus—to *cun* a cherry or apple, gustare;" Rudd.

This is a Su.-G. idiom. *Kaena* is used to express the exercise of all the senses. This use of the word, which primarily signifies to *know*, is certainly very natural. For a great portion of our knowledge, with respect to external objects especially, arises from our senses. A *kenning* is a small portion of any thing, that is an object of taste, Clydes.; *pravin*, synon., as much as is necessary to make one acquainted with its particular relish, or put this to the proof.

It is still used in this sense, Dumfr.

- To CUN, or CUNNE THANKS. 1. To give thanks, to express a sense of obligation, S.

"Upon the 19. of Februar [1590], the King in his letter to Mr. Robert Bruce,—prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming, and prepare themselves accordingly: for his diet would be sooner perhaps nor was looked for, and as our Master saith, *He will*

come like a thief in the night: & whose lamp he found burning, provided with oil, these he would *cunne* thanks, and bring in to the banquet house with him." Calderwood, p. 248.

Some green'd for hawf an hour's mair fun,

'Cause fresh and nae sars fail'd:

Ithers did Sanny gryte thanks *cunn*,

And thro' their haffets trail'd

Their nails that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 133.

2. To feel grateful, to have a sense of obligation; expressive of what passes in the mind, S. Often in sing. *con* thank, S.

Con thanks occurs in the first sense in O. E. V. Cox, v., Johnson. He observes, that it is the same with Fr. *scavoir gré*. Steevens has made the same remark on Shakspeare. It occurs also in the singular, which is perhaps the more common phraseology in S. "Now I *con* you thanks;" Dodsley's Collect. *The Four P's*, p. 76. Also, in Erasmus's *Praise of Folly*, Chalonier's Transl. Sign. E. ii. b. 1549. "In the meane while, ye ought to *conne* me thanke, for suche, and so many commoditees, &c. I. iv. a. "The housbande—natheless *conned* him as great thanke as if they had been right iewels."

To *con* or *cun* thanks is still used in this sense, A. Bor. V. Lancash. Dial. The oldest example I have met with is in Palsgrave, who gives a different orthography of the v. "Je vous en *scay* bon gré, I can you good thanke." B. iii. Fol. 69, b. Elsewhere he writes it in the common way:—"I haue augmented his lyuelode a C. li. by yere, and he *conneth* me no thanke: Je luy ay augmenté ses reuenues dung cent liures par an, encore ne me scait il poynt de gré. Ibid., F. 156, b.

Like the Fr. phrase, it occurs both in a good and in a bad sense. "I *can* one good thanke, I am well pleas'd with his doynge; Je luyen *scay* bon gré. I can one *quell* thanke; Je luy *scay* mauuais gré." Ibid., F. 180, b.

I have observed no vestige of this idiom in any of the Goth. dialects. Su.-G. *kaenn-a*, however, signifies to confess, to acknowledge; and perhaps the phrase properly signifies to acknowledge obligation. This seems to be also the sense of *scavoir*, as used in this connexion. Hence the Fr. phrase is expl. by Cotgr.: "To—acknowledge a beholdingnesse unto."

- CUNDIE, s. 1. An apartment, a place for lodging; more strictly a concealed hole, Ang.

It is supposed that this is a corr. of E. and Fr. *conduit*, Teut. *conduyt*.

2. A sewer or shore. One filled up with stones is called a *rumbling cundie*, synon.; *rumbling syver*.
3. An arched passage, for conducting, under a road, the water collected by drains from wet grounds on the upper side of the road, Ayr.
4. Sometimes used to denote a grate, or rather the hole covered by a grate, for receiving dirty water, that it may be conveyed into the common shore, Ang.

- CUNDIE-HOLE, s. A conduit, as one across a road, Roxb.

I mind whan neighbour Hewie's sheep
Through Wattie's *cundy*-holes did creep,
An' eat the corn an' tread the hay,
That Hewie had the skaith to pay.

Ruischie's Wayside Cottager, p. 109.

- CUNING, CUNYNG, s. "A rabbit; S. *kinnen*, E. *conie*.

Scho thrangis on fat capouns on the speit,
And fat *cunyngs* to the fyre can lay.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

Make *kinnen* and capon ready then,

And venison in great plentie;

We'll welcome here our royal king;

I hope he'll dine at Gilnockie.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 64.

The *con*, the *cuning*, and the cat.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 3.

Belg. *konyn*, Germ. *kanyn*, Sw. *kanin*, C. B. *kuningen*, Corn. *kynin*, Arm. *con*, Ir. *kuinin*, Gael. *coinnin*, Fr. *conin*, Lat. *cuniculus*.

- CUNINGAR, CUNNINGAIRE, s. A warren for rabbits, S.

"The said clerke sall inquire of the — destroyers of *Cunningaires* and Dowcattes, the quhilkis sall be punished, as it is ordained of the steallers of woodde." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 33, Murray; *Cuningharis*, Edit. 1563, c. 36.

"The whole isle is but as one rich *cuningar* or cony-warren." Brand's Orkn., p. 37.

The orthography of the MS. is *cunnyngarth*.

"That na man—tak *cunnynngis* out of wtheris

cuningear, id., seems to be an imported word. It is also written *coinniceir*.

Sw. *kaningard*, Wideg.; from *kanin*, a rabbit, and *gard*, an inclosure. V. YAIRE.

- CUNYSANCE, s. Badge, emblem, cognisance.

Ilk knyght his *cunysance* kithit full cleir.

Gawain and Gol., ii. 14.

Fr. *cognoissance*, id.

- CUNNAND, s. Covenant, condition.

The *cunnand* on this wyss was maid.

Barbour, iii. 753. MS. V. CONNAND.

- CUNNAND, part. pa. Knowing, skilful, Wynthown.

Of Saynt Andrewys Byschape than

Turgot wes, a *cunnand* man.

Of Durame befor he wes Priore,

And than Saynt Margretis Confessore.

Wynthown, vii. 8.

In the same sense *cunning* is used, not only by Shakspeare, but by Prior. This is the old part. from Moes-G., A.-S., *cunn-an*, scire.

- [CUNNANNES, s. Skill, cunning. *Barbour*, iii. 712.]

- CUNNING, s. Knowledge.

"Gif thair be ony pure creature, for fault of *cunning* or dispenses, that can not, nor may not follow his cause, the King, for the lufe of God, sall ordane the Juge befor quhame the cause sulde be determinit, [to] purway and get a leill and a wyse Aduocat, to follow sik pure creaturis causis." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 49. Edit. 1566.

A.-S. *cunnyng*, experientia. This word has now, in general use, greatly degenerated in its signification.

- To CUNNER, v. n. To scold, Upp. Clydes.

- CUNNER, s. 1. A scolding, *ibid*.

2. A reprimand, a reproof, Fife.

Gael. *cain-am* signifies to dispraise, *cainseoir*, a scolder, and *cainseoinacht*, scolding; *cannran-am*, to grumble, and *cannran*, contention; Shaw.

CUNNIACK, s. A chamber-pot, Galloway.

This is most probably from Ir. *cuineog*, a can; C. B. *kinog*, id.

CUNSTAR, s.

"And that the officiaris pas oukly with thair *cunstaris* throu the quarteris," &c. Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

Undoubtedly allied to Teut. Dan. *kunst*, art, science; if not corr. from *kunstner*, an artist.

CUNTENYNG, s. Military discipline, generalship; Barbour, MS. *contenyng*, q. v.**CUNVETH, CUNEVETH, s.** A duty paid in ancient times. V. **CONVETH**.**CUNYIE, s.** A corner formed by the meeting of two right lines, Roxb., Berw.; the same with *Coin*, *Coynye*, q. v.

Fr. *coing*, id.; deduced from Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge, and this again from C. B. *cpn*, Celt. *cuen*, which have the same signification with the Lat. term.

CUNYIE-NUIK, s. A very snug situation; literally the corner of a corner, Roxb.**CUNYIE-HOUSE, s.** The mint; by the ignorant orthography of early copyists written *Cunzie-house*.

"The deponar and his marrow—came down the turnpike, and along the back-wall of the Queens garden, quhill thai came to the back of the *cunye-house*." Anderson's Coll., ii. 168. V. **CUNYIE**.

CUPAR JUSTICE, a proverbial phrase denoting trial after execution, S.

The popular tradition is, that a man, who was confined in prison in Cupar-Fife, obstinately refused to come out to trial; and that water was let into his cell, under the idea of compelling him to forsake it, till he was actually drowned; that those who had the charge of him, finding this to be the case, brought his dead body into court, and proceeded regularly in the trial, till it was solemnly determined that he had met with nothing more than he deserved.

CUP-MOSS, s. A name given to the Lichen *tartareus*, Banffs.

"It is a species of moss named *cul bear* or *cup moss*," &c. Surv. Banffs. V. **CUPBEAR**.

The name probably originates from the resemblance of the fructification to *cups*.

CUPPELL, s.

"Item, 4 *cuppells* of butter and cheese." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 112.

Either denoting a small tub, as a dimin. from Teut. *kupp*, a tub; or q. *kupp-fulls*, "as much as filled four tubs."

CUPPIL, s. Rafter. V. **COUPLE**.**CUPPLIN, s.** The lower part of the backbone, S. B.; thus denominated from its being here joined or *coupled* to the *os sacrum*.**CUPS AND LADLES, the** husks of the acorn, from their resemblance to these utensils, Roxb.

CUR, an inseparable particle prefixed to many words in our language. This particle indeed assumes three different forms; and it is impossible to say which is the original one:—and therefore conjecture as to the source is left still more at uncertainty. It is written or pronounced *Car*, *Cor*, and *Cur*. V. **CAR**, 2. It also appears in the form of *Cor*, as in *Corbaudie*, *Corcuddoch*, and some others. But its most common form is that of *Cur*; and perhaps most of the words that appear with a change of the vowel should be brought to this as the standard.

As it is often doubtful what is the peculiar force of this particle in the composition of the word, there is not less difficulty in endeavouring to form a satisfactory idea as to its origin. Gael. *cor* denotes "a state, condition, circumstance;" Shaw. C. B. *gor* is an intensive particle, prefixed to many words, equivalent to very, exceedingly, in the extreme. *Car*, *Cor*, and *Gar*, all signify near, hard by. *Câr* denotes care, anxiety. In some instances *cur* seems to point out Fr. *coeur*, the heart, as its origin.

CURAGE, s. Care, anxiety.

Than sayd thay thus, with woundis to assuage

My thoctis and my havy sad *curage*.

Doug. Virgil, 72. 39. *Curas* demere, Virg.

CURALE, adj. Of or belonging to coral, S.

"Item, a pare of *cural* bodis and a grete muste ball." Inventories, p. 12.

CURBAWDY, s. Active courtship; as, "She threw water at him, and he an apple at her; and so began *curbawdy*;" Dumfr.

This nearly resembles *Corbaudie*, although quite different in signification. It might seem to be from Fr. *coeur*, and *baud-ir*, q. what *gladdens the heart*.

CURCII, s. V. **COURCHE**.**CURCUDDOCH, CURCUDDIE.** 1. "To dance *curcuddie*," or "*curcuddoch*," a phrase used to denote a play among children, in which they sit on their houghs, and hop round in a circular form, S. [Also, *couk-cuddie*. V. **COUK**, and **COUR**.]

Many of these old terms, which now are almost entirely confined to the mouths of children, may be overlooked as nonsensical or merely arbitrary. But the most of them, we are persuaded, are as regularly formed as any other in our language.

The first syllable of this word is undoubtedly the *v. curr*, to sit on the houghs or hams, q. v. The second may be from Teut. *kulde*, a flock, *kudd-en*, coire, convenire, congregari, aggregari, *kudde wijs*, gregatim, catervatim, q. "to curr together."

The same game is called *Harry Hurchcon*, S. B.; either from the resemblance of one in this position to a *hurchcon*, or hedgehog, squatting under a bush; or from Belg. *hurk-en*, to squat, to *hurtle*, S. q. v.

2. Sitting close together, S. B.

But on a day, as Lindy was right thrang
Weaving a snood, and thinking on nae wrang,

And baith *curcuddoch*, and their heads bow'd down,
Auld sleekit Lawrie fetch a wyllie round,
And claught a lamb anoner Nory's care.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

"To sit *curcuddoch*, to sit close, and in a friendly manner;" Gl. Shirrefs.

3. Cordial, intimate, Dumfr.

"What makes you so ramgunshoch to me, and I so *corcudoch*?" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 348.

To **CURCUDDOCH**, *v. n.* To sit in this manner, to hold a friendly *tete-a-tete*, S. B.

"They were *curcuddoching* together, they were whispering kindly to one another, and dallying;" Gl. Shirrefs.

To **CURDOO**, **CURDOW**, *v. a.* To botch, to sow in a clumsy manner; a term applied to inferior tailors, Loth., Tweedd. V. **CARDOW**.

CURDOWER, *s.* 1. One who works at any trade within a burgh in which he is not a freeman, Roxb.

2. A tailor or sempstress, who goes from house to house to mend old clothes, *ibid.* *Cardower*, Ayrs.

CUR-DOW, an imitative term, used to express the cooing of the dove, S.

The dow flew east, the dow flew west,
The dow flew far ayont the fell.—
But ay she cry'd, *Cur-dow, cur-dow*,
An' ruffled a' her feathers fair.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 5.

Although this term may have been formed from the sound emitted by the dove, it deserves to be remarked that Su.-G. *kurr-a* signifies murmurare. The last syllable may be merely the S. name of the bird.

To **CURDOW**, **CURDOO**, *v. n.* To make love, Ayrs.

She frequently chided Watty for neglecting the dinner hour, and '*curdowing*,' as she said, 'under cloud of night.'" The Entail, i. 247.

From *Curr*, to coo, and *dow*, pigeon; *q.* to coo as a dove.

To **CURE**, *v. a.* To care for, to regard.

King Salomon, as the Scripture sayis
He dotit in his lattir dayis:
His wanton wyttis to compleis,
He curit nocht God till displeis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 65.

Thou art in friendship with thy fae,—
Regarding nane but them perlay
That cures the nocht.

Evergreen, i. 114, st. 6. Lat. *curo*, are.

It is also used as a *n. v.*

"In this case *cure* nocht to tyne thair fauor, that thow may haif the fauor of God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 40, b.

CURE, *s.* Care, anxiety.

—With *cure* to heir I did tak keip.

Pallice of Honour, i. 26. Fr. *cure*, Lat. *cura*, id.

To have in *cure*, to be anxious about.

The matrons first, and sic as not deltitis,
Nor has in *cure* desire of his reowne,
Thay deput, and thay ordand for this toun.

Doug. Virgil, 152. 55.

CURER, *s.* A cover, à dish.

—All wer marchellit to meit mekly and myth:
Syne servit semely in sale, forsuth as it semit,
With all *curers* of cost that cukis coud kyth.

Houlate, iii. 5.

Fr. *couvrir*, to cover; or rather perhaps, *cuire*, to boil, to bake, to make ready.

To **CURFUFLE**, **CURFUFFLE**, *v. a.* To discompose, to dishevel, S.

Na dentie geir this Doctor seiks
Of tottis russet his ryding breiks;—
His ruffe *curfufled* about his craig.

Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., 327.

Toll Jenny Cock, gin she jeer any mair,
Ye ken where Dick *curfufled* a' her hair,
Took aff her snood, and syne when she yeed hame,
Boot say she tint it, nor durst tell for shame.

Ross's Helenore, p. 81.

O. Fr. *gourfoul-er* signifies to crush, to bruise. But V. **FUFFLE**.

CURFUFFLE, *s.* "Tremor, agitation," S.

"My lord maun be turned feel [fool] outright, an' he put himsel into sic a *curfuffle* for any thing ye could bring him, Edie." *Antiquary*, ii. 335.

"In an unco *curfuffle*," out of breath, in a great hurry, Roxb.

CURFURE, *s.* The curfew bell. V. **CURPHOUR**.

CURGELLIT, *part. adj.* Having one's feelings shocked, by seeing or hearing of any horrible deed, Ayrs.; expl. as synon. with, 'It gars a' my flesh creep.'

Fr. *cœur*, and *gel-er*; *q.* "to freeze the heart?"

In describing an intense cold, the French speak of *l'ame gelée*, which conveys the same idea.

CURGES, *s. pl.* Undoubtedly meant to denote *curches*, kerchiefs, or coverings for the head.

"Of camarage to be four *curges* xviii ello; of small hollen [Holland] clait to be *curges* x elle." Chalmers' Mary, i. 207. V. **COURCHE**.

CURGLAFF, *s.* The shock felt in bathing, when one first plunges into the cold water, Banffs.

CURGLOFT, *part. adj.* Panic-struck.

Curgloft, confounded, and bumbaz'd,
On east and west, by turns, he gaz'd;
As ship that's tost with stormy weather,
Drives on, the pilot knows not whither, &c.

Meston's Poems, p. 131.

CURIE, *s.* Inquiry, search, investigation.

Sum goulis quhil the glas pyg grow al of gold yyt,
Throw *curie* of quentassence, thoct clay muggis crakkis.

Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 52.

Fr. *querre*, *quer-ir*, to inquire, to search out. Lat. *quaer-ere*.

CURIOUS, *adj.* Anxious, fond, S.

"The Presbytery of St. Andrew's were not very *curious* to crave his transportation; Sir John, in the Provincial [Synod] of Fife, urges it." Baillie's Lett., i. 309.

"And becaus it is not the respect—of the persone, bot the ayme ather to the goodis or landis of the pairtie

revised [ravished] in possession or appearance that moveis the fact, without all doubt some provision made by statute to disappoint thame of those thair vnlauchfull hoipis wald make thame the les curious to offend heirin." Acts Ja. VI., 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 410.

O. Fr. *curios, curious*, empressé, pleins de zèle, d'affection, soigneux, attentif; Gl. Rom. Roquefort.

To CURJUTE, v. a. 1. To overwhelm, to overthrow; a term much used by children, especially with respect to the small banks or dams which they raise, when these are carried off by the force of the water; Fife.

I can form no idea of the origin, unless it be deduced from Su.-G. *koer-a*, to drive forcibly, and *giut-a*, to pour out; q. to use such violence as to give free course to the current.

2. To overpower by means of intoxicating liquor; *Curjutit wi' drink*, Fife.

CURKLING, s. The sound emitted by the quail.

—"Curkling of quails, chirping of sparrows, crackling of crows," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CHIEPING.

If this be not a term formed by Sir Thomas himself, it may be a diminutive from A.-S. *cearc-ian*, stridero, crepitare.

To CURL, CURLE, s. To cause a stone to move along the ice towards a mark, S.

To curl on the ice does greatly please,
Being a manly Scottish exercise.

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 59.

CURLER, s. One who amuses himself by curling, S.

"Orkney's process came first before us. He was a curler on the Sabbath-day." Baillie's Lett., i. 137.

CURLING, s. An amusement on the ice, in which contending parties move smooth stones towards a mark. These are called *curling-stanes*.

Of the sports of these parts, that of *curling* is a favorite; and one unknown in England: it is an amusement of the winter, and played on the ice, by sliding, from one mark to another, great stones of forty to seventy pounds weight, of a hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near to the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner, which had been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist." Pennant's Tour in Scot., 1772, p. 93.

—The *curling-stane*
Slides murrin-ring o'er the icy plain.

Runsay's Poems, ii. 383.

"As cauld's a *curling-stane*," a proverbial phrase used to denote any thing that is cold as ice, S.

"Dec. 30, 1684. A party of the forces having been sent out to apprehend Sir William Scot of Harden younger:—and one William Scot in Langhope, getting notice of their coming, by the Cadgers or others, he went and acquainted Harden with it, as he was playing at the *curling* with Riddel of Haining and others; who instantly pretending there were some friends at his house, left them, and so fled." Fountainhall, i. 323.

The term may be from Teut. *kroll-en, krull-en*, sinuare, flectere, whence E. *curl*; as the great art of the game is to make the stones bend in towards the mark, when it is so blocked up that they cannot be directed in a straight line. Fr. *crost-er, croul-er*, to move fast.

The origin of the name, however, may be illustrated by the same words as otherwise used. Both Teut. *krull-en*, and Fr. *croul-er*, signify to shake, to vibrate; and the game may have had its designation from the vibration of the stones in their motion, in consequence of the inequality of the surface.

This game, it would appear, is known in the Low Countries, although under a different name. For Kilian renders Teut. *kluyten, kalluyten*, ludere massis sive globis glaciatis, certare discis in aequore glaciato.

CURLDODDY, s. 1. A stalk of ribgrass.

Quod he, my claver, my *curldoddy*.

Evergreen, ii. 19, st. 5.

Here it is used ludicrously as a personal appellation. This is perhaps an error for *curldoddy*, as it is generally pronounced.

It occurs, however, in the same form in a silly *Interlude on the Laying of a Gaist*, preserved in the Bannatyne MS.

Little gaist, I conjure the,
With hierie and larie,
Bayth fra God, and Sanct Marie,
First with ano fischis mouth,
And syne with ano sowlis towth,
With ten pertane tais,
And nyne knokis of windil strais,
With thre heitlis of *curle doddly*.

Scott's Border Minstrelsy, I. *Introd.* CLXII.

2. A name given to natural clover, S. Orkn.

"Never did our eyes behold richer tracts of natural clover, red and white, than in this island;—*Trifolium medium*; T. alpestre of Lightfoot; known in Orkney and in various parts of Scotland, by the whimsical name of *Red Curldoddy*; and *Trifolium repens*, called *White Curldoddy*." Neill's Tour, p. 41.

CURLDODDIES, s. pl. Curled cabbage, S. *Brassica oleracea* var. Linn.

CURLET, s. A *doble curlet*, a double coverlet.

"Anent the—breking of the said maister Walteris chawmer, & takin out of the samyn of a conter, twa fedder beidlis, a *doble curlet* of sey, a paro of flustiane blankatis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1493, p. 315.

CURLIE-DODDIE, s. The Scabious, or Devil's bit; *Scabiosa arvensis*, Linn. South of S.

CURLIE-DODDIES, s. pl. The name given to a sort of sugar-plums, rough with confectionary on the outside, given to children, Roxb.

CURLIE-FUFFS, s. pl. A term applied, apparently in a ludicrous way, to false hair worn by females in order to supply deficiencies, Teviotdale; from the idea of puffing up the hair. V. FUF, FUFF, v.

CURLIES, s. pl. A particular kind of colewort, so called because the leaves are *curled*, S. B. sometimes *culrie-kail*.

CURLY KALE, s. the same with *Curlies, s.*

—"The hare nae langer loves to browse on the green dewy blade o' the clover, or on the bosom o' the kindly curly kale." Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 159.

A name of the same signification is given to them in Iceland. They are denominated *krullkael*, brassica apiana, sabellica; i.e. curled nail; in Dan. *kruskael*, or crisped colewort.

CURLIEWURLIE, s. A figure or ornament on stone, &c.; synon. *Tirly-wirly*.

"Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yere whigmaleeries and *curliewurlies* and open-steek hems about it." Rob Roy, ii. 127.

'Curliewurlies, fantastical circular ornaments.' Gl. Antiq.

TO CURLIPPIE, v. a. To steal slyly, Fife.

I can form no idea of the origin of this term, unless it should be viewed as having some reference to the corn measure called a *Lippie*; in connexion with the dishonest means employed by farm-servants, ostlers, or millers, in abstracting grain or meal for their own emolument; in which case it may be supposed that they are careful to *cuire*, i.e. cover up, or conceal, tho *lippie*.

CURLOROUS, adj. Churlish, niggardly.

Ane *curlorous* coffe, that hege-skraper,
He sittis at hame quhen that thay baik;—
He tellis thame ilk ane caik be caik.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 7.

Formed, in an anomalous manner, from A.-S. *ceorl*, rusticus.

CURLUNS, s. pl. The earth-nut, the pig-nut, *Bunium bulbocastanum*, Linn., Gallo-way; synon. *Lousy Arnot*.

CURMOW, s. An accompaniment, a convoy, Fife.

Gael. *coirmeog* denotes a female gossip, *coirme*, a pot-companion; from *coirm*, *cuirm*, ale.

CURMUD, adj. 1. Close, cordial. Conjoining the ideas of closeness of situation, and of apparent cordiality or intimacy, South of S., Lanarks.

—In a bog twa puddocks sat,
Exchanging words in social chat,
Cock't on their hunkers facin' ither,
The twasome sat *curmud* thegither.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 46.

2. Intimate, in a state of great familiarity, Roxb., Tweedd. It is often used in a bad sense; as, *They're o'er curmud thegither*, signifying, that a man and woman are so familiar, as to excite suspicion.

3. Snug, comfortable, Selkirks.

TO CURMUD, v. n. To sit in a state of closeness and familiarity. *They're curmuddin' thegither*, Angus.

CURMUDLIE, CARMUDLIE, s. Close contact, a state of pressure on each other, S. B.

In blythe St. John's, that coothie hole,
There hands a Fair, I wyte fu' droll,
In thick *curmudlie* cramm'd
O' fun this day.

Turra's Poems, p. 91.

The origin may be Isl. *kur-a*, to sit at rest, (V. (CURR); and *mot*, opposite to, or rather Dan. *mod*, by aside.

CURMUDGE, s. A mean fellow, Fife; E. *curmudgeon*.

CURMUDGEOUS, adj. Mean, niggardly, *ibid*.

Johnson derives the E. word from Fr. *cœur méchant*, to which he adds, as his authority, "An unknown correspondent." It is a ludicrous blunder that a later lexicographer has fallen into, who renders *cœur* "unknown," and *méchant* "correspondent."

CURMURRING, s. Murmuring, grumbling; sometimes applied to that motion of the intestines which is produced by slight gripes, S.

A countra laird had ta'en the batts,
Or some *curmurring* in his guts.

Burns, iii. 48.

This is one of these rhythmical sort of terms, for which our ancestors seem to have had a peculiar predilection. It is compounded of two words, which may be traced both to the Teut. and the Goth. Teut. *koer-en*, *koer-ien*, genere instar turturis aut columbae, genere prae animi angustia; Otfriid. ap. Kilian: *morr-en*, grunnire, et murmurare, *ibid*. Su.-G. *kurr-a*, to murmur, is used precisely in the sense mentioned. *Kurrar i magen*, stomachus latrat; Thro. Isl. *kur*, *kurr*, murmur; *murr-a*, murmuro; G. Andr.

CURN, KURN, s. 1. A grain, a single seed, S. used in the same sense as E. *corn*, Joh. xii. 24.

Thus, when speaking of the increase after sowing, we say that there is *the aucht*, or *the tenth curn*, S.

To express the greatest want, it is said that one has not *meal's curn*, S. B.

And she with seeking him is almost dead.—
Nae sust'nance got, that of *meal's corn* grew,
But only at the cauld hill-berries gnaw.

Ross's Ulclenore, p. 61.

—"That Will the Wache of Dawie sall content & pay to Maister Gawain Wache—the sawing of vi chalders of atis & a half. Item, the sawing of xiii bollis of bere & a half, & for the sawing bathie of the said atis & bere, of ilk chaldar the thrid *kurne*." Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 35; i.e. according to the proportion of one grain out of three.

—"The Lordis—deduced 7 firlots of each acre for the seed, which is excepted from the multure; this is the 4th pickle or *curne*." Fountainhall, i. 334.

3. A particle, whether greater or smaller part of a grain of seed, S. written *corne*.

"They grind it over small in the mylne,—quhere it could be broken in twa or thrie *corne*s in the mylne." Chalmerlan Air, c. 26, § 6. In duas vel tres *particulas*, Lat.

3. A quantity of any thing; a parcel or indefinite number, S. B.

He maid him be the fyre to sleipe;
Syne cryit, Collieris, Beif and Coilles,—
Curnis of meill, and luiffullis of malt,—
Throw drink and sleip maid him to raif,
And swa with vs they play the knaif.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 314.

—On the haggies Elspa spares nae cost;
Small are they shorn, and she can mix fou nice
The gusty ingans with a *curn* of spice.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 91.

"You wou'd na hae kent fat to mak o' her, unless it had been a gyr-carlen, or to set her up amon' a *curn* air bear to fley awa' the ruicks." Journal from London, p. 2.

3. *A curn o' bread*, a small piece of bread.

• *A curn aits*, a quantity of oats; *a curn saut*, a quantity of salt; *a curn sheep*, a number of sheep. When it is meant that the number is considerable, it is sometimes called a *gay curn*.

I frae the neuk fresh coals an' sticks,
An' i' the chimly cast a *curn*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 72.

• "He sank like a stane: for only a *curn* bubbles brak on the tap, and syne the water ran on as gin naething was aneath it." *St. Kathleen*, iv. 143.

4. Used to denote a number of persons, S.

"I saw a *curn* of canula-like fallows wi' them."—*Journal*, ut sup., p. 8.

Moes-G. kurno properly signifies a grain of any kind of corn, or seed of any plant; as *kurno quhaiteis*, *Joh. xii. 24*, a grain of wheat; *kurno sinapis*, *Mark iv. 31*, a grain of mustard. Thus the first sense mentioned exactly corresponds with that of the original word. Belg. *kern*, a grain, is also used with the same latitude as our *curn*; *een kern zouts*, a grain of salt.

Su.-G. korn denotes the smallest object, rem quamvis minutissimam sua natura indicat; *sandkorn*, a grain of sand. Hence it is used in *Isl.* as a mark of diminution; *lioskorn*, *Joh. xii. 6*, a small candle, *barnakorn*, *Mark ix. 36*, *Gr. tekvor*, a little child; *stundarkorn*, a moment of time.

The idea of alluding, according to the sense last mentioned, to grains of corn as marks of quantity, was very natural for men in a simple state of society.

CURNEY, CURNIE, s. A small quantity or number, South of S.

"He foretold that all my sister's children should die some day; and he foretold it in the very hour that the youngest was born, and that is this lad Quentin—who, no doubt, will die one day, to make up the prophecy—the more's the pity—the whole *curney* of them is gone but himself." *Q. Durward*, iii. 211.

CURNY, adj. 1. Grainy, full of grains, S. Meal is said to be *curny*, when the grains of it are large, or when it is not ground very small. Germ. *kernicht*, id.

"We maun gar wheat-flour serve us for a blink,—it's no that ill food, though far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stomach as the *curney* airmal is; the Englishers live amais upo'n't; but, to be sure, the pockpuddings ken nae better." *Tales of My Landlord*, iii. 148.

2. Knotted, candied; as honey, marmalade, &c., Roxb. *Quernie*, id., Kinross.

CURN, CURNE, s. A hand-mill, Fife; *Quern*, E.

To CURN, CURNE, v. a. To grind, Fife.

BERE-CURNE, s. Expl. "the bere-stane."

Curne is the same with E. *quern*, *Moes.-G. quairn*, A.-S. *cwærn*, *cweorn*, *cwyrrn*, *Su.-G. quern*, *quarn*, *mola*. *Su.-G. wir-a*, circumagere, or *hurr-a*, in gyrum agitare, has been viewed as the root. Perhaps *huerfo-a*, id. has as good a claim.

PEPPER-CURNE, s. A mill for grinding pepper, ib.

To CURNAB, v. a. To pilfer, Fife.

The last part of this v. is evidently E. *nab*, to seize without warning. In S. it properly signifies to seize in this manner what is not one's own, to seize in the

way of rapine. *Su.-G. napp-a*, cito arripere. I know not if we should view the first syllable as allied to *kur-a*, clanculum delitescere; q. to lay hold of clandestinely.

CURNIE, s. A nursery-term for the little finger, sometimes *curnie-journie*, Fife.

CURNOITTED, adj. Peevish, Mearns.

CURPHOUR, s. The curfew bell.

For fra the sound of *curphour* bell,
To dwell thinks nevir me.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 177, st. 14.

"The *courrefeu*, and by corruption, *curfeu*. This bell was rung in boroughs at nine in the evening. Act 144, Parl. 13, James I. The hour was changed to ten, at the solicitation of James Stewart, the favourite of James VI." *Lord Hailes*, N. ibid.

Skene writes it *curfure*.

"And quhen *Curfure*, (*Coverfew*) is rung in, he sall come forth with twa wapons, and sall watch carefullie and discreitlie, vntill the morning." *Burrow Laws*, c. 86, s. 1.

Balfour renders this "the time of covert fyre;" *Practicks*, p. 60.

This is a corr. of the word, from Fr. *courr-ir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire. It is well known that this term had its origin in E. from the statute made by William the Conqueror, under severe penalties, that every man, at the ringing of a bell at eight o'clock in the evening, should rake up his fire and extinguish his light.

"Hence," says Stowe, "in many places at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bed-time, it is said to ring *cur feu*." *Annals*. Thus the name has passed to S.

CURPLE, s. A crupper, S. Fr. *croupe*.

Croupe is used by R. Brune, p. 190.

The body he did overwhelm, his hede touched the *croupe*.
i.e. crupper.

CURPON, CURPIN, s. 1. Properly the rump of a fowl; often applied in a ludicrous sense to the tail or buttocks of a man, S.

Oh had I but ten thousand at my back,
And were a man, I'd gar their *curpons* crack.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 9.

The graip he for a harrow taks,

An' lauris at his *curpin*.—*Burns*, iii. 133.

The scyn and fless bath rafe he down,

Fro his hals to hys *croupe*.—*Ivaine*, v. 2468.

To pay one's *curpin*, to beat one. "Your *curpin* paid, your skin paid, you got a drubbing;" *Gl. Shirreffs*.

2. *Curpin* is the common term in S. for the crupper of a saddle.

3. APE'S CURPON, a designation applied to a child, when meant to express displeasure and contempt, Ang.

Fr. *cropion*, the rump; from *croupe*, id.

To CURR, v. n. To coo as a dove, S. V. its etymon, vo. CURMURRING.

To CURR, v. n. 1. To cower, to sit by leaning one's weight on the hams, S.

2. Used in the same sense with E. *cower*.

For fear she *curr'd*, like mankin i' the seat,
An' dunt for dunt her heart began to beat.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 58.

In Edit. Third changed to *cower'd*, which more properly expresses the idea.

This word, although, as would appear, radically the same with *cour*, E. *cower*, is used as different, and in a more limited sense. *Cour* signifies to crouch, to draw the body together, in general. There is not, indeed, an E. phrase that properly expresses the idea attached to *curr*. It exactly corresponds to Lat. in talos desidere, which is the sense of C. B. *curr-ian*; decidere in talos, Davies; synon. *to sit on one's hunkers*. V. *Hunkers*. The term seems to have been common to the Celt. and Goth. For Isl. *kure*, *kurde*, is rendered, avium more reclinatus quiesco; and *kura*, tales quies; G. Andr., p. 154. Su.-G. *kur-a*, clanculum delitescere, ut solent se subducentes, et quaevis latibula petentes flexo poplite conquisicere. Sw. *kurande*, squat, *sittande paa rump-an, som en hare*, Seren.; i.e. sitting on one's rump, like a hare. Germ. *kaur-en*, to squat, to sit on the buttocks. Shall we suppose that this is allied to Heb. כָּרַח, *carahh*, incurvavit se, demisit se in genus? V. CURCUDDOCH.

To CURR, v. n. To purr as a cat, Roxb.

It had been anciently used in the sense of *Coo*, as applied to doves. Hence Urquhart, in his strange enumeration of sounds, mentions the "*curring* of pigeons, grumbling of cushat-doves," &c. V. CHEIPING, s. Teut. *koer-en*, gemere instar turturis, Isl. Su.-G. *kurr-a*, murmur edere; Isl. *kaur-a*, mussitare, *kaur*, murmur.

CURRACH, CURROK, CURROUGH, s. A skiff or small boat, formerly used by the inhabitants of S.

"How may thair be ane greter ingyne than to make ane bait of a bull hyd, bound with na thing bot wandis? This bait is callit ane *currok*, with the quhilk thay fische salmon, and sum tyme passis our gret riuers thairwith." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16.

It is not much more than half a century since *currachs* were used on the river Spey.

"Before their time [the establishment of the York-building Company], some small trifling rafts were sent down Spey in a very awkward and hazardous manner, 10 or 12 deals huddled together, conducted by a man, sitting in what was called a *Currach*, made of a hide, in the shape, and about the size of a small brewing kettle, broader above than below, with ribs or hoops of wood in the inside, and a cross-stick for the man to sit on; who, with a paddle in his hand, went before the raft, to which his *currach* was tied with a rope. This rope had a running knot or loup round the man's knees in the *currach*, so that if the raft stooped on a stone or any other way, he loosed the knot, and let his *currach* go on, otherwise it would sink in a strong stream; and, after coming in behind the raft again, and loosing it, he proceeded again to make the best of his way. These *currachs* were so light, that the men carried them on their backs home from Speymouth." P. Abernethy, Moray, Statist. Acc., xiii. 134.

Gael. *curach*, a small boat, Ir. *kurach*, according to Lhuyd, a horse-skin boat. C. B. *currigle*, id. is evidently only a different formation of the same word, or a deriv. from *curach*. Hence E. *coracle*, id.

But the Celt. terms seem to claim affinity to Su.-G. *karf*, Isl. *karfi*, scapha, a yawl. Ibre views this as originally the same with the C. B. word. Hence L. B. *carab-us*, which is defined just as a *currach*. *Carabus* est parva scapha ex vimine facta, quae connecta nudo corio genus navigii praestat. V. Ibre, vo. *Bonde*.

CURRACK, CURROCH, s. A small cart made of twigs, S. B.

"Before that period the fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in *curracks*; two implements of husbandry which, in this corner, are entirely disused." P. Alvah, Banffs. Statist. Acc., iv. 395.

"A better kind of plough is introduced, and carts, which 40 years ago were unknown, are now generally used instead of creels and packets and *curracks*, as they were called, which did little work, with more oppression to man and horse." P. Kintore, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xiii. 86.

"The creel or *curroch* was then the common vehicle in use." P. Banff. Statist. Acc., xx. 331.

Gael. *cuingreach*, a cart or waggon, Shaw. Su.-G. *kaerra*, id.

CURROCK-CROSS'T, adj. Bound to a *Currack*, Buchan.

Behand me bown' fast to a helter—
An' my aul' hurdies *currock cross't*
To win' and wather baith expos't.

The Cadgers' Mares, Tarras's Poems, p. 53.

CURRAN-BUN, s. The vulgar name for the sweet cake used at the New-year, from the *currants* with which it is baked, S.

—Ane augments the gladsome fees,
Wi' whangs o' *currans-buns* an' cheese.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 13. V. BUN, BUNN.

CURRAN-PETRIS, s. The name given to a certain root, South Uist; a wild carrot.

"There is a large root grows among the rocks of this island, lately discovered, the natives call it *Curran-Petris*, of a whitish colour, and upwards of two feet in length, where the ground is deep, and in shape and size like a large carrot; where the ground is not so deep, it grows much thicker but shorter: the top of it is like that of a carrot." Martin's West. Isl., p. 96.

Gael. *curran* denotes a carrot. *Puirring* is a partridge. But perhaps it may be rather q. *St. Peter's Carrot*, it being very common, in the Highlands and Islands of S., to denominate objects from some favourite Saint.

CURRIE, COURIE, s. A small stool, Lanarks.; denominated perhaps from the v. to *Curr*, to sit by leaning on the hams, or *Cour*, to stoop, to crouch.

"The herd was sitting by her *currie*,—whan I heard my dochter cryan' out, 'O mither, mither!'" Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 503.

To CURRIEMUDGEL, v. a. To beat in good humour, Fife. *Curriemudge* is used in Loth. One takes hold of a child's ears, rubbing them in good humour, says, "I'll *curriemudge* you."

The first part of the word is probably from Fr. *curroyer*, as the phrase to *curry* one's hide is still used in the same sense.

CURRIE-WIRRIE, adj. Expressive of a noisy, habitual growl, Ayr.; synon. *Tir-wirring*.

"Thae—critics get up sic lang-nebbit gallehooings,—kippelt wi' as mony amultit *currie-wirrie* rants as wad gar ane that's no frequent wi' them trow they ettilt to mak a bookeek o' them." Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 351.

To CURRIT, v. n. To run. A term applied to a smoothgoing carriage or vehicle of any kind; as, "It *currits* smoothly along," Roxb.

• One would suppose that this must have been originally a school-boy's word, from the 3d p. sing. ind. of the Lat. *v. currere*, to run.

TO CURROO, v. n. "To coo; applied to the lengthened coo of the male-pigeon," Clydes.

— The lustie cushat scoup't through the shaw,
An' curroo't the trees amang.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 153.

Isl. *kurr-a*, 1. murmurare; 2. minuire palumbum; Haldorson. Teut. *koer-en*, gemere instar turturis aut columbae.

CURSABILI, adj. Current; Fr. *corusable*, id.

"In *curshill* & vsuall pennys and penneworthis."
Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

CURSADDLE, s. V. CAR-SADDLE.

CURSCHE, s. A covering for a woman's head, S. "Certane lyning [linen] claiiss & *curschis*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.
V. COURCHE.

TO CURSEESE, v. a. To reprove; to punish, Aberd.

CURSELL, s. *Pyle* and *cursell*, a technical phrase, formerly used in the mint, apparently denoting the impression made on each side of a piece of money, and equivalent to E. *cross* and *pile*.

"That thair salbe ane hundreth stane wecht of copper, vnnmixt with ony vther kynd of mettale, wrocht and forgeit in ane miln, and he the said miln maid reddy, to the prenting eftir the accustumat forme of his maiesties cunyeihouse, with *pyle* and *cursell*, quhair-through the same be not counterfute." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 122.

Fr. *pile* denotes not only the impression made on the reverse of a coin, but the die with which it is made: "The *pile*, or under-iron of the stampe wherein money is stamped; and the pile-side of a piece of money, the opposite whereof is a *croise*; whence, *Je n'ay croix ny pile*," Cotgr. From this definition, it would appear that the E. word, as well as the Fr., was formerly applied to the die itself. Junius deduces the name from *pila*, as signifying a heap, because arms and emblems are wont to be accumulated on the obverse of a coin; Du Cange, from *pila*, as denoting a pillar, because formerly a temple or sacred edifice appeared on the reverse of the French coins, supported by pillars. As A.-S. *pil* signifies a mortar, and the term may have been originally applied to the die, it is not improbable that the inferior matrice might be viewed as a mortar, as it received the stroke of the other die acting as a pestle.

As in the more ancient coins of the Christian nations or states, the *cross* was always on one side, even after the head of the king was substituted, this continued to be called the cross side, as the other was invariably denominated the *pile*. V. Du Cange, *Cruz*, in *Monetis*. As our forefathers always used the metathesis, saying *cors* for *cross*, *cursell* seems merely a diminutive from *cors*; like O. Fr. *croisille*, petit *croix*; Roquefort, Gl. Rom.

CURSE O' SCOTLAND, the name given to the nine of diamonds in the game of Whist; said to have originated from the tidings of a severe defeat of the Scots having been written on the back of this card, South of S.

Grose has given quite a different account of the reason of this singular designation:

"The nine of diamonds; diamonds, it is said, imply royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth king of Scotland has been observed, for many ages, to be a tyrant and a curse to that country. Others say, it is from its similarity to the arms of Argyle; the Duke of Argyle having been very instrumental in bringing about the Union, which, by some Scotch patriots, has been considered as detrimental to their country." Class. Dict.

CURSOUR, S. COUSER, CUSSER, s. A stallion. Rudd.

Dicson he send apou a *cursour* wycht,
To warn Wallace, in all the haist he mycht,
Wallace, ix. 1662, MS.

Wallace was horssyt apou a *cursour* wycht,
At gud Corré had brought in to thair sycht,
To stuff the chas with his new chawalry.
Ibid., ver. 1794, MS.

In both places *couser* is substituted, Edit. 1648, which affords a clear proof, that by this time the corr. term still in use had taken place of the other. We accordingly find *cursour* used, by Scott, in the latter sense.

Rycht swa the meir refusis
The *cursour* for ane aiver.
Chron. S. P., iii. 147.

This originally signified a war horse, or one rode by a knight. In latter times it has been used to denote a stallion, pron. *cusser*.

The reason of the transition is obvious. "In the days of chivalry it was considered as a degradation for any knight or man at arms, to be seen mounted on a mare.—Columbiere s. s, if any one presented himself at a tournament, under false proofs of nobility, he was then condemned to ride upon the rail of the barrier bare-headed, his shield and casque were reversed and trodden under feet, his horse confiscated and given to the officers at arms, and he was *sent back upon a mare*, which was deemed a great shame; for a true knight would anciently have been equally dishonoured by mounting a mare, whether in time of war or peace. Even geldings, so much esteemed at present, were banished from among them." Grose's Milit. Antiq., i. 107.

Fr. *coursiere*, "a tilting horse, or horse for the career;" Cotgr. L. B. *cursor equus*, *corserius*, equus bellator. V. CUSSER.

CURTALD, s. A kind of cannon.

"I past in the Castell of Edinburgh, and saw the provision of ordinance, the quhilk is bot letill, that is to say ii great *curtaldis*, that war send out of France, x falconis or litill *serpentinis*," &c. Lett. Ramsay of Balmaine to Henr. VII., Pink. Hist. Scot., ii. 440.

Fr. *courtault*, O. E. *courtald*, "a kind of short piece of ordinance, used at sea;" Phillips. It is evidently from Fr. *court*, short.

CURTEONS, s. pl.

"Item, tua barrellis of *curteons*, serving to birn in fyre pannis." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.

Apparently corr. from Fr. *carton*, thick paper, or pasteboard; probably such as that used for cartridges. Here it seems to have been employed for wrapping powder or other combustibles.

CURTILL, s. A slut, Gl. Lynds.

CURTILL, adj. Sluttish.

Ane *curtill* quean, ane laidlle lurian.

Mr. Chalmers properly refers to O. E. *curtail*, a drab.

CURTOUSH, s. "A woman's short gown," Ayrs., Gl. Picken; i.e. what is in E. called a bed-gown; Loth., id.

Apparently from Fr. *court*, Belg. *kurt*, short, and *housse*, which itself includes the idea of *shortness*, "a short mantle of coarse cloth (and all of a piece) worn in ill weather by country women, about their head and shoulders;" Cotgr. This word has been most probably introduced by the French, when residing in this country, during the regency of Mary of Guise.

CURWURRING, s. Synon. with *Curmurring*, Loth.

Isl. *kurr-a*, murmurare, and *verr-a*, or *urr-a*, hirrive.

CUSCHE', CUSSE', s. Armour for the thighs.

He hym dressyt his sted to ta;
Hys *cusch's* laynere brak in twa.

Wyntown, viii. 32. 46.

—Mony falyhyd in that nede
Cussets, or Greis, or Braseris.

Ibid., ix. 8. 131.

This is evidently the same with E. *cuissart*. In the description of a man-at-arms, Grose says:—"The arms were covered with brassarts,—the thighs by *cuissarts*, and the legs by iron boots, called greaves, and sometimes by boots of jacked leather." Milit. Antiq., i. 103.

This piece of armour is also called *cuish*, E. Our word is immediately from Fr. *cussot*; *cussots*, pl. "tassas armour for the thighs;" Cotgr., from *cuissae*, the thigh. Fr. *cuissard*, whence the E. word was used in the same sense; Du Cange, vo. *Cuissellus*.

CUSCHETTE, s. A ringdove. V. KOWSCHOT.

CUSHIE, CUSHIE-DOW, s. The ring-dove, S.

As to their guns,--thae fell engines,
Borrow'd or begg'd, were of a' kinds
For bloody war, or bad designs,
Or shooting *cushies*.

Mayne's *Siller Gun*, p. 18. V. KOWSCHOT.

CUSHIE-NEEL, s. The drug cochineal, as the word is still pronounced by the vulgar in S.

"Take—Pomegranate rynds, *Cushie-neel*, of each three ounces." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 216.

* **CUSHION, s.** *Set beside the cushion*, laid aside; equivalent to the modern phrase, "laid on the shelf."

"The master of Forbes' regiment was—discharged and disbanded by the committee of estates.—Thus is he *set beside the cushion*, for his sincerity and forwardness in the good cause." Spalding, i. 201.

I have met with no similar phrase. It has been understood as signifying, ill rewarded.

CUSHLE-MUSHLE, s. Low whispering conversation, earnest and continued muttering, S. B.

But O the unco gazing that was there,
Upon poor Nory and her gentle squire!
And ae thing some, and some anither said,
But very few of fauts poor Nory freed,—
But all their *cushle-mushle* was but jest,
Unto the coal that brunt in Landy's breast.

Ross's *Helene*, p. 98.

A council held condemns the lown,
The *cushle-mushle* thus went roun.

Dominie Depos'd, p. 41.

The last part of this word seems allied to Su.-G. *must-a*, to sneak, to shuffle, to hide, as *mudge*, in *hudge-mulge*, to Su.-G. *miugg*, clandestinely. The first perhaps admits no determinate etymon; which is often the case in these alliterative terms. It may, however, be allied to Su.-G. *kusk-a*, to soothe by kind words.

CUSYNG, s. Accusation, charge.

Than he command, that thai suld sone thaim tak,
Him self began a sair *cusyng* to mak.
Squier, he said, sen thou has fenyet armys,
On the sall fall the fyrst part of thair harmys.

Wallace, vi. 397, MS.

Abbreviated from *accusing*.

CUSSANIS, s. pl. Perhaps, armour for the thighs, Fr. *cuissots*.

Greit graipis of gold his greis for the nanis,
And his *cussanis* cumlie schynand full cleir.

Rauf Coilyear, B. iij. b.

CUSSELS, s. The viviparous Blenny, *Blennius viviparus*, Linn., Fife; synon. *Greenbone*.

This vulgar name is evidently allied to that given by the Swedes to another species, *Blennius raninus*. They call it *ahlkussa*; Linn. Fauna Suec., No. 316; from *ahl*, an eel, which it resembles, and perhaps *kuse*, a bugbear, as other fish fly from it.

Cussels may indeed be viewed as merely an inversion of the Sw. name, q. *kussa-ahl*.

CUSSER, COOSER, s. A stallion, S.

—"Then he rampaged and drew his sword—for yek a fie man and a *cusser* fears na the deil." Guy Mannering, i. 189.

Like *coosers* daft were Lintoun dads,
Or cattle stung by flies.—

Lintoun Green, p. 21. V. CURSOUR.

CUST, s. Prob., a beggar, a low fellow.

Oe ceiss this brangling and bero;
Remembir quhy the come here,
That ilk knave, and ilk *cust*,
Comprysit Horlore Hust.

Colkelbie Son, F. i. v. 406.

Abbreviated perhaps from *Custroun*, for the rhyme. Su.-G. *kusc* denotes one who affects superiority over others.

CUSTELL PENNIE, s. "a due the Bailive claims out of the goods of the deceased."

MS. Explication of Norish words, Orkn. Shetl.

This evidently corresponds with the *Best Aucht* formerly claimed in S. by the proprietor on the death of a tenant. According to analogy, therefore, this term may be from Isl. *kuste*. Do rebus dicitur animatis, inanimatis, instrumentis, suppellectili: *kuiki kusti*, instrumenta domus animata; Verel. Thus *kuste* includes *insicht* and *pleniasing*, or *splechrie*; and *kuiki kusti* is the live stock. Perhaps the last part of the word is allied to *tal*, *tala*, aestimatio secundum partes fundi et possessionis in debitis vel mulcta exigendis; *Ibid.* Hence Su.-G. *mantal*, hominis estimatio, a capitation tax.

CUSTOC, s. V. CASTOCK.

CUSTODIER, s. One who has any thing in trust, in order to its being carefully kept, a depositary, S.

This word is still in common use with lawyers.

"Now he had become, he knew not why, or wherefore, or to what extent, the *custodier*, as the Scottish phrase is, of some important state secret, in the safe keeping of which the Regent himself was concerned." The Abbot, ii. 104.

L.B. *custodiar-ius*, *custos*; Du Cange.

CUSTOMAR, CUSTOMER, s. One who receives custom, or a certain duty on goods, in a burgh; or elsewhere, S.

"It is statute and ordanit, that na *customaris* within burgh tak ony mair taxatiounis, *customis* or *dowteis*, than is statute and visit in the auld Law." Acts Ja. IV., 1493, c. 78. Edit. 1566, c. 46. Murray.

O.E. id. "*Customar*, that taketh custome, [Fr.] *coutumier*;" Palsgr., B. iii. F. 28.

CUSTRIL, KOOSTRIL, s. A sort of fool or silly fellow, Roxb.

"The auld laird of Midlem-mill, being once in England, betted he would use language that would not be understood by any one present. He said to the ostler who brought out his horse; 'Tak 'im to the loupin-on-stane. Does the kued *custril* trow I can hechil aff the bare yird o'er a' thae waliso?'"

O.E. *custrill* denoted the servant of a man at arms; and O.F. *costereaur*, peasantry outlaws. V. CUSTROUN.

CUSTROUN, s.

As he cummis brankand throw the town,
With his kels clynkand on his arme,
That calf clovin-futtit feild *custroun*,
Will mary nane bot a burges hairne.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 5.

Lord Hailes thinks that this is "the description of a low-born fellow, who intrudes himself into the magistracy of a royal borough;" p. 209. His being called *knaivaticke coffe* implies the original baseness of his rank. His *furril gown*, mentioned before, seems to indicate that he is to be considered as a commissioner from a borough to Parliament; as it does not appear that any below the rank of a commissioner might wear such a gown; Acts Ja. II., 1455, c. 47.

The word occurs elsewhere, although the meaning is equally uncertain:—

Learn, skybald knave, to know thy sell,
Vile vagabond, or I invey,
Custroun with cuffs thee to compell.

—A counterfeit *custroun* that cracks, does not cair.—

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 6. 25.

Chaucer uses *qustron*, which is undoubtedly the same word, although somewhat disguised by the orthography. Urry renders it "a beggar." But Tyrwhitt says: "I rather believe it signifies a scullion, *un garcon de cuisine*," Gl.

Fr. *costereaux* denoted "peasantry outlaws, who in old time did much mischief to the nobility and clergy;" Cotgr. This was in the reign of Philip Augustus, A. 1163. They were also called *Routiers*, whence our *Roiters*. As we have retained the latter term, the former may also have been transmitted.

O.E. *custrill* signified "the servant of a man at arms, or of the life-guard to a prince. For K. Henry VIII.'s life-guard had each a *custrill* attending on him;" Blount's Gloss. Fr. *coustillier*.

Perhaps this word is derived from *Cuist*, q. v. It is evidently used in a similar sense. But both this and the etymon are lost in obscurity. "Sibb. explains it 'pitiful fellow;' literally, perhaps, a taylor of the lowest order, a *botcher*. Fr. *coustourier*; or q. *cuistre-roun*, from Fr. *cuistre*, a college pedant, and the common termination *roun*."

Ritson uses what appears to be the same word, in referring to the language of Skelton:—"See how he handles one of these comely *coystroumes*." Dissert.

Anc. Songs, xlv. The term is here applied to persons who played on the lute.

Since writing this article, I have observed that Skinner mentions *quistron*, which he says is "expl. *begger*, perhaps from Fr. G. *questeur*, olim forte *questeron*, importunus rogator, a Lat. *querere*."

A literary friend suggests that this term is probably derived from Ital. *castrone*, a castrated lamb. It also signifies "a blockhead, a simpleton, a booby." Altieri.

CUSTUMABLE, CUSTOMABLE, adj. This word, besides signifying, as in E., "according to custom," (V. Spottisw. Suppl. Dec., p. 209), also denotes what is subject to the payment of *custom*.

"*Customable* gudes may nocht be caried forth of the realme, vnder the paine of banishment.—*Customers* suld haue ane roll of all *customable* gudes." Skene, Ind. to Acts, vo. *Customers*.

CUSTUMARIE, s. The office of the customs; Fr. *coutumerie*, id.

—"He maid and constituto Maister Jhone Ches-holme, &c. intromettouris of the gulis & erandis of the said vmquhile Archibald Douglas—& specialie anentis his office of thesaurarie of the *custumarie* of the burgh of Edinburgh." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 354.

"We revoik—all donationis—of all offices sic as chalmerslawries [Chalmerslanries, Ed. 1566], ballierijs, and *Custumaris*," &c. Ibid., p. 357.

To CUSTUME, v. a. To exact custom for, to subject to taxation.

"That na *custumaris* of burrowis *custume* ony salt passand furth of the realme, vnder the paine of finnell of thare office & payment of the hail salt to the kingis grace." Acts Ja. V., 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 200. V. **CUSTOMAR**, and **BOUK, s.**

CUT, CUTT, s. A lot. *To draw cuts*, to determine any thing by lottery.

Of chois men *syne* waitt be *cut* thay toke
Ane gretu nowmer, and hid in bilgis derne
Within that beist, in mony huge caverne.

Doug. Virgil, 39. 18.

In one MS. *syne* occurs, in the other *syne*.

"Ane stallanger at na time may haue lott, *cutt*, nor cavel, anent merchandice, with ane Burges, bot only within time of ane fair." Burrow Lawes, c. 59.

The term being used in the same sense in E., I take notice of it chiefly with a view to observe that Du Cange has fallen into a curious blunder. He views this word as meaning some kind of tax, tributi species apud Scotos. And what makes the error more remarkable is, that he quotes this very passage in which *cutt* is explained by two other synonym. terms.

Sibb. says that this is "from Teut. *kote*, talus, astrabalus, a small cubical bone, which seems to have been much used in gambling and other affairs of chance, before the invention of dice." But as it is the same Teut. word, used in another sense, which signifies the ancle, whence our *cute*, why should it be pronounced so differently? Besides, the *v.* now constantly used in connexion with this word is *draw*, which does not refer to the use of the *talus*, or die. The custom of Scotland forms another objection. For the phrase refers to the practice still retained in lottery, of drawing things that are so *cut* as to be unequal in length, as bits of paper, wood, straw, &c.

Straws are often used for this purpose. This custom seems very ancient. For in Su.-G. *draga straa* has

precisely the same meaning, *sortes ducere*; *Ihre*. A similar custom, it appears, prevailed among the Greeks. Hence the phrase *καρφία βαλλειν*, literally, to cast straws. The word *καρφορ* is used by Polybius for a die or lot.

CUT, s. A certain quantity of yarn, whether linen or woollen, S.

"A stone of the finest of it [wool],—will yield 32 slips of yarn, each containing 12 *cuts*, and each *cut* being 120 rounds of the legal reel." P. Galashiels, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc., ii. 308.

A *cut* is the half of a *heer*. V. HEER.

The term may allude to the reel *chacking*, as it is called, or striking with its spring, at every *cut*; or to the division of the *cuts*, one from another, in the way in which they are generally made up.

CUTCHACH, s. V. COUTCHACK.

CUTCHIN, adj. Cowardly, knocking under.

It occurs in the S. Prov., "He's a meer *cutchin* carle, for all his manly looks."—"Spoken of hectoring bullies, who look fierce, but yet are meer cowards at the bottom." Kelly, p. 152.

Evidently the same with E. *couching*. V. COUCHER.

CUTE, COOT, CUITT, s. The ankle, S.

—I can mak schone, brotekens and buittis.

Gif me the coppie of the King's *cuittis*,

And ye sall se richt some quhat I can do.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 237.

Sum clashes thee, some clods thee on the *cutes*.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59, st. 23.

Some had hoggers, some straw boots,

Some uncovered legs and *coots*.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 6.

To Let one Cule his Cutes, to leave one to wait in a situation where he is exposed to the cold; a phrase common among the vulgar; as, "I let him *cule his cutes* at the dore," or "in the lobby."

Teut. *kote*, talus; *kiele*, *kuyte*, sura, venter tibine objectus, Kilian. Belg. *kuyt* is somewhat varied in sense; *de kuyt van't been*, the calf of the leg; *dik van kuyten*, thick-legged.

CUIT, CUITT, part. adj. Having ankles; as, *smad'-cuitt*, having neat ankles, *thick-cuitt*, &c.

"It would be a hard task to follow a black *cutted* sow through a new burn'd moor this night," S. Prov.; "a comical indication that the night is very dark." Kelly, p. 214, 215.

He expl. *cutted* "dock'd," as if it signified a sow that had lost its tail. I suspect that it rather means black ankles; because the heath being dark coloured, and the legs of the sow of the same complexion, there is nothing that the eye can fix on.

CUTE, s. Used poetically for a trifle, a thing of no value.

Thou ryves thair hearts ay frae the rutes,

Quhilk ar thy awin;

And cures them that cares not three *cutes*

To be misknawn.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 113, st. 7.

Your crakkis I count them not ane *cute*.

I sall be fund into the feild

Armit on hors with speir and scheild.

Lyndsay's Squer Meldrum, A. vi. a.

Teut. *kote*, Belg. *koot*, a huckle-bone, talus, astragalus; whence *koolen*, to play at cockals. As these bones were used in other countries, in games of chance, before the invention of dice, it is probable that they were also known in S.; and that thus a *cute* might come proverbially to denote a thing of no value.

CUTE, adj. 1. Shrewd, sharp-sighted, acute, S.

2. Deep, designing, crafty, S. B.

It seems very doubtful, if this be abbreviated from E. *acute*, as might seem at first view. It is rather from A.-S. *cuth*, expertus, to which Su.-G. *quett*, insidiae, is probably allied.

To CUTE, v. n. To play at the amusement of curling. This term is used in the higher parts of Clydes. V. COIT, v. 2.

CUTIE-STANE, s. A stone used in the amusement of curling, sometimes pron. *Cutin-stare*, Clydes.; [also, *Cuitin-stane*.]

Apparently an old Cumbrian word, from C. B. *cud*, "a projecting, ejecting, or throwing off," Owen; this definition corresponding with the use of curling-stones.

To CUTER, v. a. To cocker, to cherish with delicacies, S. V. KUTER.

CUT-FINGER'D, adj. 1. A ludicrous term, applied to one who gives a short answer, or replies with some degree of acrimony.

The idea seems borrowed from the peevish humour often manifested when one has *cut* one's *finger*.

2. Applied also to one who leaves a company abruptly, or makes what is termed a *stawn jouk*; as, "He's gane away unco *cut-finger't-wise*," Roxb.

CUTH, COOTH, s. A name given to the coal-fish, before it be fully grown, Orkney.

"But the fish most generally caught, and the most useful is a grey fish here called *cuths*, of the size of small haddocks, and is the same with what on the south coast is called *podley*, only the *cuth* is of a larger size." P. Cross, Orkn. Statist. Acc., vii. 453.

"There are sometimes caught silaks and *cuths*, which are the young of the scath-fish." P. Kirkwall, Orkn. ibid., p. 543.

It is also written *cooth*.

"These boats sometimes go to sea for the purpose of fishing cod, *cooths*, and tibrics, which are the small or young *cooths*." P. Westray, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xvi. 261. V. CUDDIE.

CUTHBERT'S (St.) BEADS, s. pl. A name given to the *Entrochi*, S.

The *Entrochi*—are frequently called *St. Cuthbert's beads*, from a vulgar opinion that they were made by that holy man; or because they were used in the Rosaries worn by the devotees of that saint. On the continent they have been known by the name of *Numuli Sancti Bonifacii*. Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 319.

CUTHERIE, CUDDERIE, adj. Very susceptible of cold, S. B. synonym. *cauldrieffe*.

Belg. *koud*, cold, and *ryk*, A.-S. *ric*, often used as a termination denoting fullness in the possession of any quality.

CUTHIE. V. COUTH.

CUTHIL. V. CUCHIL.

CUTHIL, *s.* A word used to denote corn carried to another field than that on which it grew, Perth. V. CUTLE, *v.*

CUT-HORNIT, *part. adv.* Having the horns cut short.

"Tua ky, the anc tharof blak *cuthornit*, the vther broun taggit." Abord. Reg. Cent. 16.

CUTHRIE, *adj.* Having the sensation of cold, fond of drawing near to the fire, Ang.

This conveys precisely the same idea with *S. cauld-rife*, which retains the A.-S. form, being composed of A.-S. *cald*, *ceald*, frigidus, and *ryfe*, frequens. *Cuthrie*, however, seems to be a corr. of a word more nearly resembling the Teut. orthography, *q. koudryf*, from *koud*, frigidus, or *koude*, frigus, and *ryf*, largus, abundans. V. CODRUGH.

CUTIKINS, *s. pl.* Spatterdashes, *S.*, a dimin. from *cute*, the ancle, *q. v.*

—"Amen, amen, quo' the Earl Marshal, answered Oldbuck, as he exchanged his slippers for a pair of stout walking shoes with *cutikins*, as he called them, of black cloth." Antiquary, i. 249.

To CUTLE, CUITLE, CUITTLE, *v. a.* To wheedle, to use winning words for gaining love or friendship, *S.*

"Sir William might just stitch your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he wad sune *cuitle* another out o' somebody else, sic a lang head as he has." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 6.

"The Papist threatened us with purgatory, and fleeced us with pardons;—the Protestant mints at us with the sword, and *cuittles* us with the liberty of conscience; but the never a one of either says, 'Peter, there is your penny.'" The Abbot, ii. 15.

The phrase, *to cuitle in* with one, is now used in *S.* *Cuttle off* occurs in Pitscottie, in the same sense.

"Thir words were spoken by the Chancellor, purposely to cause Lord David Lindsay come in the King's will, that it might be a preparative to all the lave, that were under the summons of forfeiture, to follow, and come in the King's will, and thought to have *cuttled* them off that way." Hist., p. 97.

To CUITLE up, *v. a.* To effect an object in view by wheedling another, *S.*

—"I dismissed him, rejoicing at heart,—to rehearse to his friend the precentor,—the mode in which he had *cuitled up* the daft young English squire." Rob Roy, ii. 234.

CUTLING, *s.*, seems to signify a flatterer, one who coaxes, a wheedler; from *Cutle*, *v.* The language respects Cupid

The beauty, in owr rash a jest,
Flang the arch *cutling* in South Sea.
Jacobite Relics, i. 138.

It seems highly probable that *E. wheedle* and this are radically the same. The former Lennon derives from *eaða*, demulsi, *aðw*, placeo; or *ῥῶw*, suavitate oblecto. Seren. deduces the *E.* word from Isl. *vael*, deceptio, *vael-a*, decipere. Both terms may be far more naturally traced to Teut. *quedel-en*, garrere, modulari, vernare, a dimin. from *Su.-G. qued-a*, to sing. As this

denotes the pleasant notes of birds, especially in Spring, it might easily be transferred to the winning methods used by those who tried to gain affection. Kilian illustrates the Teut. term, by alluding to these words of Ovid, Dulce queruntur aves. Perhaps the term was originally applied, in its metaph. sense, to the engaging prattle of children, by which they endeavour to gain what they solicit from their parents.

To CUTLE, v. a. *To cutle corn*, to carry corn out of water mark to higher ground, and set it up there, W. Loth.; *cuthil*, Perth.

This term is used, not merely as signifying to remove corn out of water-mark, but also to denote its being carried from a less advantageous situation to one that is better, or more convenient for the farmer. Thus, corn is said to be *cutled*, when it is removed from low to high ground, that it may be sooner dried; from a damp to a dry position, with the same view; from a *lown* or sheltered spot to one that is exposed to the wind. The same term is used, when corn is removed from a distant part of a field, or of the farm, to one that is nearer; that when ready to be stacked, or housed, it may not be necessary to fetch it far in bad roads. For it is principally in unfavourable seasons, and in late harvests, that *cutting* is practised.

When a farmer is in haste to plough a field newly reaped, and finds that the corn stands in his way, (while it is not sufficiently dry for being taken in); if he carries it off, and sets it up in a small space, he may be said to *cutle* it. The term, indeed, necessarily includes the idea of confining the corn to a smaller space than that which it formerly occupied.

CUTLE, s. The corn set up in this manner, W. Loth. It is sometimes removed to give liberty to the cattle to eat the foggage.

I know not the origin, unless it be Mod. Sax. *kaut-en*, *Su.-G. kyt-a* (pron. *kiuta*), mutare, permutare, *q.* to change the place or situation of corn. V. *Kyta*, *lhre*.

CUT-POCK, *s.* Properly the stomach of a fish, *S. B.*

Poor Bydby's wond'ring at ilk thing she saw,
But wi' a hungry *cut-pock* for it a'.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 65.

CUTTABLE, *adj.* What may be cut or mowed.

"I am just now to advise—to consume all the *cuttable* grass of the nearest field, when it happens to be in grass." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 204.

CUTTED. V. CUTTIT.

CUT-THROAT, *s.* 1. A dark lantern or *bowet*, in which there is generally horn instead of glass; but so constructed that the light may be completely obscured, when this is found necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act, *S.*

2. The name formerly given to a piece of ordnance.

"Item, tua cairtis for *cutthrottis* with aixtrois quheillis schod, having their pavesis.—Item, sex *cutthrottis* of irne with their mekis." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 169.

This seems the same piece which in the Complaynt of Scotland is called a *Murdresar*. For Fr. *meurtrier*, (whence *meurtriére*, a piece of ordnance), signifies a cutthroat.

CUTTY, CUTTIE, adj. 1. Short, S.

He gae to me a *cuttie* knife,
And bade me keep it as my life.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

2. Testy, hasty; or to expl. it by another S. idiom, "short of the temper;" Fife.

Gael. *cutach*, short, bobtailed. C. B. *cwt*, a rump or tail; *cwta*, *cwtaw*, short, bobtailed; *cota*, short, without a tail.

It is singular that in Isl. *kuti* signifies cultellus, expl. in Dan. "a little knife;" Haldorson.

CUTTIE, CUTIE, s. 1. A popgun.

"You shall doe best to let alone your whisperings in the eares of simple people, and your triuiale arguments which seeme good enough to them that know no better, but in very deede are like the *cutties* of bone wherewith the children shoote in the streetes, that may well make a little fize with powder, but are not able to carrie any bullet, and it will be long before you hurt a Bishop with such." Bp. Galloway's *Dikaiologie*, p. 178.

2. A spoon, S. Gael. *cutag*, a short spoon; often *cutty-spoon*.

—Honest Jean brings forward, in a clap,
The green-horn *cutties* rattling in her lap.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

"It is better to sup with a *cutty* than want a spoon." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 44.

—"Clean trenchers, *cutty spoons*, knives and forks, sharp, burnished, and prompt for action,—lay all displayed as for an especial festival." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 306.

3. "A short tobacco pipe," Sibb.

"I'm no sae scant of clean pipes, as to blaw with a brunt *cutty*." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 40.

4. "A short stump of a girl," Dumfr.

CUTTY-BROWN, s. Apparently a designation for a brown horse that is crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail.

I scoured awa to Edinborow-town,
And my *cutty-brown* together.

Herd's Coll., ii. 220.

CUTTY-FREE, adj. Able to take one's food, free to handle the spoon. He is said to be *cutty-free*, who, although he pretends to be ailing, retains his stomach, S. B.**CUTTY-GUN, s.** A short tobacco-pipe, Mearns. *Cuttie*, synonym.

But wha cam in to heese our hope,
But Andro wi' his *cutty-gun*?

Old Song, Andro, &c.

CUTTY-MUN, s. *Cutty-mun* and *Treeladle*. Supposed to be the name of an old tune.

He fits the floor syne wi' the bride
To *Cuttymun* and *Treeladle*.
Thick, thick, that day.

Christ's Kirk, Cant. II.

Cutty-mun, if denoting a spoon with a very short handle, as its connection with *Treeladle*, a wooden ladle, would intimate, must be viewed as tautological; *Munn* itself, q. v., bearing this sense.

CUTTY-QUEAN s. 1. A worthless woman, S.

2. Ludicrously applied to a wren.

Then Robin turn'd him round about,
E'en like a little king;
Go, pack ye out at my chamber door,
Ye little *cutty-quean*.

Herd's Coll., ii. 167. V. KITTIE.

CUTTY-RUNG, s. A crupper used for a horse that bears a pack-saddle, formed by a short piece of wood fixed to the saddle at each end by a cord, Mearns; synonym. *tronach*, *trullion*.**CUTTY-STOOL, s.** 1. A low stool, S.

2. The stool of repentance, on which offenders were seated in church, now generally disused, S.

"The *cutty stool* is a kind of pillory in a church, erected for the punishment of those who have transgressed, in the article of chastity, and, on that account, are liable to the censures of the church." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 226.

This seems formed from *cutty*, *kittie*, a light woman. V. KITTIE. Seren., when referring to this stool as used in S., renders it by a designation nearly synonym. *hor-pall*, vo. *Stool*.

CUTTY-STOUP, s. A pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart, S.

The *cuttie-stoup* bit hauds a soup,
Gae fetch the Hawick gill, O.

Burns.

CUTTIE, s. A hare, Fife, Perth., Berwicks.

"*Lepus timidus*, Common Hare.—S. Maukin, *Cuttie*." *Edin. Mag.*, July 1819, p. 507. C. B. *cwt*, a rump or tail, a scut.

CUTTIE-CLAP, s. The couch of a hare, its seat or lair, Kinross, Perth.**CUTTIE'S-FUD, s.** A hare's tail, *ibid*.

Perhaps from Gael. *cutach*, bob-tailed. *Cutag*, according to Shaw, denotes "any short thing of feminine gender." *Armor. gat*, a hare.

CUTTIE, s. The Black Guillemot, S. O.

"On the passage I observed several Black Guillemots, *Colymbus Grylle*, which the boatmen called *cutties*." *Fleming's Tour in Arran*.

CUTTIE, s. A horse or mare of two years of age, Mearns.

Supposed to be a dimin. from *Cout*, i.e. a colt.

CUTTIE-BOYN, s. A small tub for washing the feet in, Lanarks., Ayrs.

This has been expl. q. for washing the *cutes* or ankles. But the first part of the word may be rather from *Cutty*, short, q. v.; if not from *Cude*, *Cudie*, a small tub.

CUTTIT, CUTTED, adj. 1. Abrupt, S.

"What shall I say? A pathetic and *cutted* kind of speech, signifying that his heart was so boldened, that his tongue wald not serue him to express the mater." Bruce's *Eleven Serm.*, L. 1. a.

"Touching the kyndes of versis quhills are not *cuttit* or broken, but alyke many feit in euerie lyne of the verse, and how thay ar commonly namit."—*Rewills and Cantelis of Scottis Poesie*, by James VI. *Chron. S. P.*, iii. 490.

2. Laconic, as including the idea of acrimony, S. "He gae me a very *cuttit* answer," or, "he spake very *cuttit-like*." The adj. *short* is used in a similar sense. Hence,

CUTTITLIE, CUTTETLIE, CUTTEDLY, *adv.* 1. With a rapid but unequal motion.

The fiery dragon flew on hie,
Out throw the skies, richt *cuttettlie*,
Syne to the ground come down.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

2. Suddenly, abruptly. In this sense one is said to break off his discourse very *cuttittlie*, S.

3. Laconically, and at the same time tartly, S.

"The moderator, *cuttedly*, (as the man naturally hath a little choler, not yet quite extinguished), answered, That the Commissioner, his Gracco, was of great sufficiency himself; that he only should speak there; that they could not answer to all the exceptions that a number of witty noblemon could propose." Baillie's Lett., i. 104.

This is evidently from the *v. cut*; as it conveys the idea of any thing coming as suddenly to a termination, as a heavy body comes to the ground, when that by which it is suspended is cut.

I find that it occurs, in this sense, in O.E. "*Cuttedly*, frowardly; Fr. *cauesne*." Palsgr., F. 440, a.

To CUTTLE, *v. n.* To smile or laugh in a suppressed manner, Teviotd.; synonym. *Smurtle*.

CUTTUMRUNG, *s.* That part of the *Tree-and-trantlum* which goes under the tail, Aberd.

This is illustrated by an ancient proclamation transmitted by tradition:—

"Onie body saw a reid hummel yallow marie [little mare] gain o'er the Brig o' Don, three days afore Sunday; wi' a wand hilter [halter], a wand brank, a *cuttumrung* aneth her tail, a stramlach, and a leurich; three furichins o' saip, twa tress o' snischen. Onie body saw her sin I saw her, they may gang hame to my fader at the head o' Glenfowter, an' they'll get guced satisfaction for their pains."

CUTWIDDIE, *s.* 1. The piece of wood by which a harrow is fastened to the yoke, Fife. V. RIGWIDDIE.

"Here hae we travelt up to this town, what wi' wingling flails, and couters, and barrowtrams, an' *cutwiddies*, nae little forjeskit." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 114.

2. *Cutwiddies, pl.* The links which join the *swinglet.ees* to the *threiptree* in a plough, Clydes.

CUTWORM, *s.* A small white grub, which destroys coleworts and other vegetables of this kind, by *cutting* through the stem near the roots, S.

CUWYN, *s.* Stratagem. V. CONUYNE.

CUZ, *adv.* Closely, Ang.; synonym. COSIE, q. v.

CWAW, CWAY, a contraction for *Come awa'* or *away*, S.

